Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., JULY 12, 1864.

THE ELECTIONS.

Hon. George Brown issued his address to the Electors of South Oxford on the 5th inst., and is now pursuing his canvass successfully and probably will be elected by acclamation. Mr. Mowat, the new Postmaster General, will probably have no opposition and be permitted to walk the course in South Ontario, of which constituency he is said to have a firm hold. Mr. McDougall is the only one of the three ministers against whom there is any chance of organizing a successful Opposition—Mr. M. C. Cameron is spoken off as likely to re-enter the field, but if he does, it is not with much chance of success. The indications are that the three Ministers will be returned with little or no opposition.

THE WAR.

The invasion of Maryland has put Grant into the shade—not a word in yesterday's telegrams from the grand army of the Potomac. The invasion appears to be on a larger scale than was at first apprehended. Yesterday morning's despatches bring the Confederates within seven miles of Baltimore, and there were despatches from Buffalo yesterday stating that the Confederates were in Baltimore. The confederates have pushed on boldly and rapidly. They fought a battle at Monocacy River, defeated Gen. Siegel's forces and took a thousand prisoners, destroyed an important railroad bridge and then pursued the Federals towards Baltimore. If Baltimore should fall into the hands of the Confederates, Washington would be dangerously exposed, and Old Abe would be in a bad predicament. Terror and consternation would appear to have shifted from Richmond to Washington. We read that Grant's army has been recently furnished with 40,000 shovels. Are they to become peaceful cultivators of the soil? We fear not, nothing so reasonable for a while yet.

A MONOPOLY.

The season for the distribution of Prizes in our Common Schools brings under our notice a grievance, which is by no means a new one, under which a respectable branch of the trade of the Province is suffering. We refer to the Book Department of the Education Office, Toronto.—It has now been in operation for many years, and has accumulated a large stock and acquired large dimensions. No doubt the Government thought they had good reasons for its establishment and continuance; but it is a commercial anomaly of an extraordinary character. It is a trading concern outrivalling every other competitor, by the monopoly which it possesses. It is a most improper interference with the book trade, and it is directly at variance with the established principles of political economy. Why should the Government maintain an extensive Book Establishment more than an extensive bakery, or a mammoth clothing establishment. Is there an argument in favour of the one, that could not be urged with equal or more force in favour of the other. If private enterprise was unequal to the task of supplying books there might be some excuse for the Government store.—But there is no lack of private enterprize, to warrant such interference. If twenty or thirty years ago, there had been any pretence for the intervention of Government, at present there is none to entefere with the regular course of the book trade. It may be urged that the public is supplied at a lower price than it would otherwise be. That may be true or not; we presume it is. But why is the argument not urged for interference in every other branch of business? Why not provide bread, shoes, and clothing. Every expense about the Education Office being paid out of the public purse, it is easy to see why the books can be furnished cheap—the public in one way or another pays for the whole. But is the whole thing fair and right? Has the public a right to obtain books cheaper than private enterprise, regulated by unfettered competition can produce them. With an unrestricted competition there is no fear of the booksellers exacting an unfair or extortionate profit; and no man has a right through the interference of the Governmen to obtain books any more than bread and shoes, below the price they can be sold for in the open market. If book buyers have this right, bread consumers have the same right to have cheap bread;—and bread is a greater necessity than books. It seems to us that there is an injustice in the power of Government being brought to bear on a particular branch of business to its serious loss and injury as we believe.

THE REGISTRAR OF BRUCE BEFORE A BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.

A Novel and Exciting Case.

The recently appointed Registrar of the County of Bruce, John McLay, Esq., and two constables were yesterday brought before a bench of Magistrates charged with having feloniously stolen the Books of the Registry Office at Southampton.—The charge was laid by Mrs. Hammond, in whose possession the books were in the absence of her husband. The warrant was issued by Mr. Roy of Southampton; who sent the case to Goderich, hoping that the ends of justice would be better served by removing it from local feeling. There were sixteen magistrates on the Bench—Judge Cooper presiding. H. McDermott, Esq., conducted the prosecution, and M. C. Cameron, Esq., the defence. It appeared that about a month ago, and in the absence of Mr. Hammond, Mr. McLay, attended by two constables, went into the Registry Office and told Mrs. Hammond that he had a Mandamus from the Court of Queen's Bench to take possession of the Books. Mrs. Hammond, believing what was told her, allowed Mr. McLay to take the books and carry them away; but subsequently was informed that there was no Mandamus and that the books were taken out of her possession under false pretences, whereupon she laid information and procured a search-warrant, which resulted in yesterday's proceedings. The trial opened at 11 o'clock and it was at once apparent to every impartial observer that "local" and other feelings had acquired great strength, and that by moving the trial to Goderich, the object of the worthy magistrate was not to be accomplished. Scenes of stormy discussions, excitements and adjournments, consumed the whole day till past 9 p. m., when Mr. Cameron, having read to the Bench the letters of Stephen Richards, esq., of Toronto, and others, counselling and directing Mr. McLay how to proceed in getting hold of the books, and Mr. McLay, apparently, having done nothing but as he was directed by counsel, the case was dismissed and the books left in possession of Mr. McLay.

CRICKET MATCH.

CLINTON VS. SEAFORTH.

Seaforth—1st Innings.

1 Brydon, boled Smart	24
2 Fitzsimmons, b Smart, c Smart	0
3 Carten, b Gregg	2
4 Ferguson, b Gregg	0
5 Winter, b Gregg, c King	6
6 Louden, b Gregg	5
7 St. John, b Gregg	1
8 Logan, b Smart, c Cavan	9
9 Bull, b Gregg, c Gregg	10
10 Gowinlock, not out	3
11 Long, b Smart	0
	60
Byes 7, leg byes 1	8
	68

Clinton—1st Innings.

1 Smart, run out	5
2 Lane, run out	4
3 Walker, b St. John	36
4 Gregg, b Ferguson	0
5 McLean, b Ferguson, c Bull	0
6 Ellwood, b Ferguson, c Bull	1
7 Harland, b St. John, c Winter	13
8 Cavan, run out	7
9 Read, Jr., b Ferguson, c Fitzsimmons	4
10 Wilson, b Ferguson	0
11 King, not out	0
Byes	68 5
	73

Seaforth—Second Innings.

1 Ferguson, b Gregg	3
2 Carten, b Gregg, c Walker	3
3 St. John, b Gregg, c Walker	7
4 Bull, b Harland	7
5 Long, b Gregg	6
6 Logan, b Harland	10
7 Bryden, run out	10
8 Gowinlock, not out	20
9 Winter, b Harland, c Ellwood	2
10 Louden, b Gregg	16
11 Fitzsimmons, b Gregg	3
	87
Byes 8, leg byes 3	11
	98
First Innings	68
Total	166

Clinton—Second Innings.

1 Smart, b Ferguson	9
2 Gregg, b Ferguson	0
3 Lane, b Ferguson, c Logan	14
4 Walker, b Bryden, c Long	3
5 Harland, b St. John, c Long	5
6 Cavan, b Ferguson	3
7 Ellwood, b St. John, c Long	1
8 Read, b St. John	3
9 McLean, b Ferguson	1
10 King, not out	1
11 Wilson, b St. John	1
	41
Byes 2, wides 1	3
	44
First Innings	73
	117
Seaforth Total	166
Clinton Total	117
	49

WORTH SEEING.

The Panorama of New York City on Exhibition at Crabb's Victoria Hall is a veryfine work of Art—one of the finest ever exhibited in Goderich. The hall was well filled last evening by our best citizens, and all were delighted with the Panorama,—it shows to the visitor miles of the streets, buildings and shipping of the city as large, and as natural as life;—*you see the people at their every-day business;* you can read the signs as distinctly as you can read the signs over the store doors in Goderich. Our readers will find the panorama just what the programmes and advertisements represent it to be. The audience were so much interested that you could almost have heard a pin drop during the evening. We advise all of our readers to visit the panorama with their families, and they will find it time and money well expended. Let the young man take his sister, cousin, or some one else's cousin to the panorama to help him enjoy his excursion to New York.

MURDER IN OPS.—We learn that a shocking case of murder occurred in Ops on Monday last. It appears there were horse races about four miles from Lindsay, where the prisoner, named Robert Finigan, and the deceased named John Finigan, had some altercation. Sometime during Monday night the deceased went to the tavern kept by the prisoner and demanded admittance, which was refused him, whereupon he threatened to burst in the door. The prisoner told him he would shoot him, if he did not go, and getting a gun he shot the unfortunate man through the lungs. The deceased lived only a few minutes after the shot was fired. He leaves a wife and four or five children to mourn his unfortunate end. Dr. Fidler, of Lindsay, Coroner, held an inquest on the body on Tuesday last. We did not hear what the verdict was.—*Omenee Warder.*

Philosophy is a tire of rotten sticks flickering in a desert, with all around cold and dark Religion is the glorious sun cheering and illumining universally.

HONORS TO A CANADIAN DIVINE.—We see by the New York *Herald* that the Rev. Lachlin Taylor, of Canada, has had the honorary degree of D. D. conferred upon him by the University of New York.

COLBORNE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Municipal Council of Colborne was held at the Tavern of C. Shannon, Maitlandville, on Thursday the 30th day of June, 1864.

Present, the Reeve and all the Councillors.

It was moved by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Rhynas, That a By-Law for a change of road on the 3rd and 4th cons., E. D., be prepared, and that notice of the same should be published according to Statute—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Rhynas, That a By-Law be now drawn up for abolishing the Wards in the Township, in compliance with a majority of the ratepayers, at a public meeting held at Smith's Hill of the said Township.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Malloy, seconded by Mr. Hussey, That as there was not a majority of the ratepayers of Colborne present at that meeting, that no By-Law be at present prepared, as numbers of the ratepayers have expressed themselves otherwise.

The Reeve gives the casting vote in favor of the motion.

Moved by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Rhynas, That the By-Law for abolishing the Wards, as now drawn up by the Township Clerk be passed.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Hussey, seconded by Mr. Malloy, That the By-Law for abolishing the Wards be not adopted.

The Reeve gives the casting vote in favor of the amendment.

A Protest against the same having been handed to the Township Clerk signed by Wm Young and James Rhynas, to be entered on the minutes of the Township.

It was moved by Mr. Malloy, seconded be Mr. Hussey, That the Protest be not received from Messrs. Young and Rhynas as Councillors.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Rhynas, seconded by Mr. Young, That the said Protest, be entered on the minutes of the Township, and filed by the Clerk for future reference.

The Reeve gives the casting vote in favor of the motion.

Moved by Mr. Rhynas, seconded by Mr. Young, That in the event of the Protest now laid before the board not being allowed to be entered on the minutes of the Council it should be filed in the Township records.

The Reeve entered that the motion was not in order.

Moved by Mr. Malloy, seconded by Mr. Hussey, That either a Bridge or Culvert should be placed opposite Sam'l Hart's lot on the 1st con., over a gully, provided the amount do not exceed $50.00.

It was agreed the Reeve should get tenders for the same, to be laid before next meeting of Council.

JAS. TEWSLEY, Town'p Clerk.

Honor to Whom Honor is due.

DEAR SIGNAL,—As teacher of the School in Section No. 6, Goderich, we have, undoubtedly great reason to feel encouraged by the good opinion expressed concerning our mode of teaching in your last. But, Sir, all the facts connected with the prosperity of the "Union School" are not open to the public. We are, therefore, of the opinion that it is doing nothing more than what merit deserves to state a few particulars in which one section might very justly be held forth as a model for some others. In the first place, in respect to liberality, we have only to state that at our last annual school meeting the Trustees, Chairman, Secretary and others present, the sum of $16.00 was raised for the purpose of supplying prizes for the four Quarterly Examinations, to be distributed according to the merits of each pupil obtained by marks. Next morning, when the school assembled, we endeavored to point out to the pupils the benefits arising from having $4.00 more to make the whole sum $20.00. This was raised by the pupils in two days. Our next want was a supply of Promotion cards, for which the pupils raised $4.50 by subscription, to which the trustees kindly advanced 50 cents more. We sent both sums to Toronto and got them doubled, and received $40.00 worth of books and $10 00 worth of cards.—In addition to this, take into consideration the late entertainment which, we venture to say, was not got up under $50.00, and we are of the opinion that our section can vie with any other in the county of Huron for liberality. Secondly, we might speak of our section as a model of kindness to its teacher. Here is no provoking message of dictation sent to the teacher by "Mas" and "Pas" as to whether my "Mary Ann" shall learn the "roots of words," or my "Susy Jane" study Geography, or bright-eyed "Henrietta" devote her time to Book-keeping or History. And although our trustees are as zealous as any we have ever met with, in seeing that every duty in any way connected with the school is duly performed, they are entirely above exercising that overbearing domineering power which sometimes makes a teacher's existence miserable in the extreme. A teacher must find himself at home amongst such a people, and if the school does not prosper, he must evidently be at fault. How different in some sections where the teacher never meets a kind look or an approving smile, and still they wonder why he is not successful. To such, we would say, here is the secrets.

Meanwhile, I remain,
Dear Sir,
Humbly Yours,—
J. LAWRENCE.

S. S. No. 6, Goderich, July, 1864.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

(Herald's Special.)

CHAMBERSBURG, July 8.7 a.m.—The rebel raiders in Pennsylvania and Maryland are in much stronger force than had been believed. They consist of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and 20,000 is the lowest estimate I have heard.

A column of rebels, commanded by Imboden, entered Hagerstown this morning at 8 o'clock.

The force that left yesterday for Frederick took the Boonsboro Road, and these new raiders came in by way of Williamsport.

They are ransacking the town and committing all manner of depredations, and have burned several private dwelling houses notwithstanding the $30,000 the inhabitants paid for protection. Imboden insisted on burning Teller & Co's warehouse unless the citizens would pay him $1,500, which they did.

A courier has arrived from Hancock, and reports a Union force at that point, probably Hunter's.

Philadelphia, July 9.—The *Bulletin* has received a despatch from Baltimore, giving the information that the rebels occupy Frederick, Md., and that our troops have fallen back to the Monocacy.

New York, July 9, 1:30 p.m. — Well authenticated rumors in this city tend to confirm the above despatch.

Philadelphia, July, 9—The *Bulletin* has a special despatch from Harrisburg, stating that the corps of Ewell, Breckenbridge, and Rhodes are all on this side of the Potomac.

Baltimore, July 9 3.55 p.m.— Our forces have evacuated Frederick, and fallen back in this direction, and now occupy a position south of the Monocacy.

The rebels now occupy Frederick, but in what force is not positively known. Reports say 12,000, and they are under the command of Gen. Breckenbridge.

There are reports seemingly well founded that another rebel force has crossed the Potomac near Edward's Ferry, and has moved in the direction of Urbana. What force is not known. This is supposed to be an effort to flank us. We are hourly gaining strength by reinforcements, and will doubtless frustrate this rebel movement.

Baltimore, July 10, 11 a. m.—It is reported at headquarters that the Northern Central Railroad was torn up but not stated where. We also have a report that the main body of the rebels were making for Washington.

Baltimore, July 10, 1 p. m. — Captain Adam Eikin, A A G, on Ricketts's staff, and Captain Payne, of the 106th New York, were both badly wounded. Both new regiments and veterans fought bravely and gave way only when outflanked. The enemy were severely punished, and it is thought this is the reason why they did not follow up our rear.

The Union bridge on the Western Maryland road, is reported burned.

Cavalry passed through Cockneysville this morning, with the intention it is supposed of cutting the Philadelphia Railroad east of Baltimore. Measures have been adopted to prevent this.

Washington, July 10.—An extra of the *Star* of this afternoon says, a body of veterans are in a position to reach either Baltimore or Washington before the rebels do.

The large brigade in the quartermaster's department here are ready for instant service.

The rebels have not crossed at Edward's Ferry as reported.

No Confederates in the department of Washington.

Baltimore, July 10, 9 a. m.—The enemy are now reported at Ellicott's Mills, but as the telegraph works to Mariottsville, which is beyond this, it is very doubtful.

Baltimore, July 10, 11 a. m.—The party at Reisterstown is said to be small. It is reported that a bridge was burnt on the Northern Central.

Wallace is retreating towards the city. His rear is covered by fresh troops. The city is alive with troops for its defence.

Baltimore, July 10, 7 p. m.—The troops engaged in the fight at Monocacy bridge yesterday, formed in line of battle on the left of the railroad, and on this side of the river on the right. Two other regiments were thrown out as skirmishers. The latter were attacked at 7.30 o'clock in the morning by cavalry from the Hagerstown Pike, when they fell back across the river in good order, and with slight loss, fighting all the way. After crossing they succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy and held them here a long time.

About 10 a. m. a desperate attack was made by dismounted cavalry, which was repulsed, and notwithstanding they repeatedly tried to dislodge our men from the position, they could not succeed. Their loss was very heavy.

Baltimore, July 10, 2 p. m.—The Northern Central Railroad has been cut near Cockneysville, and a bridge is reported to be burning, supposed to be the bridge at the Ashland works.

A rebel cavalry force, estimated at 1,500 strong, probably exaggerated, crossed the Northern Central Railroad above Cockneysville this forenoon, and is going toward the Philadelphia railroad. They expected to reach there before night and cut the road and destroy one of the bridges, but it is hoped that the force now guarding the road in that direction will be strong enough to drive the invaders off.

There are many wild rumors again afloat this morning, but the confidence in the ability of our forces to hold the city is gaining, and there is less excitement.

Among the rumors just started, is that a portion of the rebel force which engaged Gen. Wallace yesterday, has struck the Washington road near Sawrel's factory, but this, I think, is incorrect.

At all events the telegraph line to Washington is as yet uninterrupted, and it is believed our troops are in such a position by this time as to effectually protect our communication with Washington.

As a matter of precaution, the valuable records of our banks and other institutions have been placed on board a steamer in the harbor for safety.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 6 p. m.—Gen. Sigel's wagon train arrived here to-day in charge of a large detachment of infantry and cavalry.

One of the officers who was in the fight says that in all his experience in this war he has never seen so desperate fighting, and he thinks the rebel loss fully as great as ours.

Alexander's battery is all safe.

Our loss in prisoners is about 1,000. There has been no estimate yet of the killed and wounded.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 7 p. m.—It is reported that the advance of a rebel cavalry force is within seven miles of the city on the York road.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Intelligence has reached here that a portion of Gen. Hunter's force, under Gen. Sullivan, had recaptured Martinsburg, and taken about 1,000 prisoners, and also all the stores captured there, and much plunder collected by the rebels at that point.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 9 a. m.—The excitement is intense this morning. The Union citizens have been arming all night, and at 6 o'clock this morning the alarm bells were rung. Parties, headed by a drum and fife, are moving through the town to man the defensive works. Our citizens are turning out with spirit, and manifest a determination to do their utmost to defend the city.

The enemy are now reported to be at Ellicott's Mills.

Gen. Wallace is falling back towards the city.

10 a.m.—The rebel cavalry are reported to be at Hagerstown, 16 miles north of Baltimore, and are supposed to be making for the Northern Central Railroad, to endeavour to cut our communications in that direction.

A train which started out on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has returned with a number of wounded on board.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 11.15 a. m.—The party of rebels at Reistertown are said to be a small body. They are stealing cattle and horses. Report says that they have struck the Northern Central Railroad and burned a bridge.

General Wallace, at last advices, was 26 miles from this city, falling back with a force of fresh troops covering his rear. The enemy were not supposed to be following him, at least they were not to be seen on the road over which he is retreating. His artillery is reported safe.

Our streets are swarming with people.—Union citizens are coming forward well, and if they are well handled will help much in holding the city.

Baltimore, July 10, 11.30 a. m.—The Northern Central Railroad is reported at head-quarters as cut, the rails being torn up, but at what precise place is not known.

Frederick Junction, July 9.

Early on Friday morning Brigadier-General Tyler, under orders of General Wallace, went to the front at Frederick City and took command.

Colonel Clendening, with his cavalry command, continued skirmishing with the enemy all day in the mountains and came back in the evening.

General Wallace went to the front with reinforcements.

Learning that the enemy's operations in our front were merely feints to cover his movements on Urbana and thence to Washington, General Wallace withdrew his forces from Frederick City at ten o'clock on Friday night.

Early this morning the rebels were in line of battle and advanced on Friday, which they re-occupied.

We removed everything possible from the city, including sick and wounded, stores, &c.

Two citizens were arrested by our returning skirmishers, making signals to the rebels last night from the city.

The rebels are advancing and are now skirmishing with our guards, who hold the bridge on the Baltimore pike.

The rebels levied $20,000 on the citizens of Middletown, besides pillaging the place.

In the night, on Thursday, we killed 142 rebels, our loss is 18 all told.

Captain Morris, of the 5th Illinois cavalry, was killed in Friday's fighting and about a dozen of our men. We were fully assured that the rebels who fought us were commanded by Breckenridge. They have two brigades under Bradley, Johnson and McCausland.

General Wallace is making preparations to defend this point, which we will hold up to the last possible moment.

The enemy is said to be advancing in heavy force down the Baltimore pike.

Baltimore, July 10.

The rebel cavalry are reported 16 miles north of Baltimore. They are making for the Northern Central Railroad.

To Major-General Dix:—

Washington, June 9.

An official despatch from Major General Wallace just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebels at Monocacy to day, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., and continuing until 4 p m., when our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy and were forced to retreat in disorder.

He reports that Colonel Seward, of the New York heavy artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Brigadier General Tyler was also taken prisoner.

The enemy's forces numbered, at least, 20,000.

Our troops behaved well, but suffered a severe loss.

He is retreating towards Baltimore.

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

Baltimore, July 9, midnight.—The following proclamation has been issued:—

Citizens of Baltimore,—We have been unwilling to create unnecessary alarm in the community by any appeal for your immediate assistance in resisting the threatened invasion that might be deemed premature, but we have no longer such an apprehension, and feel no hesitation in declaring that in our opinion the danger which now threatens the city is imminent. If you avert it, every loyal man must at once prepare to meet it. The invading army is by the last accounts approaching the city. Men—all the men who can be raised—are wanted to occupy the fortifications already completed, and to form others. It is important that you should come at once, but it is most important that you should come.—Come in your leagues; come in your military companies; but come in crowds, and come quickly.

Brigadier General Lockwood has volunteered to take charge of all the civil forces thus raised, and has been assigned to that command.

The loyal men of every ward will assemble at their usual places of meeting and report forthwith to General Lockwood at his headquarters.

(Signed) A. W. BRADFORD,
Gov. of Maryland.

Destructive Fire in Hamilton.

The work of an Incendiary.—Loss $80,000.

We are indebted to a friend in Hamilton for the following account of a most disastrous fire:—

About three o'clock this morning, July 10, the citizens of Hamilton were aroused from their slumbers by the ominous ringing of the fire bell and a blaze of light which rendered everything as clear as noonday. Upon looking at the immense blaze which appeared in the west end of the city, all knew that the establishment of Edgar & Melville, (the Jacques & Hay of Hamilton,) was on fire, and that every effort would be required to prevent the whole of its neighborhood from being destroyed. Accordingly, nearly everybody turned out to render aid to those whose property was in such danger. The fire was the work of an incendiary. It broke out in the centre of the main building, and some considerable distance from the furnace. The men had all left off work at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, being about 11 hours before the fire. From the start it was seen that it was beyond all human effort to prevent the whole establishment from being burned, as the material inside was of the most combustible nature, from the fact of a cooperage, sash and blind, planing, carpenter, cabinet and blacksmith business being driven therein with energy by the proprietors, and that oils, varnish, paints, &c., in great quantity, were stored within it. In about fifteen minutes after the fire first appeared the whole immense building was wrapped in flames, and firemen and citizens were doing their best to protect the neighboring houses. The houses occupied by Mr. Herald, Mr. Ross, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Greening and Mr. Sharpe, of the Great Western, were all very much threatened, but were not much injured, thanks to the waterworks and willing hands. Mr. Sharpe lost considerable through the removal of his furniture, but it is fully covered by insurance. Mr. Herald's loss amounts to about five hundred dollars. The loss of Mr. Thomas White, who owns two of the houses, will probably amount to one thousand dollars. He is fully insured in the Niagara District Mutual. Edgar and Melville's stock was low, and therefore their loss was less than it would have been had it occurred some time ago. The lumber, staves, shingles, barrels, timber, &c., were in a yard near at hand, and were saved by great exertions. Their loss amounts to eighty thousand dollars, less fifteen thousand dollars insurance, being all the companies would risk upon the property. Many of the men had their tools in the shop, and, of course, lost all. One poor fellow is said to have lost six hundred dollars worth. There are one hundred men thrown out of employment by the fire. Edgar & Melville have lost all the makings of a lifetime. They had only completed the building last year, and were but getting comfortably under way when the hand of Providence smote them, and in less than an hour deprived them of what they had laboured long and industriously to accumulate. They are deserving of the consideration of the people of Hamilton, many of whom can very easily afford to loan them sufficient means to again get fairly under way in life, and confer benefit upon the city to as great an extent as during the past year.—*Globe.*

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

PORT AU BASQUE, Nfld., July 8.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on Monday 27th, passed this point to-day *en route* to Quebec, with the passengers and cargo transferred from the Peruvian, which steamer had returned to repair damages. The steamship Edinburg, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th. The steamship Bremen, from New York, arrived out on the 30th. The final meeting of the Conference took place on the 25th ult. It was purely formal, and the war had recommenced. It is understood that at the last meeting the representatives of the German powers read a declaration, in which they threw upon Denmark the whole responsibility, which Denmark entirely repudiates. A letter was received from the Emperor of Russia, announcing that he had ceded his claims upon Holstein to the Duke of Oldenburg, and that these claims must be considered as revived by the present situation. The Conference unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Earl Russell, who presided at the sittings. Prussia had sent orders to Marshal Von Wrangel to re-commence hostilities on the 26th. A speedy attack on the island of Alsen was expected. It was stated that German sovereigns at Carlsbad had come to an understanding that Prussia, with the concurrence of Austria, should propose at the Federal Diet that the Germanic Confederation should declare war against Denmark. The political excitement in England ran high as to the course to be pursued, and the meeting of Parliament, on the 27th, was anxiously awaited on account of the promised ministerial statement. The *Times* believed that, as the Conference had ended with the rejection by both belligerents of the proposals made by the neutrals, and as Denmark deliberately expressed her desire that the war should proceed, the British government thinks itself not bound to interfere so long as the war remains within the limits which must have been contemplated by the Danes when they made their choice. The conservatives are preparing for a determined onslaught upon the government. A meeting of Lord Derby's supporters takes place at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury on the 28th ult., to devise a plan of action. A protracted and important discussion is anticipated. Captain Winslow, of the Kearsage has addressed a letter to the *Daily News* in which he states that he did not send any challenge, but Captain Semmes sent a request to Winslow not to leave, as he would fight the Kearsage, and would only occupy a day or two in preparation. Five days, however, elapsed before they were completed.—The Kearsage was only slightly damaged, and it was supposed on board that the hot work had just commenced, when it was ended. The Paris *Temps* gives a report that two Confederate cruisers are off Cherbourg waiting for the Kearsage. The commercial news by this steamer embraces the opening proceedings of Monday's market. Cotton was firm and the probable business for the day would reach 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions were unchanged. Consols at noon were quoted at 90 to 90¼ for money. LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton market buoyant and prices advanced. Breadstuffs market is dull. Wheat dull and declined 1 to 2d. owing to the anti-warlike statements of the British minister; red Western 7s 9d to 8s 7d. Flour dull and tending downwards. Corn easier. Provisions are quiet and steady. Beef quiet but firm. LONDON, June 30.—Breadstuffs inactive and easier. Sugar dull. Coffee buoyant. Tea firm. Petroleum quiet and steady. Consols for money, 90¼ to 90¾. Erie railroad shares 50.

Further by the "Peruvian."

The London *Star* considers Gen. Grant's movement on Petersburg a bold one, and as opening the way for Lee to reach Washington unobstructed.

The Prussians are erecting batteries on the Jutland coast.

It is stated that Austria and Prussia would act in concert, until Denmark is compelled to accept peace.

The London money market of the 29th ult was stagnant.

The rebel Commissioner Slidell had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, on the 28th ult.

Another plot against Napoleon had been discovered.

The resignation of the Spanish Ambassador to Peru had been accepted.

The capture of Alsen is reported, but no particulars are given.

THE DANISH WAR.

The Conference which met to settle the Schleswig-Holstein question has at length adjourned, being unable to come to an amicable understanding. It is feared that hostilities will at once be resumed. What part England will take does not appear. The Channel fleet is ready to sail, and it is reported that 30,000 troops have been ordered to prepare for a movement; yet there is a very strong indisposition to join in the conflict.

The Case of Denmark Stated.

An American gentleman of intelligence, who has spent considerable time in Denmark in a private letter from Copenhagen, under the date of April the 18th, thus puts the case:—"The offence of Denmark is, that she gave to the people of Schleswig a constitution, conceding universal suffrage (as far as the election of the Lower House is concerned. (The Lower is elected for four years, the Upper for eight.) And for this she is to be dismembered. It is worse than the dismemberment of Poland, because in the country the masses were not free, and it was only a change of masters. But this people are free, with the fullest liberty of speech, and of the press. * * The Danes are bravely holding out. I do not believe they will do anything in London Conference."—The difference between the dismemberment of Poland and the contemplated destruction of Denmark is, that the latter awakens no little interest, even while it is going on, and the former calls forth such howls of sympathy from all Europe at the distance of modern history. Poland was a despotic monarchy in government, intolerantly Romanist in religion, and a perpetual tool for French intrigue; while Denmark is a peaceful kingdom, with a government continually growing wiser and more liberal, a people all intelligent and industrious, Protestant and free. Is that the reason why Prussia destroys it, and Protestant England looks on in dumb indifference? It is an instructive comment on the unjust attack upon Denmark that, whereas the invasion originated by the votes of the smaller sovereign in the German Diet for the ostensible object, among other things, of consolidating their influence in antagonism to the two German powers—Austria and Prussia—it has resulted in making the smaller powers of the diet itself more completely insignificant than they ever were before, while Austria and Prussia no longer pay them the poor compliment of a nominal consultation. And, whereas the waging of wanton war against Denmark has been justified and even lauded by the press in this country, on the ground that it was to be, in some way, a vindication of popular rights, one effect of it has been to enable the King of Prussia to carry his points with a high hand against his own people, and to establish absolutism impregnably in that kingdom. Another effect has been to perpetuate political power in the Duchies in the hands of the privileged classes, and to exclude the mass of the people from any actual participation in the Government; another is, that the duchies will probably become hereafter an insignificant appendage to the German Diet, under the Government of an irresponsible adventurer as hereditary duke, instead of being, as it might have been, an integral controlling moiety of an independent kingdom, under the most liberal and benevolent government on the continent.—*N. Y. Independent.*

GRANT'S SUMMER CAMPAIGN.—A soldier from Grant's army writes:—"Were I to relate the total loss of the army up to the time the change of base was made to the north side of the James river, as reported from headquarters of the Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, the statement would certainly appal my readers. The true figures will come to light some of these days. It doesn't become us to indulge in any comments, but we can't well avoid keeping up a "terrible thinking."

Population of Canada West.

We give below the population of 83 of the principal Cities, Towns and Villages of Canada West by the census of 1860 and '61. There are many villages of 1000 inhabitants that have grown up since 1860, and many of the villages below enumerated have doubled their population since 1860. It will be found worth preserving for reference:

City of Hamilton	19,096
" Kingston	13,743
" London	11,555
" Ottawa	14,669
" Toronto	44,821
Town of Brantford, County of Brant	6,251
Village of Paris "	2,373
" Kincardine, County of Bruce	981
" Southampton "	609
" Richwood, County Carleton	516
" Iroquois, " Dundas	618
" Morrisburg " "	855
Town of Port Hope " Durham	4,162
" St. Thomas " Elgin	1,631
Village of Vienna " "	908
Town of Amherstburgh Essex	2,360
" Sandwich, County of Essex	988
" Windsor, " "	2,501
Village of Portsmouth, Co Frontenac	892
" Kemptville, Co. Grenville	1,068
" Merrickville, "	908
Town of Prescott, "	2,591
" Owen Sound, County Grey	2,216
Village of Dunville, Co. Haldimand	1,268
" Georgetown, County Halton	1,158
" Oakville "	1,450
Town of Milton "	905
Town of Belleville, County Hastings	6,277
Village of Sterling "	753
Village of Trenton "	1,398
Village of Clinton, County Huron	1,000
Town of Goderich, "	3,227
Town of Chatham, County Kent	4,466
Town of Sarnia, County Lambton	2,091
Town of Perth, County of Lanark	2,465
Village of Smith's Falls, Co Lanark	1,137
Town of Brockville, County Leeds	4,112
Village of Napanee, County Lennox and Addington	1,773
Town of Niagara, Co. Lincoln	2,070
Town of St. Catherines, Co. Lincoln	6,284
Village of Strathroy, Co. Middlesex	751
Town of Simcoe, County Norfolk	1,858
Town of Coburg, County Northumberland	4,975
Village of Brighton, County Northumberland	1,182
Village of Colborne, County Northumberland	806
Village of Oshawa, Co. Ontario	2,009
Town of Whitby, "	2,697
Town of Woodstock, Co. Oxford	3,353
Village of Embro "	551
Village of Ingersoll "	2,577
Village of Streetville, Co. Peel	730
Town of Brampton, "	1,627
Village of Mitchell, Co. Perth	1,216
Village of St. Marys, "	2,778
Town of Stratford, "	2,809
Town of Peterborough, County of Peterborough	3,979
Village of Hawkesbury, Co. Prescott	1,259
Town of Picton, Co. Prince Edward	2,067
Village of Pembroke, Co. Renfrew	637
Village of Renfrew, "	700
Village of Bradford, Co. Simcoe	961
Town of Barrie "	2,134
Town of Collingwood, "	1,408
Town of Cornwall, Co. Stormont	1,915
Town of Lindsay, Co. Victoria	1,997
Town of Galt, Co. Waterloo	3,069
Village of Berlin "	1,956
Village of Hamburg "	868
Village of Hespeler "	604
Village of Preston "	1,538
Village of Waterloo "	1,273
Village of Chippewa, Co. Welland	1,095
Village of Clifton, "	1,292
Village of Fort Erie "	706
Village of Thorald "	1,616
Village of Welland "	731
Village of Elora, Co. Wellington	1,043
Village of Fergus "	1,117
Town of Guelph "	5,076
Town of Dundas, Co. Wentworth	2,852
Village of Holland Landing, County York	741
Village of Yorkville, Co. York	1,570
Village of Sault St. Marie, District of Algoma	898
Total Population of Upper Canada	1,396,091

The Real Man.

Where a person that is poor, that is out of health, that is surrounded by many discouragements, and that is made to suffer in various ways, lifts himself above his misfortunes, and cheers his companions and children, and fights want on this side and on that, and bears humiliation, putting it under his feet, without losing faith in God, and saying to all the world, "I can be poor, and yet be a man"—oh, crown him! You pass him by, but you do not know what you are passing by. Kings sometimes walk incognito, and then they do not wear crowns. There are kings in your streets. There are men walking about your midst that whear crowns in their hearts, which, if they were to put them on their heads would shine so bright that you would think that twilight had dawned. There are thousands who understand and obey the injunction of the Apostle, when he says, "Quit you like men; be strong." I tell you they are heroes; and angels know it if you do not. And angels know what to write down. When you laid the foundation of that big house, they forgot to record that in heaven. And when the walls went up, and the beautiful apartments were finished, and the whole magnificent structure was completed, of the architecture of which you were so proud, as sure as you live they forgot to put down. And when you unrolled your rich carpet, and hung your fine pictures, they forgot to make a note of that. But when that man went down out of his splendid mansion into a fourth class house, in an obscure street, shedding, it may be, some tears, as a tribute of nature, and gathered his little flock on the first evening around the fire, and made the room bright with love, and faith, and prayer, you may be certain that they put that down. They remembered