Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE} GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1865. {VOL. XVII.—NO 11

Business Directory.

P. A. McDougall
CAN BE CONSULTED UP TO 10 A.M., at his residence on North Street, next door South of the residence of Rev. Mr. Elwood. 10:1

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C. W. 13:40-1y

Thos. F. McLean, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., (Late House Surgeon, Kingston Hospital).—OFFICE—At Arthur's Boarding House, [sw60w9] Goderich, C. W.

Dr. Cole,
LATE OF STANLEY—CLINTON, HURON Road. (Mr. Thwaites's former Store July 1, '62.

DR. A. WORTHINGTON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., will attend, particularly, to diseases of and surgical operations upon the eye.
HOWICK VILLAGE, Dec. 15, 1862. [w47-1y

Ira Lewis,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-Law, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office a Court House. v14n40

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C. W.

J. S. Sinclair,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office, over the Store of J. V. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

Henry McDermot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Notaries Public, &c., West Street, Goderich. 10:1

John Davison,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c Office, Market Square, Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

Lefroy & Patterson,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office McCay's corner, West Street, Goderich. 9:42

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—on the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

William T. Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C. W.—Office, over H. Gardiner & Co's Hardware Store. v15n29
Money to Lend on Real Property.

Shade Gooding,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., GODERICH, C. W.—OFFICE: Up Stairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Glasgow House.

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office — CRABB'S NEW BLOCK.
ISAAC F. TOMS. LEWIS C. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

B. L. Doyle,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c. OFFICE, Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C. W. v15sw5ly

Cameron & Elwood.
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, CONVEYancers, &c. Goderich and Clinton.
M. C. CAMERON, Goderich. J. Y. ELWOOD, Clinton.
Office in Clinton—a few doors north of the Post Office. v12n47

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, Co. of Bruce. v16n15yly

Frederick Proudfoot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Southampton, Co. Bruce. [w12-6m*

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. v15n3

A. Bay,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND Civil Engineer, Clinton. July 1, '61.

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine 11:

JAMES SMAILL, ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Kingston Street, Goderich. [sw v1n7lyly

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Tends CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m to 3 p.m. 81:10

THOMSON & HAZLEHURST,
(LATE SMAILL & THOMSON,)
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Cameron's Block, Kingston St., Goderich;
And next Door to Strong's Hotel
SEAFORTH.
SALES of Household Goods, Horses, Waggons, &c at the mart, every Saturday at noon. Particular attention paid to the Sale of Bankrupt Stock, Farm Stock, &c. Cash advanced on goods left on Commission. Goods appraised, debts collected, landlord's warrants executed, mortgages foreclosed, houses rented. Division Court Business attended to. Sales at the Branch Auction Mart, Seaforth, every Thursday.
County Sales attended to on reasonable terms
Goderich, July 12th, 1864. w22-1yr

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr$o

Alex. Findley,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and BRUCE Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bodwin P. O. w50-1yr$o

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broadway, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 9:9

Peter M'Rae.
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C. W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y$osx

NEW MARBLE WORKS
Main Street, Exeter.
D. & A. M'CONNELL.

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, Posts, &c., of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice, and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash.
ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO
Designs of Monuments &c. may be seen at the shop.
Exeter, October 1st, 1864. w12-1y

Business Directory.

John Kaine,
COMMISSIONER IN THE COURT OF Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c. A Registry kept of Farm and Town Lots for Sale; parties having lots for sale, or desiring to purchase will please send full particulars.
Dungannon, Feb. 20, 1857. 9:9

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
(LATE DARK'S.)
EAST STREET GODERICH.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS sincerely to thank his friends and the travelling public generally for the very liberal patronage he has enjoyed for the past nine years, and would, respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage. His new house has been thoroughly repaired, and will be found complete in every particular.
JOHN DONOGH, Proprietor.
Goderich Sept. 26, 1864. sw7

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
R. WILSON, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds. 25 cents. v15n10v1v

DAYS' HOTEL, WROXETER
IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one traveling to
Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,
or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.
ICE ALWAYS ON HAND FOR HIS
Trout-Fishing Friends!
THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF
A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET!
CHARLES DAYS, Proprietor.
w46-1.

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C.W
JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice 14-7

GODERICH CABINET WAREHOUSE

(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,
Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
SUCH AS
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wood seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of
Home Manufacture and Imported!!
D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.
☞ Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863 w27

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE!
AND
MADE TO ORDER,
BY
J. C. M'INTOSH.
Opposite the Market.
☞ All kinds of repairing done on most reasonable terms.
Goderich, August 2d 1864. sw94

BLANK BOOKS
AND
BOOK-BINDING.
HAVING made arrangements with Mr. D. McGREGOR, Book-binder and Manufacturing Stationer, (who has lately returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of Binding and other material), I am prepared to Furnish Blank-Books of all kinds, size and styles with and without Printed Headings, at ten per cent cheaper than Toronto prices.
All kinds of Binding not giving satisfaction will be repaired free of charge.
sw46w21 JOHN BUTLER.

Good Mortgages Wanted to Purchase
Apply to D. SHADE GOODING, Solicitor, West Street.
Goderich, 20th Dec., 1864.

TAILORING
D. ADAMS,
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season; having now secured facilities for
Carrying on Business Extensively
and employing none but first-class tradesmen. And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he fearlessly states to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Oct. 30 863 sw17w40-1v

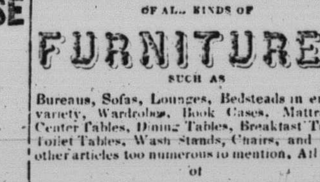
Business Directory.

INSURANCE.
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, British America Assurance Company; Head Offices, Toronto. Marine, Fire and Life Insurances effected on favorable terms.
☞ Office in Mr. J. B. GORDON's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agt.
Goderich. Nov. 24. 1860

ROYAL
Insurance Comp'ny
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000.
Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000.
FIRE Insurances effected at the *LOWEST RATES* consistent with safety.
Life Insurance—Ample Security.
LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.
Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors
CHARLES FLETCHER, Agent.
Goderich May, 1864. w15

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.,
Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agent.
Goderich, October 13, 1863. sw12-1yr

MATT. ROBERTSON,



MANUFACTURER
OF ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads in endless variety, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Mattrasses, Center Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of
WOOD TURNING
Promptly attended to UPHOLSTERY in all its branches
UNDERTAKING, &c., &c
Mr. R. respectfully invites an examination of his stock. Warranted to be made of the best material and workmanship, and at greatly reduced prices. Call and compare, and be satisfied before going elsewhere.
☞ Cordwood and all kinds of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange.
☞ Wareroom on Elgin Street.
Goderich, March 24th, 1863. SW.9

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £2,000,000, Stg; *Accumulated Fund,* $5,371,728.
Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.
A. M. ROSS Agent.
Goderich July 1st 1859 w12n21

ISAAC FREDRICK
REMOVED
TO F. NITSCHES' OLD STAND.

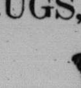
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER
WEST ST., GODERICH,
Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,
ALL KINDS OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.
In the best Style & Warranted.
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented if not, money refunded.
Goderich July 27th, 1864 v15n31

A CARD.
Joseph Williamson,
COMMISSIONER in B. R., Agent Division Courts, Conveyancer,
BUILDER and CONTRACTOR,
(For wooden structures) will furnish plans and specifications at moderate charges, and warrant the same to give satisfaction. All letters on business must be post-paid, and if answers are wanted, contain one Canadian Dollar, marked money, else not released. The above named will attend Dungannon, Goderich, Clinton, Harpurhey and Bayfield Courts, (health permitting) so long as he may find it to pay.
To old patrons he appeals with confidence; to intending ones,
Give him a Trial!
Address Dungannon P. O. until further notice.
Dungannon, Dec. 19th, 1864. w48-w

Farming Lands for Sale.
PART of lot No. 10, 1st con., [Bayfield Gravel Road], Goderich Township, about 2½ miles from Goderich Town, containing 110 acres, more or less. The land has a beautiful frontage on Lake Huron, with a gravelly beach; will be sold in one lot, or as may be agreed upon.
ALSO:—Part of lot 24, north of the Bayfield Road, in the Township of Stanley, between Bayfield and Brucefield, containing 74 acres of land, more or less, known as the Bannockburn property.
These lands will be sold cheap.
Apply to G. M. TRUEMAN, Auctioneer & Land Agent.
Goderich, March 14, 1865. w7-1m

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

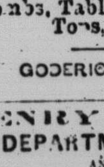


F. JORDAN,
(Successor to R. B. Reynolds)
Medical Hall,
Court-House Square, Goderich,
DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
Dealer in, and Importer of
GENUINE DRUGS
Chemicals, Perfumery,
Hair Tooth, and Nail Brushes!!
PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYESTUFFS,
HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES
GARDEN SEEDS, &C., &C.
Orders from Medical men punctually attended to at *Lowest Trade Prices.*
N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully dispensed.
Goderich, Jan. 10, 1858. 49

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!
ROCK & COAL OILS.
Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.
For Sale by F. JORDAN.
Goderich, Jan. 17, 1859. 50

Money to Lend,
ON very reasonable terms. Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block.
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50-1yr

GODERICH
MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN
Monuments, Headstones



Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes
Such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash

HENRY GRIST,
DEPARTMENTAL
AND
Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions.—Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., &c., &c., for Parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere. sw105

POT ASH AND SOAP
FACTORY!
WITH 5 kettles and other apparatus, all in good working order, situated in the
Town of Goderich,
For sale on reasonable terms. Time given for most of the purchase money if required
Also, a
COOPERAGE!
With tools suitable for general work. Terms, part Cash—balance on time.
The properties will be sold separately and at two thirds of their value. A good dwelling house attached to each property. Apply to J. B. GORDON, Goderich.
Goderich, March 9th, 1865. sw54-1m

BRITISH LAW IN CANADA.—Our Canadian neighbors will scarcely reproach us much longer with the effects of our judicial system. We complain a good deal ourselves sometimes of the evils of an elective judiciary, but we shall very easily be reconciled to the worst of them by such examples as Canada gives us of the practical working of the system of appointments. While such luminaries as Coursol and Smith adorn the provincial bench, we cannot doubt that a constitutional monarchy can put as great fools into as high places as a republic. Indeed, thus far the monarchy is a "leetle ahead." Meantime, the "mother country" would do well to settle the question, whether she will defend Canada or not, as speedily as possible, for she cannot expect us to submit permanently to such a neighborhood as the decision of these Solons would give us. If Southern rebels are entitled to belligerent rights on Canadian soil, and if they can therefore with impunity organize in Canada marauding expeditions upon our towns and cities, we must be excused for not perceiving the difference between Canada and Carolina. Gen. Dix's order may be re issued by competent authority.—[New York Times, 3rd.

FIRES IN NAPANEE.—A fire occurred in Napanee on Friday evening last in a barn, owned by Mr. B. C. Davy, near the post-office. It was no doubt the work of an incendiary, as no person was in the building after sunset. Had it not been for the use of a small hand engine belonging to Mr. Geo. H. Davy, the entire block would have been consumed, as the large engine of the town was not in good working order. The building was fully insured. A barn belonging to Mr. Vaanaistine, about one mile east of Napanee, was burned on the same evening. It was also supposed to have been fired by some evil-disposed person, and was also insured.——A house in the same neighborhood was destroyed a few days since, the property of one Jacob Hess, also well insured.

THE 47TH DESERTERS.—The three deserters from the 47th Regiment, who were captured at Stoney Creek, in charge of two crimps, by Detective McGlogan, a few weeks since, have received the sentence of a court-martial, and are now confined in the County Gaol to await the opening of navigation, when they will be transmitted to England to enter upon a long term of servile durance as the penalty of their offence.

CONVEYANCERS.—The 'act respecting attorneys,' introduced into the late Parliment by Hon. J. H. Cameron, and passed into law, provides that any person other than a regularly authorized conveyancer, barrister, attorney or solicitor, who shall receive remuneration or fee for drawing any deed, conveyance or agreement, relating to land or real estate, shall be subject to a fine of $40, which may be recovered in either of the Superior Common Law Courts at Toronto. 'This will prevent the technical illegalities of public papers, and, we think, is but a simple act of justice to those professional men who spend so many years of their lives and so much of their money in acquiring a right to "practice." Persons desiring to practice conveyancing, may obtain permission by paying the Law Society $40 and taking out an annual certificate.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Friday evening, 24th ult a crowd of our town rowdies lifted a number of planks from the walk near the corner of Dundas and John streets, in order to have a little "fun" at the falling of whatever unlucky pedestrian first came that way. After a young lapy had been thrown down, a poor man named Jones, without arms, was the next victim, and stumbling down not being able to break the force of the fall, came with such a weight against the board walk as to break his collar bone.—*Napanee Leader, 1st.*

RETURNED FROM THE INDIANS.—A Quebec paper says:—"We understand the only surviving son of the late Lieut. Rolette, of the Provincial Navy, is in town, having returned to his native country and residence at Nicolet, after an absence of 28 years passed among the Indian tribes of the Rocky Mountains, with whom he was engaged in the trade. The distinguished services of his gallant father, during the war of 1812, are of historical celebrity, as may be seen on reference to Christie's Memoirs. The son of such a father deserves well of his country, and it is to be hoped that he will be induced to remain."

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—It becomes our duty this week to announce the death of another gallant old soldier, who bravely carried himself on many a well-fought field of battle. His race is now run; he has gone to his long home. James McDaniels was born on the 10th of January, 1758, in the County of Fermanagh, Ireland, and died in the Township of Ops, County of Victoria, on the 27th inst. He was consequently in the 108th year of his age. Deceased joined the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons in June 1793, and fought at the battle of Athlone. Subsequently he was transferred from the 5th Royal to the 12th Light Dragoons. He fought in Egypt and took part in the battle of Alexandria. He was in nearly every battle of the Peninsular War, and received clasps for Vittoria, Salamanca and Egypt, and a silver medal for services from 1793 to 1814, and for Waterloo. Deceased was well known in Ops.—[Lindsay Post.

GENTLY, JEMMY.—Sir James Mackintosh invited Dr. Par to take a drive in his gig—The horse became restive. "Gently, Jeremy," says the Doctor, "don't irritate him; always soothe your horse, Jeremy. You'll do better without me. Let me down, Jeremy." Once on *terra firma*, the Doctor's view of the case was changed. "Now, Jemmy, touch him up. Never let a horse get the better of you. Touch him up, conquer him, don't spare him; and now I'll leave you to manage him.—*I'll walk back.*

About fifty murders are noticed as having been committed in about three weeks time on the Pacific cost. One of the victims, Daniel Delany, of Oregon, was robbed of $70,000.

A MELANCHOLY EVENT.—The Hamilton *Times* of yesterday says:—We regret to have to record this evening the melancholy death—by drowning—of the wife of Mr. Whitehead, of Dundas, which occurred yesterday afternoon at Mr. Webster's mill, near Bullock's Corners. It appears the deceased lady drove out on a visit to her sister, Miss Webster, and whilst there both ladies, while enjoying a stroll in the vicinity of the mill, crossed some planks forming a pathway over the mill stream. As they approached the center of the current, one of the ladies became dizzy and suddenly grasping the other in her embarrassment, both were precipitated into the water, which is about seven feet in depth and were rapidly carried down by the current. The efforts of some bystanders were successful in recovering Miss Webster in time to save her life, but the body of her sister was not taken out for nearly half an hour, when life was extinct. A medical gentleman was sent for, but he arrived too late to be of any service. The sad accident has cast a deep gloom over the neighborhood, where the deceased was well known and much respected. She was married only a few months ago in Dundas.

☞ The Welland *Tribune* learns that Henry Aeuster, a German, aged 72 years, a resident of that village, committed suicide, on Monday, by hanging himself from a post in rear of his barn. The rope was so long that the unfortunate man was compelled to raise his feet from the ground in order to accomplish his object. This was not the first attempt deceased made upon his life.

A HORRIBLE SCENE.—A horrible scene occured in St. Louis on the 24th inst. As Wm. J. Harris, tried and sentenced as a guerrilla or bushwhacker, was being executed the rope broke, and the culprit fell his full length on the ground. The spectators fled panic-stricken, supposing the hanging would have to be repeated. In less than five minutes however, Harris was pronounced dead by the medical attendant.

☞ The trial of the Belfast rioters is progressing quietly. Some of the rioters have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from three months to two years.

☞ A son of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, who was kidnapped into the Federal army some time since, was taken prisoner by the Confederates recently in Virginia.

Arrival of the "Etna."

NEW YORK, April 5.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 22nd, via Queenstown on the 23rd, has arrived. Messrs. A. Jachuay & Son, of London, Liverpool and New York, have suspended. Liabilities £100,000 sterling. The papers to-day warn the House of Commons of the importance of the vote to be taken on the subject of Canadian fortifications. The *Morning Star*, on the question of possible repudiation by the United States, asserts that the Washington Government are as incapable of repudiating obligations as the Government of England. In the House of Commons, in reply to the enquiry by Mr. Gregory as to the protection of British property in the Southern States, Mr. Layard said he supposed the question referred to the cotton. As regards that destroyed by the Confederates to prevent it falling into Northern hands, owners must stand all risks, and have no right to complain, but at the same time they have been urged to preserve authentic records of such property. As regards cotton seized, the Federal Government has undoubtedly the right to remove it to the North, but the British Charge d'Affairs at Washington has been instructed to express the confident hope that no obstacle will be interposed to the claims of British subjects in respect to such cotton—that is to say, that every facility will be given to prove the claims to the cotton thus removed by the invading army. Mr. H. Berkeley again called attention to the probability of a war with America, and complained of the negligence of the Government in not making adequate preparations.

Mr Peacocke spoke in a similar strain.—The Marquis of Harrington declined to reply to such remarks, merely pointing to the speeches of responsible Ministers in the previous debate as proof that the probability of war was very remote indeed. Sir H Willoughby and Mr Foster deprecated the remarks of Messrs. Berkeley and Peacocke.—Sir F Smith urged placing gunboats on the lakes. The subject was then dropped. The iron ram Scorpion, one of the famous Laird rams, left Liverpool for Plymouth, to be put in commission. Sir Rutherford Alcock, the new British Minister for China, gave the decision by the Privy Council in Bishop Colenso's case, and pronounced his removal from the Bishopric, by the Bishop of Capetown, null and void, that power resting with the Queen only.

The *Œsterrichische Zeitung* of Vienna asserts that negotiations at Washington, between the Emperor Maximilian's agent and Mr Seward, were progressing satisfactorily, and that President Lincoln promised to recognize the empire on the termination of the war. The Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that apprehensions still exist of American aggression on Mexico.

Breadstuffs — Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report a good attendance of buyers and a firmer market. Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand, at 1d to 2d per cental advance for red Western; red is quoted at 8s to 8s 9d. Corn firm, at 3rd to 6d per quarter easier.

The American War.

DETAILS OF THE RECENT BATTLES.

NEW YORK, April 4.

Of Saturday's operations the Tribune's correspondent says:—

At seven in the morning, the 5th corps was again in motion, passing to the left along White Oak road to join Sheridan, executing the difficult movement of marching by flank in presence of the enemy, withdrawing divisions in rear of each other and marching them off successfully from right to left—the left division, Crawford's, executing the same movement by brigade. While this was taking place, the 2nd corps moved toward the White Oak road by a more direct route, and established connection with the right of the 5th corps—meantime Sheridan with four divisions of cavalry passed around the left of the whole army and went through Dinwiddie C. House, and towards the South Side railway with his usual rapidity. The force which drove Crawford and Ayers across Gravelly Run however, at once turned their attention to him, moving rapidly to the right, and after a desperate conflict he also was forced back within a mile of Dinwiddie C. H., but being joined by Warren's corps, he again took the offensive and in turn drove the enemy, captured a position known as Five Forks, together with about 4,000 prisoners and several batteries of artillery. He was then joined by Miles' division 2d corps and pushed westward for the South Side railroad. This he soon reached and took position upon it. The 5th corps, also supporting the cavalry, took 15 guns and about 2,000 prisoners, enabling Sheridan to drive back the force which on Friday checked his advance near Dinwiddie Court House.

On receiving this news, it was determined to give the enemy no time to send troops to their right, and at once a simultaneous attack was ordered all along the lines by the 9th 6th, 24th and 2d corps. An order was given at about nine o'clock at night, and in less than an hour a furious assault began on the rebel entrenchments in front of their several commands, resulting in the enemy being driven in confusion from their first into their second line of works, with the loss of over 5,000 prisoners, several forts, and about twenty pieces of artillery. The second corps was engaged all day in their front, and in spite of the terrible fire of musketry poured into their ranks behind their works, succeeded in maintaining their new line several hundred yards in advance of the line they occupied in the morning. The 24th corps occupied the centre of our line, its left connecting with the 2nd at Hatcher's Run, and its right going to the left of the 6th corps.

Before daylight on Sunday morning, the rebels made a furious assault on the position of this line, driving a portion of the 3rd brigade from their breastworks, and capturing about 200. Their success, however, did not last long—the 20th Pennsylvania, by a gallant charge, driving them back beyond their first battle line.

A sharp fire was kept up all day by both sides, but owing to the hot fire by our sharpshooters, the enemy was unable to work their guns, consequently very few casualties occurred to our side from shells. Our batteries, however, rained an incessant fire into their entrenchments.

There was but little fighting in front of the 6th corps until night, when considerable shelling occurred. Quiet also reigned in front of the 9th corps: so matters stood until ten o'clock, when the several corps was startled into sharper attention by a few shots on their front, and soon swelling into battling volleys, the batteries joined in the clamour. Firing spread rapidly to the front of the 24th corps, on to the 6th, then away to the right till it reached the 9th, (about 12 o'clock), at which time the fighting was at its height. Presently cheers broke out on the front of the 2nd corps as the fire slackened. By 2:30 the fire had nearly ceased along the whole line; but at four in the morning it suddenly broke out again nearer than ever to the 2nd corps, while sharp artillery practice was heard far to the right and again the crash of battle spread from end to end of the line. At six o'clock the battle was raging fiercely, but our colors are advancing all along the line.

The correspondent of the *World* recounts the attack on Petersburg defences. It was to take place on Friday morning at four o'clock, but the failure on our left was doubtless the cause of the postponement. The plan of this last phase of the action was this: Gen. Grant, on receipt of news of Sheridan's victory at Five Forks, immediately despatched couriers, in conjunction with the telegraph leading to his headquarters, to each of the corps commanders, desiring them, without loss of time, to open with both artillery and infantry upon the works of Petersburg.—Sheridan, it will be remembered, attained his success by half past seven on Saturday night—at nine Grant hearing it, and before ten our columns had passed the picket line, and were on their way to the rebel entrenchments.

Parke on the right, Wright in the centre and Ord on the left, marched almost at the same instant. The 6th corps (Wright's) were arranged in double line of battle, and without ceremony they threw themselves en masse into the ditch and up the parapet.

The contest was short, though terrible and desperate. Hand to hand conflicts occurred. The deadly bayonet lunge—the impulsive and fitful flashes of musket and revolver—the volley now and then when our troops poured enfilading fires down the inside of the parapet—the yells and groans—the galloping of couriers to and fro, from end to end of the lines.

In places the ditches were heaped with wounded and dying combatants, tumbled together promiscuously, but every now and then Northern cheers told how the conflict was going on. On each side of the sixth corps the scene was the same. Opposite Fort Hell the rebels had a fort called Fort Heaven, at which they fought like satan's legions.

OFFICIAL.

Washington, April 4—11 a.m.

General Dix.

The following particulars, dated at City Point, April 4th, 8 a. m., gives the latest information from Richmond.

Gen Weitzel telegrams from Richmond that of Railway stock he found 28 locomotives, 44 passenger and baggage cars and 106 freight cars.

At 3.30 this morning General Grant, from Sutherland Station, 10 miles from Petersburg toward Burksville, telegraphs as follows:—

Gen Sheridan picked up 1,200 prisoners to day, and from 300 to 500 have been picked up by our troops.

The majority of the arms that were left in the hands of Lee's army are now scattered between Richmond and where his troops now are. The country is also full of stragglers.

The line of retreat is marked with artillery, ammunition, burned or charred waggons, ambulances, &c.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 2.—The most important victory the army of the Potomac has ever gained in Virginia was won to-day, and the outer line of works, which we have been trying for months to overcome, has at last yielded to our victorious arms, and the great portion of this army is to night within a mile and a half of the city, on the southwest side.

The struggle made by the enemy to retain these works has been of the most desparate character, and for the success obtained to-day we are indebted not only to the strategy exercised by the commanders but to the overwhelming numbers and bravery of the troops that did the work.

The orders for an attack on the line east and south of Petersburgh, by the 6th and 9th corps, were carried out punctually at daylight.

The Confederate Gen A P Hill lost his life, seeking in person to lead his men up the works.

Fortress Monroe, April 3rd, via Baltimore, 4th.—The intelligence of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond reached here to day at 10 o'clock by a despatch from General Weitzel, dated 8.15 this morning, which announced the glorious event. The steamer Dictator arrived from City Point at 4.30 this p. m, and brings down additional particulars of the great struggle. Petersburg was occupied by our troops at three o'clock this morning. Our gunboats were all well up the James River, and it was thought that a fight had taken place with the rebel ironclads. Large fires were seen up the James River last night toward Fort Darling, and in the vicinity of the other rebel works, from which it was inferred that Lee was abandoning his works, and retreating from his long established lines. An immense number of prisoners have been captured, variously estimated at from fifteen to eighteen thousand. Prisoners are continually arriving at City Point, and it was estimated that there were 15,000 there this morning. When the Dictator left at 10 a. m. a salute was being fired by all the war vessels at the Point. The steamer Cassack also arrived here to day with a large number of Union prisoners, including Gen McLaughlin and the men of his brigade, captured with him by the rebels in the assault on Fort Steadman.

New York, April 4.—The *World* has a graphic account of Sheridan's battle at Five Forks, which was the turning point in the giant conflict, and which, under Sheridan's generalship, will take rank with anything on record. It appears that Gen Grant was not satisfied with the day's business on Friday, and placed Sheridan in supreme command of the whole of Warren's corps and all the cavalry. Gen Sheridan at once manœuvred with cavalry, dismounting a portion in front of the rebels, and gradually pressed them back in their works under the most desperate fighting of the war. While this was being done, and done slowly, by order, Sheridan set about forming the infantry, showing the same genius in infantry tactics that he has in cavalry. It was a marvel to see so paltry a force of cavalry press back and hold in check 16,000 rebel infantry. Still they did it in such a manner as to completely hide the movement of our infantry. They were driven back step by step into their works, and then the signal was given, and the infantry closed on the works like a hudge barn door. The rebel saw their situation, but did not appear to appreciate how desperate were their circumstances. They fell back to the left only to see four close lines of battle waiting to drive them across the field decimated. At the right, horsemen charged them in their vain attempt to fight out, and in their rear foot and cavalry began to assemble; slant fire, cross fire and direct fire, by file and battalion, rolled, perpetually cutting down their bravest officers and strewing the field was bleeding men, when their own guns were turned upon them. At last bodies of cavalry mounted their parapet and charged down upon them, slaying and trampling them into confusion. They had no commanders to lead them out of the toil into which they had fallen. A few more volleys, a new charge, a command to die or surrender, and 5,000 muskets were thrown upon the ground; 5,000 men are Sheridan's prisoners. Those who escaped were pursued by the fiery Custer, and they were pressed far into the densest forest.

Gen Weitzel learned at 3 o'clock Monday morning that Richmond was being evacuated, and at day light moved forward, first taking care to give his men breakfast, in the expectation that they might have to fight. He met no opposition and on entering the city, was greeted with a hearty welcome from the mass of the people. The mayor was out to meet him and to surrender the city, but missed him on the road. Gen Weitzel finds much suffering and poverty among the population. The rich as well as the poor are destitute of food. He is about to issue supplies to all who take the oath. The inhabitants number about 20,000, half of them negros. It is not true that Jeff Davis sold his furniture before leaving. He left at 7 p. m., by the Dunnville railroad. All the members of Congress escaped, and Hunter has gone home. Carson Smith went with the army. Gen Weitzel took here 1,000 prisoners besides the wounded. These number 5,000 in hospitals. I captured cannon to the number of at least 500 pieces, 5,000 muskets have been found in one lot. Thirty locomotives and 300 cars are found here. The Petersburg railroad bridge is totally destroyed, that of the Danville road partially, so that connection with Petersburg can easily be made. All the Confederate vessels are destroyed, except an unfinished ram, which has her machinery in her perfect. The Tredgar works are unharmed under Gen Weitzel's orders. Libby prison and Castle Thunder have also escaped the fire, and are filled with Confederate prisoners of war.—Most of the editors have fled, especially John Mitchell. The Whig appeared yesterday as a Union paper, with the name of the former proprietor at the head. The theatre opens here to night. Gen Weitzel describes the reception of the President as enthusiastic in the extreme.

A courier has arrived from Sheridan stating that the divisions that were cut off, which it was expected would be either badly whipped or captured, had crossed the Appomattox some ten or twelve miles above Pertersburg, but he was following skirmishing with their rear guard and expecting to have an engagement to day. Troops are rapidly passing on to his assistance and before noon another victory over the enemies of the Union may be gained.

WASHINGTON, April 3—Although the fall of Petersburg and Richmond was expected soon to take place, owing to the late success of our arms, the official announcement of the fact itself this morning occasioned great surprise, mingled with rejoicing and huzzas in all directions. During the latter part of the proceedings, salutes of cannon were fired. There has never before been such a day of rejoicing in Washington. Foreign Ministers called this morning at the Department of State, to express their congratulations on the fall of Richmond.

A large crowd collected in front of the State Department, which was profusely decorated with flags, and called out Secretary Seward, who, after the cheers had subsided, spoke as follows:—

I thank my fellow-citizens for the honour they do me by calling to congratulate me on the fall of Richmond. (Cheers.) I am now about writing my foreign despatches. What shall I tell the Emperor of China? I shall thank him in your name, for never having permitted a piratical flag to enter the harbour of the Empire. What shall I say to the Sultan of Turkey? I shall thank him for always having surrendered rebel insurgents who have taken refuge in his kingdom (Cries of "that's it" and cheering.) What shall I say to the Emperor of the French? (A voice—"To get out of Mexico.") I shall say to the Emperor of the French, that he can go to morrow to Richmond and get his tobacco, so long held under blockade there, provided the rebels have not used it up. (Laughter and cheers.) To Lord John Russell I will say, that British merchants will find cotton exported from our ports under treaty with the United States cheaper than cotton obtained by running the blockade. As for Earl Russell himself, I need not tell him this is a war for freedom and national independence and the rights of human virtue, and not a war for empire; and that if Great Britain should only remain just to the United States, Canada will remain undisturbed by us so long as she prefers the authority of the noble Queen to voluntary incorporation with the United States. (Cheers and exclamations of "That's the talk." "Your right.") What shall I tell the King of Prussia? I will tell him that the Germans have been faithful to the standard of the the Union as his excellent minister, Baron Gerolt, has been constant in his friendship to the United States during his long residence in this country. (Cheers) To the Emperor of Austria I shall say that he has proved himself a very wise man, for he told us in the beginning that he had no sympathy with rebellion anywhere. (Cheers.) I do not doubt, fellow-citizens, but that at least you accede to the theory by which I have governed myself during the war, namely that the rebellion was to end in ninety days.—(Laughter and cheers.) I have thought this the true theory, because I never knew a phyician able to resore a patient to health unless he thought he could work the cure under the most favorable circumstances in ninety days. (Renewed laughter.) Finally, if the American people approve, I will say that our motto in peace shall be what our text has been while in war. Every nation is entitled to regulate its own domestic affairs in its own way, and all are bound to conduct themselves so as to promote peace on earth and good-will to mankind.

Upon the conclusion of the Secretary's speech the crowd dispersed, cheering vociferously for the President, the Secretary and the Union.

The Toronto *Leader* of Thursday says:—The latest despatches from the seat of war in Virginia represent that all the leading men of the South then in Richmond left that city on Sunday night, it having been announced in the churches and the city that Gen Lee would have to abandon his position. A large part of the city was burned before the Confederates left it, and we presume very little of value was left for the victors. Ample preparations appear to have been made for the contingency, and most of the materials of war in the city carried off. Gen Lee appears to have retreated with deliberation, for he took time thoroughly to destroy bridges, vessels of war and other property likely to be of service to the enemy and which he could not take away with him.

Overtures for Peace.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes on Tuesday:—

"The grand success of our armies before Richmond during the last three days has in a measure removed the secrecy from events which have transpired at City Point since the President arrived there. I am informed by a high official in the government that the only part of last week Jeff. Davis made a direct overture to Mr. Lincoln to surrender everything to the United States government, and asked but one condition—everything else he would yield. That condition was, that all who had taken part in the rebellion should be restored to citizenship. All else he would give up if that would be granted.

"Mr. Lincoln's reply was that 'He did not have the power to grant that point. Congress had passed a law expressly prohibiting all persons in this rebellion holding important official positions, as well as all in their armies above the rank of Colonel, from being restored to citizenship, and had, therefore, taken it out of his power to accede to that proposition.' This ended that peace negotiation, and fighting commenced within forty-eight hours afterwards.

"The President wrote to Secretary Seward detailing the above facts. The latter, upon receiving the letter, immediately started for City Point to urge the President to accept the proposition immediately, call an extra session of Congress, and appeal to their magnanimity to ratify the terms of settlement. But before Mr. Seward arrived the fighting had commenced, which has resulted in the capture of Richmond. These facts are from a reliable source, and may be considered semi-official."