Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

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Poetry.

For the SIGNAL.

OH! WHY WILL YOU ROAM?

Oh! why will ye roam in foreign lands,
In search for the "Golden Store,"
When the God of Canada places it
At the poor man's cottage door.

There's naught in this second Paradise
Which cannot be earn'd by work,
Tho' our commerce tells in other lands
Of a mighty nation's birth.

How bright looks the prospect here to those
Once crush'd 'neath a tyrant's heal,
Who are proud to point to the maple leaf
With a glow of patriot zeal.

Our name in the future shineth out,
A Sun 'midst the smaller lights,
While a trump that's swelled by a nation's voice,
Bears the words, "Our God and Rights."

Then haste to the land of the Golden Sheaf
And calm your awaken'd fears;
We're protected here by our British Queen
And our noble Volunteers.

"OSCEOLA."

The Drunken Man.

(Translated from the Hebrew.)

For the SIGNAL.

"He reeleth like a ship in the angry deep, he goeth not on the straight road, but walketh on one side and the other thereof.—He plougheth up the highway in like manner as an hungered swine, he halteth at his own door; lo! he stumbleth and his head goeth through the pannels thereof, and he lieth like one in a quagmire, he heedeth not the counsels of his spouse, nor of the Elders, but followeth after the enchantments of the Publican in the Cross Streets. The children of the byways cast filth upon his raiment. His tongue keepeth not the counsels of his heart. He squandereth his substance in nothingness, and shall be accursed among his people that the evil may not take root in the marrow of the young men. His children shall receive alms in the High Places and shall be a sore burthen to their brethren. Hunger and want, and all manner of uncleanness shall be their inheritance unto the third generation."

The New Militia Bill.

(CONCLUDED.)

PROVISIONS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE PROVINCE.

17. The Commander-in-Chief may call out the Militia or any part thereof for actual service, whenever it is in his opinion advisable so to do by reason of war, invasion or insurrection, or danger of any of them.

18. The Militia appearing by the then last Service Militia Rolls as resident in each Regimental division shall for the time being form the Regiment of the Regimental division in which they reside;—and each Regiment shall be composed in the following manner: The first and each succeeding Service Battalion of a Regiment shall be composed of ten Companies, and shall embrace in the whole, exclusive of the proper complement of non-commissioned Officers, the number of seven hundred and fifty Service Men; and shall be taken as hereinafter provided, in the first place from the names on the First Class Service Roll, and when the names on the First Class Service Roll shall have been exhausted, from the names on the Second Class Service Roll, and, when those names shall have been exhausted either by organization in Battalions or by reliefs for Battalions already in existence, then recourse shall be had to the Reserve Roll; Provided, that every person who may be balloted as hereinafter mentioned, shall from the time of such ballot, and during the period for which he shall remain in an organized Service Battalion, be exempt from non-Service enrolment.

19. To each Service Battalion of any such Regiment may be appointed at such time as the Commander-in-Chief may think fit, a Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors and such number of Regimental Staff Officers as may be deemed necessary, and for every Company of seventy-five men may be appointed a Captain, a Lieutenant, and an Ensign; provided always, that in such cases as the Commander-in-Chief may think fit, the appointment of any such Officers shall be provisional only and its confirmation contingent on proof of the qualification of such Officer examination as hereinafter provided.

20. When the Service Militia or Battalion or any part thereof are or is called out in case of war, invasion or insurrection, or danger thereof, those taken from the Regiment for actual service shall be firstly the Battalions composed of First Class Service Men, secondly, of Second Class Service Men, and lastly the Battalions composed of Reserve Men.

21. When the Commander-in-Chief calls out the Militia, and the emergency is not such as to require that the whole of the Service Militia or of any class thereof, be taken for actual service, he may from time to time direct the number of Battalions to be furnished from the Service Militia of the whole province or of any Regimental Division thereof.

22. The Commander-in-Chief may, from time to time, by General Order, direct the organization of such number of Service Battalions from each Regiment of Militia as shall appear to him proper, and may direct at any time that the Ballot shall be taken in manner hereinafter provided for the purpose of organizing such Battalion or Battalions of filling up vacancies in any Battalion or Battalions already organized, and such order shall in every case specify the proportion of men to be furnished for each such Battalion or relief from each Township, Parish, City, Town or Incorporated Village having reference to the proportion of population of the same as appearing by the last census, or in case of Municipalities incorporated since the last census to the proportion of population of such Municipality as shewn by the Militia Rolls.

23. For the purpose of organizing the Battalions hereinbefore mentioned, the Sheriff in Upper Canada, or the Registrar in Lower Canada, of the County forming such Regimental Division, shall, at some period in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to be fixed by the order of the commander-in-chief, and in each third succeeding year, within *twenty one days* after the completion and filing of the Militia Rolls for the County, summon the County Judge and Warden of the County in Upper Canada, or in Lower Canada, the warden and one or more Officers of the Service Militia of the County, to be designated to him by the Commander-in-Chief, to meet him at the Court House at the County Town in Upper Canada,—or in Lower Canada at the Office of the said Registrar,—and shall also forthwith summon the Clerk of the Peace of the County in Upper Canada, to attend with the County Militia Rolls as aforesaid,—for the purpose of balloting from the names appearing on the Service Rolls, or the "Reserve Roll," as the case may be, for the requisite number of men to form a Battalion or Battalions of the Regiment, as may be required by the Commander-in-Chief to be organized.

24. Each Battalion so organized shall be and continue so organized for a period of three years, and thence until the organization of a Battallion or Battalions in the same County in each *three* succeeding years, when the same shall be deemed to be demanded, and shall be succeeded in its organization by the Battalion or Battalions to be formed by Ballot in such succeeding third year; but in the event of the Militia being called out for actual service, any such Battalion, organized as aforesaid, shall serve for the period mentioned in the thirty-second section of this Act; Provided that if during the period of three years for which any person shall be ballotted as a First Class or Second Class Service man, he shall attain such age as would exempt him from service as a First or Second Class Service man, such exemption shall have no force or effect until after the expiration of the period of three years for which he shall have been so ballotted.

25. The Sheriff, County Judge and Warden of the said County, in Upper Canada, and the Registrar, warden and Officer or Officers of Militia designated as aforesaid in Lower Canada, shall then proceed to select from the Militia Rolls, in the order hereinafter mentioned, the names of the requisite number of persons to form a Battalion of the Regiment of the said Regimental Division, the selection to be made by drawing by ballot.

27. In case of a Union of Counties for Municipal and Judicial purposes, the same shall be treated as distinct for Militia purposes; but the proceedings hereinafter provided as to ballot in a County shall be applicable to each County of the United Counties, in which said County any portion of the Militia may be organized or may be called out for actual service.

28. No man of any Regiment of Service Militia shall be exempt from actual service when called out, unless exempt by this Act or unless he forthwith provides an approved man of the same class, who may not have been ballotted and who is willing to serve as a substitute, and any substitute by his consent to act as such, shall become liable in all respects as if ballotted.

29. No man unfit from bodily infirmity to perform his duty, shall be obliged to serve.

30. Whenever such may be deemed requisite and so ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, the Service Battalion or Battalions so organized as hereinafter mentioned, shall, by the Officer appointed to command them be warned by a notice to be served at the last known place of abode of each person so ballotted as before provided, to attend on a day and place to be stated in such notice for muster and inspection according to such regulations as the Commander-in-Chief may prescribe by General Order for that purpose; and whenever the Militia or any Service Battalion shall be called out for actual service, in such manner as the Commander in Chief may direct, and shall be commanded by such Officers as from their qualification and fitness he thinks proper to appoint, such Officers to be taken in preference from the Regimental Division so far as a sufficient number of persons duly qualified can be found therein.

31. The Service Militia or any Battalion or Company thereof, may at any time in each year, be called out by General Order of the Commander-in-Chief for drill or instruction within each Regimental Division, for a period not exceeding six days, under and pursuant to such rules and regulations in that behalf, as may be prescribed in any such General Order, and each non-commissioned officer and man, shall be paid for each day's actual and *bona fide* drill as aforesaid, the sum of fifty cents.

32. The Service Militia or such Battalion or Battalions as shall from time to time be called out for actual service, shall serve during three years unless sooner disbanded, and may then be replaced by others to be called out in the manner hereinafter specified, and shall not be liable to be again called out until the others in the same class have been taken.

33. The Militia, so called out, may be marched to any part of the Province, or to any place without the Province but contermINous therewith, where the enemy is, and from which an attack on this Province is apprehended.

34. The Militia, so called out, and every Officer or man belonging to it, shall, from the time he is called out for actual service, be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and to the Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and all other laws then applicable to Her Majesty's Troops in this Province, and not inconsistent with this Act; except that no man shall be subject to any corporal punishment except death or imprisonment for any contravention of such laws; and except also that the Commander-in-Chief may direct that any provisions of the said laws or regulations shall not apply to the Militia.

35. No Officer, non-commissioned Officer or private in the Militia, shall be sentenced to death by any Court Martial except for mutiny, desertion to the enemy, or traitorously delivering up to the enemy any garrison, fortress, post or guard, or traitorous correspondence with the enemy;—And no sentence of any General Court Martial shall be carried into effect until approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

36. No Officer of Her Majesty's regular Army on full pay shall sit on any Militia Court Martial.

OFFICERS.

37. All Commissions of Officers in the Militia shall be granted by the Commander-in-Chief and during pleasure; no person shall be an Officer of Militia unless he is one of Her Majesty's subjects by birth or naturalization.

38. Commissioned Officers of the Militia shall furnish their own uniform, arms and accoutrements.

39. Commissions in the Militia, existing immediately before the passing of this Act, shall remain in force, the same being nevertheless subject to be cancelled by the Commander-in-Chief; and shall be deemed to constitute such officers as belonging to the Regimental division in which they respective ly reside; and all officers of the Militia to be hereafter appointed shall be designated in their commission as officers of the Regimental Division, unless specially appointed to Battalions;—But no person shall be bound to serve in the Militia in a lower grade than he has once held, unless he has resigned his commission or is reduced by sentence or order of some lawful Court or authority;—Provided that no future appointment to rank in the Militia shall be higher in time of peace than Lieutenant-Colonel.

40. The Commander-in-Chief may, whenever the Militia is called out, and the exigencies of the service so require, appoint Colonels in the same.

41. Officers of Her Majesty's Army shall always be reckoned senior to all Officers of the Militia of the same rank, whatever be the dates of their respective commissions;—And Colonels appointed by Commission signed by the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Canada, shall command Colonels of Militia, whenever hereafter appointed, (except the *Adjutant General* of the Militia) whatever be the dates of their respective Commissions.

42. After the passing of this Act, no officer of the Service Militia shall be appointed or promoted except provisionally until he shall have satisfactorily passed through the school of military instruction hereinafter referred to, and received a certificate thereof or until he shall have satisfactorily passed an examination before the Board hereinafter mentioned and received a certificate thereof.

44. An Adjutant General of Militia may be appointed for the whole Province but must have received a military education. Salary $3000 per annum. Also a Dep.-Adj.-Gen., at a salary of $2000.

45. All non-commissioned officers in the Militia shall be appointed by the officer commanding the Corps to which they belong—and shall hold their rank during pleasure, and any person who has been a non-commissioned officer in Her Majesty's service, shall not be bound to serve in the Militia in a lower grade than he held in Her Majesty's service, unless he had, at the time of leaving Her Majesty's service, been reduced from such grade.

49. Whenever the Militia or any part thereof shall be called out by reason of war, invasion, insurrection or imminent danger thereof, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia, so called out for Actual Service, shall be paid at such rates of daily pay, and shall receive such allowances in every respect, as are paid and allowed to officers and men of the relative and corresponding rank or grade in Her Majesty's Service.

CORPS FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

50. The Commander-in-Chief may, in the event of war, raise, in addition to the Militia, regiments of Militia by voluntary enlistment for General Service, during such war, and for a reasonable time after its termination; such regiments to be subject to the provisions of this Act.

DRILL ASSOCIATIONS.

51. The Commander-in-Chief may sanction the organization of associations for purposes of Drill and of independent Companies of Infantry composed of professors, masters or pupils of Universities, Schools or other public Institutions, or of persons engaged in or about the same, or Militia Officers, or of men on the Militia Rolls, or of such other persons as he may see fit, but such Associations or Companies shall not be provided with any clothing or allowance therefor.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

52. For the purpose of enabling Officers of Militia or candidates for commissions or promotion in the Militia to perfect themselves in a knowledge of their military duties, drill and discipline, the Commander-in-Chief may establish a School of Military Instruction in either section of the Province, and for that purpose may enter into arrangements with the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, for the best means of effecting the same in connection with any Regiment or Regiments of Her Majesty's Forces; and make all necessary Rules and Regulations, and as to the terms upon which such instruction may be compensated for, and generally for the advancement of Military Education amongst the Officers and Candidates for Commissions as aforesaid.

53. The Commander-in-Chief shall from time to time, and among the applicants for such purpose, select such persons in each section of the Province as he may think fit for the purpose of attending such school of Military Instruction and if necessary remove the same; and shall by General Order prescribe the allowances to be paid to such persons during their stay at the same, and the period for which they shall undergo such instruction.

54. Every person who shall have entered upon the course of Military Instruction as hereinafter provided, shall thereupon and thenceforth and for the period prescribed in such General Order and upon his signing a Roll of Entry for such instruction, be subject to the Queen's Rules and Regulations, the Mutiny Act and the Rules and Articles of War, and to such other Orders, Rules and Regulations, of whatever nature or kind to which Her Majesty's Troops are subject.

55. In any appropriation of moneys for Militia purposes, there shall be set apart a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of the three preceding clauses, to be accounted for as hereinafter required.

The Non-Service Militia must be regularly enrolled, and may be called out once a year for muster, if so required by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Peace Question.

Meade's army has been driven under its permanent intrenchments to near the Potomac. Gen. Lee, after diligently pursuing battle, has been unable to attain it, because his sagacious adversary was too fleet. He has therefore to content himself with such advantages as he has been able to gain from partial encounters, and with picking up a great many prisoners. General Lee, we presume, will now take a position nearer to his own base. The destruction of the bridge over the Rapidan by a freshet, and the swollen condition of the Rappahannock, may have rendered it expedient to do this already. The expulsion and humiliation of Meade's army must have a powerful moral effect on the war. It reveals the weakness of the enemy, and will pour contempt on his hopes of subjugating us. When Meade was not only afraid to advance on Richmond, but had to fly before Lee, who ran him a short distance of Washington and behind his massive fortifications, it seems absurd that Lincoln should think it worth his while to "peg away" any longer. The world will so pronounce it, and Lincoln's people will begin to take the idea—as the financial barometer will continue to attest.—It has been found necessary, in order to reinforce Rosecrans, to reduce Meade so low as to be unable to meet Lee. And yet we shall be much disappointed if Rosecrans will have been enabled thereby to hold his position at Chattanooga. From the relative situations there it is manifestly impossible unless he can first whip Bragg. The best that Rosecrans can rationally hope is to get away as Meade did, but without half the chance. These things must cause the North to think of peace. However fierce they may be theoretically, however bloodthirsty at the ballot-box, and however ferociously they may rant upon the stage, yet when their armies have to fly, and new armies not to be expected, they will see the necessity of peace. The continuance of the war depends, after all, not on the scolds who strut the boards of Congress, and the contractors who fill their purses with honest profits, but on the supply of men who do the fighting. The want of these will stop the war. The grand invasion is drying. There will be nothing on our part to counteract the disposition of peace which the decaying vigor and promise of the war will necessarily produce in the minds of our enemies. The United States have only to stop. There is nothing to prevent them from doing this at any time. Whatever those who may affirm who desire to feed and inflame the war spirit among them, we but speak the universal sentiment of our people when we say we have no purpose against them that would require them to remain in arms a day. We stand only on our defence. We have only proposed to seek our fortunes apart from them. We care not how happy or prosperous they may be without us. It was not part of our motive, in separating, to destroy or injure them. We made no attack on their people, their property, or their institutions. We were simply taking care of ourselves. There is nothing to prevent peace and a just settlement between the two confederacies any day but the will of our enemies. There is no question of life and death between us, so far as they are concerned. It is not necessary for them to be destroyed that we may live. They seek our life—we do not want theirs. We have neither the purpose nor the wish to subjugate them. They have no motive for the war—have nothing at stake but the advantage they might hope to get out of us by forcing us into connection, or subjugation to them. The hope gone of succeeding in this, there is no rational motive left. They have no right, no inheritance, no privilege of their own, which we seek to destroy or impair. And surely they will not admit that they have not among themselves the elements of greatness and happiness.—*Richmond Sentinel, October 21st.*

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., OCT. 30, 1863.

THE EFFECTS OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

SLOWLY and sadly the Great Civil War drags its bloody length along. Now the Federal cause seems to prosper, and anon Confederate prowess prevails. At one moment the game seems lost to the South, but again the fate of war decides, as it has so often done before, almost against all hope, in favor of the weaker power. Will it be uninteresting to forget for a moment the state of sieges, the advance of armies, or the failure of newly-fledged generals, and look at some of the effects, present and prospective, produced or likely to arise out of this war between brethren? The North asserts that it is waging holy warfare—that the struggle is one of light against darkness—freedom against slavery, moral and physical—that, in short, its cause is one upon which the blessing of the God of Battles may be consistently invoked. If this be really the case, and the sentiment a deeply-rooted one, we should expect to witness an exhibition of zeal, patriotism, self-sacrifice, throughout the federal states, such as the world has seldom seen. But the *fact* is, that the righteousness of the cause, the love of freedom, even the thirst for national aggrandizement have given way before the *love of money*. The millions upon millions of new paper money created by the war, have turned the national head, and we fear, corrupted the national heart.—The poor soldiers lie shivering in their trenches, while contractors and jobbers of every description fatten. Widows and orphans don the habiliments of woe to be jostled aside in the streets by eager money-getters. The *idea* is being bled for on the Potomac, while shameless lust stalks boldly along the crowded thoroughfares of the great cities. Business prospers in all its branches, and the cry is, "let's make hay while the sun shines!" That is, "let us manufacture money out of blood! Let us make a good thing out of the war while it lasts, and pray to Mammon and Moloch that such jolly times may long continue!" Do we believe a great people in all this? Why then the unprecedented grasping after riches?—why the throwing of fighting responsibilities upon foreign shoulders?—why so much dodging and twisting to escape the conscription?

We think the present abundance of money will have a tendency to operate against the purely producing portion of the American community. The flood of greenbacks has been thrown out, not as the reward of agricultural industry, but in order to meet an emergency, and however traders may benefit by the operation, it is certain that the grain producing districts of the West will lose heavily. In the face of Eeastern luxury and superabundance Western wheat and corn have fallen far below remunerating prices. Depend upon it, when the farmer is compelled to part with his produce at a serious loss and at the same time pays double the old prices for every article he may require, there is something unsound at the bottom. There is also an indirect evil to be apprehended. The temptation to make money in trade and manufactures is so great that thousands will be unable to resist it, and the slow going, ill-requitted processes of Agriculture will be in a great measure forsaken, especially by young men This, together with the depletion of male population to feed confederate powder in the far South and West, will materially lessen the products of the grain-fields, and when the final crash comes traders will become bankrupt while serials will rise in value.

The great teachers of the North, of whom Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Greeley are prominent representatives, predicate their arguments for the utter extermination of the 'rebels' upon the hypothesis that the Supreme Being in His good Providence has allowed this war for the punishment of the South, and, of course, the extinction of Slavery. They proclaim from the pulpit and the sanctum that the *end sanctifies the means;* an old, but very dangerous doctrine. Had they, in the face of popular opinion, held forth that the North was being punished for its sins of omission and commission, as well as the South, we think they would have been nearer the truth. The North has largely participated in the profits of Negro Slavery. It has persistently, and for many years, winked at the "institution;" it has given itself up to the worship of images of Gold and Silver, and the lust of dominion has been at the bottom of much of its legislation. Proud of the boundless resources of their country, its rapidly increasing population and ever-widening influence, Americans have forgotten the fact taught by Holy Writ, and illustrated in the World's History, that "Pride goeth before destruction." Has there been any diminution of National pride? Has there been, generally speaking, any quailing beneath the rod of affliction? Nay, but has not the fiery crucible revealed more of *dross* than of real gold? Have not the exhaling fumes blinded the eyes of men so that they can see nothing beyond the "manifest destiny" of the United Republic as taught of yore from the stump and the Senatorial rostrum?

When peace is proclaimed and the sickening but intoxicating smell of blood leaves the nostrils of the American people they will awaken to a sense of the horrors of war, and, we fear, they will find that it is much easier to unleash the dogs of destruction than to call them in again.—In any event, the body of the people will be heartily sick of warfare, but what will become of the million of men in arms?—Will they quietly return to the monotonous humdrum of every-day life, or, on the contrary, must the United States become an aggressive nation, and at once seek to establish the Monroe doctrine at the point of the bayonet? With an *Independent South* and Mexico under the protection of France and Austria this would be out of the question, and work would have to be marked out for the federal armies towards the North Pole. Even this task might have its difficulties. What then could be done with the men of war? Perhaps the only solution of the question would be an immense standing army and *a more centralized form of Government!*

We may thus speculate with regard to the future that is in store for this sadly troubled continent, but the *end* is still wrapped in profound mystery, and the tide of human passion having been once fairly let loose, God in His Omnipotent Wisdom only knows where or when it will stop.

A SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE took place in the London Gaol on Tuesday night last. A young man named John Allcock, was convicted of aggravated assault at the recent assizes, and in order to escape his sentence of three years in penitentiary, which he considered too severe, determined to leave the world altogether. He effected his purpose by hanging himself to his cell door with a strip of toweling. When found in the morning he was a ghastly corpse.

NEWS ITEMS.

☞ The Mexican agents had contracted for the building of some iron war vessels for the empire in France.

☞ It is estimated that the enormous number of 240,000,000 matches are used in the United Kingdom every day.

BLACKING THE NEWS.—The telegraph line from Nashville to Chattanooga has been closed to newspaper reports.

☞ A New York paper says "if anything can ever induce us to pronounce in favor of a military despotism it will be the increasing insolence, and the increasing rowdyism of our shoddy aristocrats."

☞ It is said that the late Attorney General of England received in fees from patents and other sources during the year of the International Exhibition no less a sum than £16,000.

☞ In Dorsetshire and Somersetshire the farmers are feeding their horned beasts and pigs with wheat. The grain is mixed with beans for the former, and with barley for the latter.

☞ The French Commissioners are on the Suez Canal, but I have no particulars. M. de Lesseps will leave for Paris on the 29th, I imagine, to definitely terminate, together with Nubar Pasha, the two great questions of territorial possessions and forced labor.

☞ The recent death of Mr. Dufield, the artist was caused by his blood having been completely poisoned by the absorption into his system of the odor of dead game which he was so constantly painting.

☞ A correspondent of a metropolitan contemporary states that the notorious Edwin James is now in London "in company with his millionaire, whom, if he is not yet married he is about immediately to lead to the altar of Hymen."

☞ Mr. Roebuck has been lecturing at Stonage, near Poole, on education. The lecturer enlarged on the benefits of education as a means of raising men among their fellows. He avowed himself a Radical, but Radicalism consisted not in pulling everybody down, but in endeavoring to raise everybody up.

☞ The London Times thinks that the position of France in Mexico and the conditional acceptance of the crown by the Archduke Maximillian amount to something more than a diversion in favor of the rebel South, inasmuch as they are a forcible and practical protest against the idea of one dominant republic on the North American continent.

THANKSGIVING.—The Government, we learn, have agreed to recommend the general observance of a day of thanksgiving for the late harvest. Wednesday, 11th November, is the day named.

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—The reports from the English cotton districts for the three weeks ending the 19th ult. show a decrease in pauperism amounting to two thousand one hundred and fifteen persons.

☞ It is said that fast as the *Alabama* is, the Confederacy will soon have a vessel to be called the *Stonewall Jackson*, capable of sailing round the former twice in three miles; that she would be the fastest steamer afloat, and would be ready for sea before the middle of October.

☞ The Mayor of London, C. W., says the *Free Press*, has announced his intention of having a very large stone erected in the Market Square, on a platform, where those sentenced to hard labor will be allowed to exercise themselves in sharpening axes, gratis, for all who supply them.

Progress of the Civil War.

Army of the Potomac, Oct. 27th.

To briefly report the skirmishing operations yesterday, it may be stated that the 8th Illinois Regiment, of Buford's cavalry, tried their skill with dismounted rebels on the Realton and Sulphur Springs road, and was repulsed. Buford then put in the remainder of that brigade, but they were unequal to the task of forcing the enemy to fall back; another brigade of his cavalry enabled Buford to see the backs of the rebels, and witness their discomfiture. The losses on either side I am unable to give. Last night a supply train of 20 or 30 waggons is said to have been attacked and captured or destroyed by the rebels, between Warrenton and New Baltimore, on the Gainsville Road.

Washington, Oct. 27.

The city has been wild with rumors of a great battle to day in front, but all such reports may be set down as canards, for two reasons—first, what is left on the Rappahannock of the rebel army do not want to fight; second, the Union army has not yet found anybody or nothing to give it battle. So long as the issues at Chattanooga and Abingdon are unsettled, no battle on the Potomac need be expected.

Times' despatch.—Army of the Potomac, 27th.—The enemy continues to be demonstrative on our front. Yesterday as the Sixth and Ninth New York Cavalry were going out near Realton Station, to relieve the Fourth New York and a Pennsylvania Cavalry regiment, on picket, they were opened upon by the rebels with artillery. A brisk skirmish ensued, lasting several hours—our forces falling back to within one mile of Georgetown upon our infantry line. The enemy showed nothing but infantry; there were few casualties on either side. Guerrillas and bushwhackers are exceedingly bold, and their operations extend in every direction.

Tribune's despatch, Washington, 27th Oct., says that persons who arrived from the army to-night state that a column of rebel infantry, which occupied forty minutes in passing a given point, crossed the Rappahannock, at Rappahannock Station, yesterday about dark. The 5th corps were ordered to hold them in check, if possible. It is reported today in the army that our cavalry had been soundly whipped. It is also stated that the rebels are in force about Stafford Court House. Nothing further heard from the reconnoissance of yesterday towards Waterloo Bridge.

Special to the *World:* Washington, 27th.—It is asserted here, on the very highest authority, that the removal of General Meade has been decided upon, and will take place as soon as government can settle on a proper successor. Our army is changing position somewhat for strategic purposes improper to mention.

New York, Oct. 28.

A correspondent of the Columbus, Ga., *Enquirer* says the official reports of the rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing in the battle of Chickamauga amounts to 17,999.

"Prosperous Times" in the North.

There has been a good deal of trash circulating in the papers recently respecting the prosperity in the North, notwithstanding the heavy burdens of the war. It is true that money is easy, that the opera and the theatre are crowded nightly, and that high priced goods secure a ready sale; but there is another and less pleasing picture which it would be well to bear in mind. The prices of the necessaries of life have advanced enormously, and persons with small, fixed incomes and salaries were never so straitened for means as now. Contractors, storekeepers, money changers, stock operators, all who had goods to sell, have done exceedingly well for the last two years; but not so clerks, small property holders, mechanics, all in fact, whose income is fifteen hundred dollars a year and less—a classification, by the way, which includes five sixths of our whole population.—The poorer classes have not as yet experienced actual suffering, as there is an outlet for able-bodied men in the army; but the struggle for life, or rather food and fuel, was never so hard as it has been for the past year. Coal, for instance, which was abundant a year since at five dollars and fifty cents per ton, is now nine dollars and fifty cents; meat that could be bought for twelve cents per pound is now twenty-two cents; flour that was sold at five dollars is now eight dollars per barrel and the same proportionate increase holds good for every article of clothing, food and fuel purchased and consumed. Talk of prosperity and good times when starvation prices like these are the rule is flat nonsense. The truth is, as the evil days are upon us financially as well as politically, and they are getting no better very fast. Secretary Chase seems to hint that the time may come when a breakfast will cost a thousand dollars, and we think it likely if we go on much longer at this rate But let us hear no more about prosperous times.—[N. Y. Times.

The "Times" on Rosecrans at Chattanooga.

Bad formation of the line of battle, bad tactics on the field, and the absence of some commanders at the most critical period of the fight, are alleged as the causes of the disaster. Two seem to have disappeared, though nothing is said of their having been wounded. Rosecrans had also to quit the field before the battle was quite over. It is added that "while the army may be considered as safe enough, it is certain, if the enemy have the advantage of greater numbers, flanking movements will compel Rosecrans to retreat across the Tennessee in case reinforcements should not promptly reach him." This was also a contingency we ventured to anticipate, and considering the position of Burnside, already threatened with an attack, it seems extremely probable. There is also a chance of the Federals having their supplies cut off and being compelled to surrender. If this should occur, it would be the first capitulation of the war. In the old war of Independence the surrender of two English generals and their forces hastened the end of the contest.—Nothing as decisive has yet occurred in the present American struggle; but the present situation of Rosecrans, liable to be surrounded, unable to advance, with a difficult line of retreat, is in a peril not dissimilar to those of the English troops that could neither be moved nor supported. But the scene of this last great battle is so distant from the populous Northern cities that we doubt if it will very deeply affect public opinion or advance the prospect of peace. The Indian name of the battle field means the "Stream of Death." The great losses on both sides give the name a new and terrible fitness. But the oft repeated tale of carnage makes small impression on the American mind, even though the difficulty of filling the thinned ranks is becoming every day more evident.

The Steam Rams on the Mersey.

From the London Times.

A considerable amount of gossip and remark has of late been prevalent in Liverpool and elsewhere relative to two steam rams which have been constructed at the Birkenhead Ironworks by Messrs. Laird Brothers. One account stated that the ships in question were being built for the Emperor of China, which averment gave rise to some incredulous remarks. Another statement was to the effect that the vessels in question were both built on French account, and one of them, which was launched a few weeks ago, named El Tousin, was taken into the Great Float flying the French ensign. Since then she has been moored at the Victoria wharf, in that immense basin, and operations have been steadily prosecuted for the purpose of fitting her for sea. In consequence of these operations, intimation was received from the Foreign Office—at least, so much is said, and has been acknowledged in high quarters—to the effect that, suspicions of the vessels being intended for the Confederate States of America, they would not be permitted to depart unless satisfactory evidence was given that their destination would not form an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act. In this state the affair remained till Thursday last, when a revenue cutter conveyed a Custom House officer into the Great Float, and put him on board of the El Tousin. On Friday, this proceeding was followed by the appearance of a second Custom House officer, who, it is said, put the "broad arrow" on the vessel, and remained in charge of the ship. About 11 o'clock on Thursday night, the Goshawk, under the command of Lieutenant Cheek, acting tender to her Majesty's ship Majestic, went into the low-water basin, which is not yet open for vessels, and remained there on Friday and Saturday. On Saturday morning her Majesty's ship Liverpool dropped from her previous moorings, and took a position in front of the entrance to the Morpeth Dock, with her fires banked, and her steam obviously up. In this condition she lay all day, and general opinion connected with her being in this position a belief that she, as well as the Goshawk, was in readiness to prevent the apprehended departure of the El Tousin. So far, however, as present appearances warrant the conjecture, the precaution was unnecessary. The suspected vessel remains moored alongside the Victoria wharf, and up to Saturday afternoon did not appear in a condition fit for sea. During the whole of the early part of Saturday workmen were busily employed in prosecuting the different processes which could fit her for sea. So far as could be observed from the quay—no admission was allowed on board—there was no Government officer in charge of the craft, and everything appeared to make progress in the usual way. The ship is evidently a powerful vessel. She has, or rather preparations are being made for her have, two cupola turrets, which are far advanced in construction. Her bulwarks are made to fall down outwardly, and she has two port holes in the stern, disagreeably suggestive of "stern chasers." Her sides are evidently strong, and armour-plated, but her far most formidable-looking character is derived from her sullenly projecting prow. As a whole, this formidable looking craft, which everyone professes to regard with something like mystery, and which no one about will admit knowing anything of, is a capital specimen of the ship-builder's art, and if let loose with a hostile intent would no doubt prove an ugly customer.

Great Britain.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered his promised lecture on America at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, on the 16th inst., before a densely crowded audience. Fears at one time were entertained of a riot, Southern sympathizers having placarded the town with bills calculated to inflame the public mind against Mr. Beecher. Large numbers of secessionists were at the meeting, and did all they could to get up a row, and interrupted Mr. Beecher at every step. They were, however, in a great minority, and on the whole, Mr. Beecher's reception, from first to last, was very enthusiastic. He was frequently interrupted by disgraceful outcrees, but showed great calmness and tact, and could not be put down by clamor. Mr. B. showed how much England was interested in the triumph of the North. He asserted that slavery was the root and branch of the American trouble, and maintained that the North was for the Union because it believed it would ultimately secure the emancipation of the slaves. Mr. B. believed that under the influence of Earl Russell's speech at Blairgowrie and the seizure of the suspected rams in the Mersey, the hostility of the North towards England would disappear. He concluded by pointing out that, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs throughout the world, kindred nations like England and America should not be estranged, for united they would be a match for the world.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Beecher was carried with great cheering, but not unmixed with hisses and groans.

On the same day an address was delivered before the Liverpool Southern Club by Mr. Beresford Hope, who reiterated his oft expressed ultra views in favor of the South.—The Club afterwards entertained Mr Hope at a banquet, where Southern sentiments were of course, the order of the day.

Sir Rounded Palmer, Attorney General, had been addressing his constituents at considerable length on American affairs. He showed that England could not recognize the South until their independence was fully settled. He contended that England was bound to extend belligerent rights to the Confederates, and strongly demonstrated the obligations resting on England for continued neutrality.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on that part of Mr. Palmer's speech which shows that there is no doubt about the spirit and design of the laws respecting the iron-clads seized in the Mersey, says the Ministers have not been doubting whether these steamers were designed for the same service as the Alabama, nor whether they could be lawfully despatched, but whether their suspected destination can be conclusively proved against them.—The intent of the law is, however, to make the case perfectly clear, few will be found to deny there is suspicion enough to justify the resolution on the part of the Government, to reserve the case for trial, the doubts that arise are principally from the difficulty of obtaining conclusive evidence on the case, admitting of infinate evasions. The Attorney-General tells us the Americans have done as much for others as they are now expecting will be done for them, that they never showed unwillingness to act when urged, but that they found difficulties in the way of such proceedings.

The *Times* says, in conclusion, that if this is the state of the law, it is unsatisfactory in the extreme and as both countries have found the utmost difficulty in bringing the law to bear, and the sooner the machinery is improved the better.

Horrible Murder.

The Lindsay papers give an account of a brutal murder of a man named James Diamond, in the township of Peterboro', on Monday night, the 15th. The particulars are as follows:—"The murder took place in a shanty about a mile and a half from the village of Lindsay, just after a logging bee a short distance from the scene, and the murderers were Diamond's wife and a man named Fleming, between whom there appears to have been an improper intimacy. At the time of the murder all parties had been drinking freely, and before Diamond had an altercation with his wife—upbraiding her with infidelity. The murder took place between eight o'clock and twelve, and while it was being committed, one of the neighbors heard great scuffling, and shortly afterwards the body of the murdered man was discovered by some more neighbors lying at the back of the shanty in an apparently lifeless condition. We may mention some of the particulars gathered in the spot. The ground where Diamond's head lay was saturated with blood, and near we stones clotted with blood. Two thick branches were found on the grass, covered in part with blood, which had evidently been the stick broken in two, for they fitted together exactly at the breakage. These were taken possession of by the officers. The head of the deceased man presented a frightful appearance. The skull was driven in in two places, one of the apertures large enough to admit of a finger, and had evidently either been beaten or kicked with savage ferocity. From its blackened appearance Diamond had received a terrible blow, possibly with a fist, on the right eye. There was also a severe wound on the neck, just under the chin, inflicted with a stick or by a stroke from a boot. The poor victim died at sunrise, after suffering intensely—he was insensible to the last. The woman told a story about two men having killed him with a club, and Fleming disclaimed all knowledge of the horrid deed. Deceased was a middle aged man, Fleming was nearly about the same age, and had a coarse determined look, and Mrs Diamond was a fresh, fair looking woman of about thirty-five years of age. Both families formerly belonged to the County of Antrim, Ireland, and the murder appears to have been chiefly dictated by jealousy, for a tender feeling once existed in the old country between the murderers, who are now in jail to await their trial at the next Assizes."

☞ Rev. D. Rames, an eminent Congregationalist minister of Liverpool, recently deceased, had a great passion for autographs, and among those in his possession were letters or documents signed by all the sovereigns of England from Henry VII. to Queen Victoria. The collection contains the identical bill of costs incurred in the prosecution of Mary Queen of Scotts. It comprises letters from the eminent names of the Reformation, and nearly all very eminent persons since. There is an autograph letter from each of the persons who signed the Declaration of Independence, which Dr. Raffles used to show to his American friends with great satisfaction.—Dr. Raffles' autographs will no doubt be purchased, if they shall be sold, for the British Museum.

☞ The Bank of Upper Canada has decided on erecting elegant and commodious premises for carrying on their business on their lot in Sparks street, Ottawa. The preparation of the designs and carrying out of the works has been entrusted to Messrs. Stent and Laver, the well known architects. This important step, says the *Citizen*, may be regarded as evidence of the confidence which is felt that Ottawa will soon be occupied as the permanent Seat of Government, and that the Legislative Buildings will be rapidly pushed to completion.

MORE DESERTION.—The