Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1864. [VOL. XVII.—NO. 29

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., AUG. 12, 1864.

SAUGEEN DIVISION.

Hon. John McMurrich is out in an Address to the electors of this Electoral Division. He states that his political principles are those by which he was guided at the time of his election two years ago, that he favors the present Coalition, and that he now comes forward at the solicitation of numerous friends in the Division. We think the hon. gentleman deserves and will receive the almost unanimous approval of his constituents. His return is a foregone conclusion.

MEXICO.

FROM the latest news with regard to the state of affairs in the kingdom of Maximilian I., it is evident that Mexico, so long tossed upon the turbulent waves of political strife, is gradually settling down into a condition of peace and quietness. With the submission of General Uraga to Maximilian, the so-called National Army of Mexico becomes virtually defunct, and the principal military strongholds being in possession of the French forces, the New Monarchy may be looked upon as a settled fact. Under ordinary circumstances, the substitution of a foreign yoke for a government to which a people were attached from long association would be an act deserving the indignant remonstrance of the civilized world; but the circumstances connected with the government of unhappy Mexico for many years back have been so very extraordinary that the people must hail any change such as has just taken place as a priceless boon. Torn and bleeding from internal feuds, the masses have been tossed about from one ruling party to another, the last almost always proving worse than its predecessor, until anarchy became the rule and anything like order the rare exception. Possessing a soil of unrivalled fertility, agriculture languished—possessing the richest mines of gold and silver in the world, perhaps, no energy could be brought to bear in their working. Where such a state of affairs exists—where all the elements of national wealth and greatness are suffered to lie fallow, progress is impossible, and the people sink at last so low in the scale of humanity that patriotism is accounted no virtue, and private industry a useless waste of time and strength.—That Mexico was in this sad plight previous to the advent of Maximilian cannot be denied by the most strenuous advocate of the obsolete Monroe Doctrine, and hence, we believe that if the new Emperor will endeavor to "establish his throne in righteousness"—restore to the country the almost forgotten arts of peace and civilization—establish law and order on a firm basis, and throw the vast resources of the Empire open to the capital and enterprise of the world, he will not only secure the hearty co-operation of the Mexican people, but establish a Western Empire which shall play no unimportant part in the great Drama yet to be wrought out upon this continent. The Americans feel this. Whilst they affect to deplore the erection of a "despotism" at their doors, they cannot but feel that the rich prize is slipping out of their grasp, and that, instead of absorbing the soil of Mexico into their overgrown Republic, as they fondly hoped to do, they will soon find it a firmly established and centralized Kingdom, ready to engage in a vigorous race for material prosperity and national greatness, and, perhaps, eventually, especially if the South secures its independence, to assist in the maintenance of a Balance of Power on the American continent. If it is true, as some of the best American writers say, that Maximilian dare not show his face in Mexico but for "this cruel war," it would almost seem as if a special Providence had so ordered events that by one awfully sudden convulsion this vast continent should be separated into *four* separate Nationalities instead of two, as formerly, (counting Mexico as a blank yet to be filled,) and thinking men will admit that in so far as human wisdom can penetrate the veil of futurity, it is better for the future of the inhabitants of the continent and the world at large that such a partition should take place. This division of the soil was foreseen years and years ago by earnest, candid, far-seeing men, and, if the signs of the times are to be trusted at all, the consummation looms up before us in all its sublime grandeur.

A Wonderful Fellow!

We mean a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who writes from Toronto a letter of the merest trash. Here is his latest, which is, no doubt as good as most of what appears in the *Herald*:—

"The Conservatives, or, as you very correctly term them, the Royalists, of Canada, were very much annoyed when Gen. Grant was called by the representatives of the people of the United States to the chief command. They are now trembling with anxiety lest Mr Lincoln, laying aside for once his ignorance and his obstinacy, should call that other great soldier of the Republic, Gen McClellan, to arms. Grant, McClellan, and Sherman!—With such a trinity of genius, heroism, and persistence, who shall say that 1865 would not dawn on a peaceful, united country, and that President McClellan, or President Grant, or President Sherman, might not even have time to consider the application of two or three new States north of the lakes for admission into the Federal Union? I hope you will not think I am romancing. There is a war going on here as well as in the States, and it is a very similar war, for it is between the aristocracy and the people. The aristocracy, or Conservatives, or Royalists, or whatever you choose to call them were much frightened, five years ago, at the very slight tenure by which they held their power. This war was a perfect god-send to them, and they have ever since been trying to frighten the masses of the people with horrible tales about the curses of demoeratic government, with the desire of treading out the last spark of hope which the honest laboring classes were cherishing that they might some day unite with their near neighbours in celebrating the 4th of July. They have been diligent, these Royalists, to magnify every Southern victory, and to print the great Union victories in small type. They have been willing to forget that they once worshipped negroes, and have new come to the conclusion that negroes are no better than white laboring men, and that they ought to be kept in slavery. They argue that negroes in the South are as free as their own agricultural laborers, and in this respect they are perfectly right, only that before this war was forced upon us by these vagabond Abolitionists and fire-eaters, the negroes were a great deal better off for food and clothing than English laborers.

"Well, with all this beating around the bush, the Royalists have only partially succeeded in humbuggling the laboring classes of Canada; for, although I have been here for some time, and have been seeking to find out the opinions of the bone and sinew of the country, I can truly say that the honest working men of Canada, almost without exception, are anxious to see the Union restored, and hope at no distant day to form a part of it: and I trust, therefore, that they will not be made responsible for the insults daily offered to the Government, of the United States by demagogues and pothouse politicians, nor yet for the more polished scoundrelism of the upper ten thousand, who are now plotting and intriguing against the reign of freedom upon the American continant."

THE LONDON REVIEW.

It is expected that a good'y number of our national force will be in attendance at the review. From 600 to 800 have already responded to the invitations forwarded by those in charge of the arrangements, and it is calculated that at least 2,000 will be present.—In addition to the Volunteers there will also be on the ground the 47th Regiment; Major Penn's Battery of Royal Artillery, one of the best batteries in the service; Captain Powell and the Military Train—including from 1,000 to 1,200 men; and along with these the Canadian Rifles. It is needless to say that these branches of the general service will add to the splendor of the scene, and that, as is always the case, the throng of visitors will hail them with rounds of welcome. In acting along with those brave and highly disciplined troops, our Volunteers will profit by their experience, and be stimulated to increased diligence in their more private training. This co-operation may be expected to have invaluable results, and every member of the native force, within a reasonable distance, ought, for his own sake, to seize the opportunity of acquiring insight and skill to be obtained in no other circumstances. General Napier, we suppose, will take command of the assembled troops; and the review will be continued for two hours, at least. Should the day prove favorable, and, in a season of this kind, there is every probability that it will, the combination of forces, as shortly detailed above, will make the incident a memorable one in the history of our city. Every eye, we predict, will be delighted, and every ear gratified. The committee having control of the manifold preparations are discharging their duty admirably, and the public may rest satisfied that everything, so far as they are concerned, will be done in a thorough and London-like style.—*London Free Press.*

A writer in the *Free Press* of the 9th takes a much more gloomy view of matters. He asserts that the flourish of trumpets made at the outset is quieting down, that the subscription list is being filled up very languidly, that the committee can hardly muster a quorum at its meetings, and closes by hinting very plainly that if more energy is not displayed by those charged with getting up the Review, the sooner the Volunteer companies are notified not to attend the better for all concerned. Having gone so far, and after having superseded Brantford, London is bound in all honor to see that no exertion is spared to render the proposed Review a complete success. If one committee refuses to discharge its duties, another should be formed at once. The city will receive ten times the amount it expends on the affair, from the crowd of visitors that may be expected.

THE DROUGHT, in this neighborhood, has become alarming. Week after week have we been looking and sighing for rain, but still the lurid sun, day after day, frowns down angrily on us through vast clouds of smoke, while the parched ground is speedily assuming the appearance of a desert. In the immediate neighborhood of Goderich, one could barely find pasturage enough to feed a good sized grasshopper, and, as a consequence, the poor cows go about like wandering spirits, in a more than half-starved condition. We have actually seen some of them, donkey-like, feeding upon *large thistles*. And our dear gardens—*dear* in more ways than one—are in a sad plight. The plants are doing their best to flourish, but, alas! their roots extend themselves hopefully only to seize, literally, upon the "dust and ashes" of despair. Potatoes and green crops generally will be a failure if some wonderful change does not take place soon. The heat is oppressive, the thermometer seldom marking a lower temperature than 90 in the shade, and instead of the delightfully pure breezes we have been accustomed to receive from the bosom of Lake Huron, every puff of wind from the westward brings only dense masses of smoke, indicating pretty clearly that our Yankee friends are not a whit better off then ourselves. The woods are burning all around us, and it is to be feared that the first high wind will cause much damage to property. *Apropos* of fires, would it not be well for our town authorities to have the public water tanks examined and repaired, if necessary, so that, in case of fire, a good supply of water can be obtained. Under existing circumstances it is necessary that housekeepers generally should be extra careful with regard to their fires.

Since writing the above we have experienced a most refreshing thunder shower, the only rain of any consequence that has fallen since June last. With streets free from dust and a modified temperature, pedestrianism is again comfortable. The supply of water will be very acceptable to late green crops.

SEAFORTH.

This village, situated on the B. & L. H. Railway—or Grand Trunk?—has sprung up on the trade drawn from the great Gravel Road running back from it to the rich country in the rear of the County of Huron, and has already distanced its older neighbors. Admirably situated in the centre of a rich agricultural district settled by a fine class of farmers, many of whom are comparatively wealthy, its rapid rise is only another proof of the immense benefits arising from a healthy traffic with the class whose industry lies at the base of the prosperity of our country. The progress of Seaforth since the first house was built has been something wonderful. A few years ago the forest waved over most of its site; to-day it can boast of some twelve well-stocked stores, foundry, two hotels, two churches, besides a large number of neat private dwellings. The Messrs. Vanstone, who seem to be very enterprising men, have just erected a substantial steam grist and flouring mill near the station, in which they will very soon have four run of stones ready for operation. This will materially benefit the village, and, if we are not greatly mistaken, prove to be a profitable investment for the proprietors. Mr. A. Dickson has recently erected a commodious brick store and post-office building, Mr. Cull has erected a neat frame building for his book-store and job-printing office, men in other branches of business have come in, and altogether the main street has changed its appearance so fast that a person who had seen it a year or two ago would hardly know the place. It will, doubtless, progress as rapidly for some years to come as it has done during the past. The popular hotel seems to be that kept by Mr. Strong, and, from the little we have seen of that gentleman, we think him well worthy of his success. The house opposite has recently fallen into new hands and bids fair to become more respectable in every way than it was before. We were sorry to learn that there was no school house or public school in the village. This is a great pity, and the people should see to it at once that ample means are provided for the education of their children. We conclude by expressing our belief that Seaforth is destined to become an inland town of no mean importance.

To the Editor of the "Signal."

We notice from a paragraph in a Kingston paper that the office of Principal of Queen's College, rendered vacant by the decease of the Rev. Dr. Leitch, has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. Wm. Snodgrass of St. Paul's Church, Montreal; and that the Rev. Mr. Mackerras of Bowmanville has been appointed Interim Professor of Classical Literature—the late occupant, Mr. Weir, having, for various reasons, been suspended from his duties. The Trustees have acted wisely in having thus promptly filled up these appointments with men known to the Church and the community at large, instead of having waited, as they had previously done, until they could select individuals from a distance—men of some note perhaps—but yet perfect strangers to the country; and thus, from pure ignorance, frequently involving themselves in difficulties which might easily have been avoided. Mr. Snodgrass has been for several years Minister of St Paul's Church, Montreal, and one of the most prominent ministers of the church. Though by no means laying claim to the high scientific acquirements of his predecessor, he is yet a man far above mediocrity—a sound theologian—an acceptable preacher—a ready speaker—an excellent man of business, and always ready to take an active part in the social improvements of the day His influence over the young men under his charge will no doubt be highly salutary; and we trust that under his moderate and judicious management, Queen's College will no longer be a scene of unseemly discord and contention.

Mr. Mackerras, though still a young man, has long been regarded as one of the most rising men in the Church. Educated at the Cornwall Grammar School, somewhat famous for more than half a century for having sent forth some of the most distinguished men in the Province, he entered College with a high reputation for accurate scholarship—a reputation which he abundantly sustained—his name having appeared no less than twenty-five times in the prize list during his College course. Mr. Mackerras has been for some years the Pastor of a small but attached flock at Bowmanville, where he has been held in high esteem as well as in the surrounding vicinity. He has been an active member of Presbytery. He is Secretary to the Examining Committee of Synod where he has commanded respect, no less by his judgment than by his scholarship; and we have reason to believe that he will fill the responsible situation to which he has been appointed with ability and success. These appointments are of interest to a few among ourselves, for we notice by the calendar that there are four graduates of Queen's in this remote locality, and they are of still more interest to the country at large, for it is to the influence of such men that we look for the training of the minds and the moulding of the characters of our future ministers, physicians and lawyers.—COMM.

Murderous Attack.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN HAMILTON.

The city of Hamilton is fast gaining an unenviable reputation for robberies and attempted murders. In stating the state of things in this respect, the Hamilton *Times* says:—

"We are sorry to say that the past week has added to the list of crimes in this city, in two instances of more than ordinary outrage and audacity. We were in possession of the main facts connected with both of the outrages a few days ago, but refrained from publishing them, hoping that the police might the better succeed in arresting the criminals. On Friday night last, shortly after 12 o'clock, Mr. Wm. Sanderson had locked up his establishment on King street, and was proceeding homewards, when on the corner of Wellington and Barton streets he was felled to the ground by a powerful blow on the left side of his face. He lay for a short time senseless, and when the powers of perception returned he found that his pockets had been searched. Fortunately he had no money on his person, and even his gold watch had been left the preceding day with a watchmaker to be repaired, so that the robber or robbers obtained no booty whatever. The night was very dark, and as Mr. Sanderson knows that he could not identify the person who struck him, it is feared that the scoundrel will go unwhipped of justice. Even after he had fallen the ruffians struck him several times with slung shot, and inflicted such severe injuries that Mr. Sanderson was confined to his house for several days. He is now, however, able to attend to his business, but still bears the marks of the blows he received.

"Another daring instance of highway robbery occurred on Wednesday night last at about eleven o'clock in front of the Custom House, the particulars of which are as follows:—Messrs. Gilchrist & Co, timber merchants, employ a large number of raftsmen during the summer season at this port, and the workmen are paid weekly by Mr. John Gilchrist, a member of the firm. On the evening of the day mentioned Mr. J Gilchrist it would appear had $1,000 in his possession, out of which he paid sundry laborers $150, leaving $850 still on his person. When returning home with this sum in his possession, he was accosted by two men, one of whom enquired what hour it was. Mr. Gilchrist said that he could not inform him, on which he was pounced upon by both men, one of whom "throttled" him and rendered him incapable of shouting for assistance. The other robber aided in pinioning Mr. Gilchrist's hands behind his back, and whilst thus rendered defenceless his pockets were ransacked and the robbers took away the full amount which he had in his possession. The suddenness of the attack and the darkness of the night may prevent Mr. Gilchrist from identifying the robbers, but it is thought that sufficient "clues" may be in the possession of the police to warrant an arrest, and perhaps convict the offenders. We hope the authorities will use their utmost endeavors to bring the perpetrators of these atrocious outrages to justice. It is high time that unarmed peaceable citizens should be allowed to return home from their daily avocations unmolested and without their lives being put in peril."

THE AMERICAN WAR.

RETREAT OF THE RAIDERS!

REINFORCEMENT OF HOOD.

Atlanta still Holds Out!!

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE—FORT GAINES SURRENDERS TO THE FEDERALS.

"Gen Averill attacked the combined forces of McCausland, Johnson, Gilmore and McNeil on the morning of the 7th, and after a spirited fight completely routed their entire command, capturing all their artillery—four pieces—a vast quantity of small arms, 400 horses and equipments, and 420 prisoners, including six field and 32 company officers.—Metta stand, with his demoralized command, has fled to the mountains. Our loss is comparatively small, 7 killed and 24 wounded. Among our killed are Maj Congress and 1st Lieut. Clarke of the 3d Virginia cavalry.—They were struck down while gallantly leading a charge. Captain Kerr was severely wounded while penetrating the enemy's lines."

The same correspondent says, it is generally believed among the army of the Potomac that Lee has sent Longstreet's corps to Hood's assistance.

Private despatches announce the resignation of Seward, Blair and Welles.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Atlanta correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, under date of Aug. 1st, says the situation at that city is as follows:—The 14th corps which is well up in the advance, is located on both sides of theirs, the line running towards Chattanooga. The three mile post being in its midst, it is therefore three miles to the centre of the city.

The city is said to be 3 miles through in any direction. This would bring our encampment to within 2 miles of the outskirts of the city. Our line of battle, or at least our skirmish line, is a full mile in advance of our trains, thus we at least 1 mile from the city eminences hereabouts from which the city may be seen plainly with the naked eye.—With a glass from a high knoll the right of the 20th corps headquarters may distinctly view operations of groups of men and women on the roofs and elevations beyond the city. We are somewhat puzzled at the stubborn front presented by the enemy. Hood has been dreadfully worried since our encounters commenced, and has experienced three disastrous defeats, in which, according to the Confederate newspapers he has sustained a loss of 25,000 men, yet he keeps up a bold front and stands his ground to the great dissatisfaction of our skirmish line which made three unsuccessful attempts to advance yesterday. We cannot with the least chance of success attempt to carry the enemy's fortifications by assault. There are two ways to effect his dislodgment. If our right swings round on the Macon road he must it is believed, come out of his works and fight us in an open field, or make his escape to the north and east as best he can. If, however, in that case the enemy persists in refusing to fight or evacuate, then Gen Sherman must provide his army with 20 days rations and go clean round as he did at Buzzard Roost and Altoona.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 10, 1864—10:30 p.m.—To Major-General Dix:—The following report of the success of our operations at Mobile, extracted from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this morning, has just been received by this department from Major-General Butler:—

MOBILE, August 8, Friday night.—Lieut. Col. Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort. Yesterday and to-day the enemy are shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are all ready for the fray. Great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Lieuts. Buchanan, Maury and Barnett of the navy.

SECOND DESPATCH.—It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at 9:30 o'clock this morning by Col. Chas. Anderson, of the 21st Alabama regiment.

This powerful work was provisioned for six months and with a garrison of 600 men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce with the sanction of Gen. Page. Gen. Page enquired by signal what his purpose was, but received no answer. His attention was attracted by signal guns. Gen Page repeatedly telegraphed—"Hold on to your fort." The same night he visited Fort Gaines and found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet arranging the terms of capitulation. He left peremptory orders for Anderson on his return not to surrender the fort, and relieved him of his command. Fort Morgan signalled this morning, but no answer was received except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

Despatches just received from Gen. Sheridan report his forces moving against the enemy of the Shenandoah. At 4 p. m. they were skirmishing about 10 miles from Winchester.

This morning Gen. Grant reported the explosion of an ordnance boat yesterday, loaded with ammunition, at City Point wharf. No details have been received.

Col. Babcock, of Gen. Grant's staff, was slightly wounded.

No operations before Atlanta of consequence are reported to day.

Portions of Stoneman's command are continuing to arrive and the total loss will not exceed 1000.

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

THE STEAM MARINE OF ENGLAND.

NUMBER OF ENGLISH STEAMERS EMPLOYED IN TRADE.

The mercantile steam marine of England is increasing with great rapidity, and now consists of 2,277 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 883,031 tons or (after deducting engine room and space) of the registered tonnage of 591,431 tons. The recent Parliamentary return which gives these figures also furnishes a number of facts which are condensed as follows.

A few years ago iron first began to be introduced as a material for the construction of steamers, and already the iron steamers in the British mercantile marine are more numerous than those constructed of wood, there being 1,339 built of iron in the total of 2,277 steamers. Another new material is coming into use in the building of steamers, namely, steel. The number of vessels formed of steel at present amount to four or five but it is thought probable that the number of vessels constructed of this material will increase—a much smaller quantity of steel (indeed, not more than one-half) being required to give the same amount of strength in resisting shocks and blows than is required of iron In one case there is a combination of steel plates with iron beams.

It is a so only a few years since the first screw steamer was constructed in England, and already considerably more than one third of the steamers in the mercantile marine of this country are propelled by the screw.—According to the return just published, the number of screw steamers at the beginning of this year was seven hundred and ninety two. The size of the steamers employed in the trade of England varies from 50 tons to 18,915 tons—the last being, of course, the tonnage of the Great Eastern.

Nearly the whole of the trade between Great Britain and Ireland, and a very considerable portion of the trade around the coasts of the three kingdoms, is now carried on by means of steamers. The number of steamers so employed in these branches of trade may be taken at something like 1,800. These should also be included under this head nearly the whole of the steamers employed in the trade with France, Belgium and Holland, a portion of those employed in the trade with the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, the Black Sea, the Baltic, and the Hanse Towns of Germany.

The vessels which may be considered ocean steamers in the strict sense of the term, are vessels of between 1000 and 4000 tons. The steamers of this class from 1000 to 2000 tons in tun, amounted to 155. In this number were a few of the steamers employed in the trade with America. When that trade commenced, vessels of 1200 tons were considered sufficiently large, and that was the size of the steamers in the original Cunard contract. But the steamers employed in the trade with America have increased in magnitude every three or four years, and there are now 70 vessels of upwards of 2000 tons employed in keeping up the communication for the mails and first-class passengers between Europe and America. The number of vessels of from 2000 to 3000 tons is stated in the return to be 43; and the number above 3000 tons is stated to be 7. But this class of vessels is increasing rapidly, and these figures fall considerably short of the real number of steamers of this class now on the ocean.

The Great Eastern is still far ahead of all other vessels, her tonnage being no less than 18,915 tons But she has been too unfortunate as a commercial speculation to give rise to any imitations. The largest class of steamers that have hitherto been employed with profit and advantage scarcely rise to the magnitude of 4000 tons. In the warlike marine of England one or two vessels have been constructed of the magnitude of 6000 tons.

An English paper adds that "it is impossible to consider the above facts without coming to the conclusion that the introduction of steam navigation, followed as it has been, by the application of iron to the purposes of ship building, and the introduction of the screw in the place of the paddle-wheel, have given a fresh impulse and an additional security to the naval greatness of the country. Iron steamers are in future to rule the ocean, in place of those vessels, built of heart of oak in which Nelson and Blake gained their victories; and the country which carries the building of iron vessels to the greatest perfection will be the country that will rule the seas. It is even doubtful, since the power of artillery has been so much increased, whether swiftness will not become as great an element of naval power as strength, and whether that nation will not possess the command of the sea, which has the greatest number of swift iron steamers capable of carrying one or two heavy guns apiece. Should it come to this, the iron steamers of the British mercantile marine may have as much influence in preserving the naval power of England as the wooden merchant vessels of our ancestors had in creating it."

RAILROADS OF THE WEST.—During the past ten years there have been built at the West 3,656 miles of railroad, at a cost of $253,820,464, mostly by eastern or imported capital. The Illinois Central Railroad Company alone brought into Illinois $30,000,000, and built a road which enabled the Federal Government to sell $20,000,000 worth of land, and the company to sell $20,000,000 more to actual settlers, making over $61,000,000 concentrated in this State by the operations of one company. The chief effect of this has been to swell the aggregate grain receipts at Chicago during the ten years, to 158,554,544 bushels, which, at an average price of 66 cents per bushel, [the value for 1860 at Chicago,] would be worth $126,000,000, thus exceeding by $31,000,000 the cost of the railroads, through the agency of which the grain was made available. In 1861, the grain increased to 47,697,500 bushels, the Southern routes being closed; and in 1862, the amount was 60,150,390 bushels. These figures but indicate the extent of that prosperity which has developed so rapidly during the last ten years in the northern section of the West.—*Western Railway Gazette, July 16.*

The Latest from Quebec.

QUEBEC, August 8.

Meetings of the Cabinet are held daily, and I hear that much business is being disposed of. All the members of the Government are present in the city, except Mr. McGee, who has gone to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with the excursionists, and Mr. Galt, who has gone to New York on public business. It is rumored that despatches have been received from all three of the Maritime Provinces, expressing the gratification which it will afford them to meet unofficially a deputation from the Canadian Government for the purpose of discussing the question of a federation of the British American Provinces. It is also rumored that the whole question has engaged the serious attention of the Canadian Cabinet since it assembled last week with most satisfactory results, and that Mr. Cartier, Mr. Brown, Mr. John A Macdonald, and Mr. Galt have been deputed to represent Canada at the approaching conference at Charlottetown.

Great anxiety exists here as to the removal of the Seat of Government to Ottawa—a portion of the Government employees having secured houses at Ottawa, and others refusing to do so under the belief that no removal will take place this year. I feel persuaded, however, that the removal will take place this fall if it is practicable.

The offer by the York and Peel Counties Council of $50,000 for the York Roads has been refused as greatly below the value of the property. The offer of the Government to sell the roads to the Counties on the valuation of disinterested arbitrators is still open, but if it not accepted, the roads will be sold by public tender. The County Council of Wentworth not having accepted the offer of the Government to sell the Hamilton and Port Dover Road to the County, that road will be offered for sale by public tender immediately.

I hear that a survey of the harbours of the county of Bruce has been ordered, with a view to providing safe refuge for shipping on Lake Huron. There has long been much need of this, and no delay should be allowed in the prosecution of the survey.

The revenue returns for the present year are thus far highly satisfactory—Mr. Galt's estimates having been considerably exceeded.

The contract for supplying the public buildings at Ottawa with gas is to be offered to public tender forthwith.

The Hon John Simpson, of Niagara, has been appointed Assistant Auditor of the Province, and charged with important duties created by the Audit Bill of last session. I hear that the whole system of auditing the public accounts is being rapidly placed on a greatly improved footing, and that much loose and wasteful expenditure will be prevented hereafter.

I see the Ottawa contractors and architects have been about town for some days, from which I conclude that their old disputed claims are being discussed with a view to a final settlement.

The Lower Canadian Reformatory Prison was burned yesterday, but fortunately all the inmates were saved.

The death of old Mr. Baby here excites much feeling. He was a most energetic enterprizing man, who had seen very many vicissitudes in his career, and his liberality and warm heartedness endeared him to many persons. His death, which was from disease of the heart, was very sudden.

Exportation of Anthracite.

The follwing is the proclamation, contained in an extra *Gazette*, forbidding the exportation of anthracite:—

J. A. Macdonald Attorney General,—Whereas it is in and by an act of Parliament of our said Province of Canada, made and passed in the 27th year of our reign, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting duties of customs and the collection thereof," amongst other things in effect enacted, that our Governer in Council may by Proclamation or order in Council, at any time and from time to time, prohibit the exportation of the following goods:—Arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores and any articles which our governor in Council shall judge cebable of being converted into or made use in increasing th. quantity of military or naval stores; and whereas our Governor in Council has Judged that anthracite coal may be converted into or made useful in increasing quantity of military or naval stores and has deemed it expedient that the export thereof from our Canada are prohibited: now therefore know ye that we do by and with the advice of our Executive Council and by this Our Royal proclamation *prohibit the exportation from our Province of Canada of anthracite coal*, in any manner or way whatsoever; of all which our loving subjects are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

France and the Danish Question.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, public feeling in France is much disturbed by fears of future complications arising out of the Danish question. The same writer says the Emperor Napoleon is strongly in favor of a peaceful policy, but, notwithstanding, the people are nervous, and dread some unknown evil.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, referring to this subject, remarks:—Frenchmen have been convinced from the beginning that they were the most interested of all the European States in what passed between Germany and Denmark, and they now remain convinced that the consequences of the Danish crisis ought to affect France more than any other power. Some of the consequences and the manner in which they affect her, are visible at this moment. The check the Conference has met with shows, above all, the uncertainty of the alliance of France. From all sides compliments are indeed addressed to her, but she acts with nobody, and nobody at present seems inclined to act with her.—While she remains in this flattered solitude, in which she seems to take pleasure, others unite and fortify themselves by success in enterprise which she has not opposed, but which she has blamed. The union of Germany—that miracle which Frenchmen regarded as impossible—is effected before their eyes by the most singular means; the union of Germany, upon every occasion when it was realized, was a cause of serious anxiety for French policy; and at this day it cannot be contemplated without disquiet.

Town & Counties

☞ It is stated by our wheat-buyers as a remarkable fact, that the first load of Fall wheat on the Goderich Market this year came from the *township of Hay!*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that a man, whose name we have not heard, in the employ of Mr. M'Donogh, Colborne, was attacked last week by a mulley Bull and so badly injured that he died on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

THE HURON HOTEL.—We should have noticed sooner that Mr. J. J. Wright has resumed the management of the Huron Hotel. Mr. W.'s old friends and patrons may rest assured that the house will be kept in the present occupant's usual first-class style.

HAMILTON FREIGHT TARIFF.—By the tariff distributed to most of our merchants we observe that the following are to be the rates charged by the G. T. R. from Hamilton to Goderich: on 1st class goods 40cts per 100 lbs.; 2nd do 30cts; 3rd do 25cts; smalls, 35cts.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder-storm this morning the electric fluid struck the dwelling-house of Mr. Wm. Storey, knocking quite a number of shingles from the roof, splitting up several rafters, when, descending along the gable, it punched a hole through the solid stone wall, and finally entered the ground.—Although the boys were sleeping uncomfortable near the spot struck, no harm was done them.

THE LONDON REVIEW.—As the Volunteers of Goderich and a large number of "common folk" will probably wish to attend the approaching Review, would it not be well for some one to apply to the Railway authorities for an excursion train without delay. We see that the Stratford people are a little exercised about an alleged want of extra carriages on the G. T. No time is to be lost.

LONG JOHN IN TROUBLE.—A fellow who rejoices in the cognomen of Long John McDonald, and who is suspected to be a notorious finder of articles that are not lost, was brought up at the police court on Tuesday, on a charge of having stolen some chickens and a turkey from Mr. Wm. Elliott, and the matter being pretty plain John was remanded for trial at the Sessions. He will have a good opportunity, in the meantime, of studying the state of *Turkey*, for which purpose we would recommend to his notice a late article in the North British Review.

AN IMBECILE.—A day or two ago a suspicious-looking character was found lying on some hay in a field in Colborne, and, the farmers having been warned to have a look out for a man connected in some way with the Walsingham murder, who was supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood, jumped to the conclusion that this was the party. Chief-constable Trainer was sent for in hot haste, but on his arrival he soon found that the man, to all appearances, was deranged, and unable to give the slightest account of himself further than that he had slept somewhere about Holmes' Hill the night before. He will be taken care of.

CROPS IN MCKILLOP, MORRIS, GREY, &C.—A recent visit to the back townships has made us acquainted with the important and pleasing fact that the crops in that district promise well—much better than could have been hoped for. The spring wheat, in most cases, covers the ground well, and the crop will, it is thought, be more than average one, while the sample is expected to be very fine. Oats, peas, potatoes, &c., look well, and, altogether, the prospect is very encouraging for the farmers. In Tuckersmith, Stanley, &c., also, splendid fields of wheat are being cut. While Goderich and Colborne have been undergoing a process of gradual baking, other portions of the County have been blessed with refreshing showers. We have no hesitation in offering the opinion that the crop of Huron and Bruce this year will be far in advance of that of 1863. Should this be the case and prices keep up, we may reasonably hope for a return of "good times."

DUNGANNON.

EXAMINATION AND PIC-NIC.

The quarterly examination of the Dungannon Common School, under the efficient management of Mr. J. Glass, took place on Friday last, in presence of a good assemblage of gratified spectators, composed of School Trustees, the parents and friends of the pupils, and a few visitors, unconnected with the section. The different exercises were gone through with in a highly creditable manner; and the pupils, by their prompt replies, gave ample evidence that the teacher had been unsparing in his care and attention during the previous quarter. Mr. Glass is a stranger in this vicinity, but the excellent manner in which the examination was conducted, the spirit and accuracy with which the children answered in all branches, especially grammar and geography, and the eager attention paid by them, plainly show that he is no stranger to the best methods of imparting instruction to youth. At the close of the examination the children, accompanied by their parents and teacher, proceeded to the grove behind the village, which had been previously prepared for their reception, by clearing the ground and erecting swings for their amusement. After all had partaken of refreshment, various interesting addresses were delivered, chiefly on educational subjects, when, the usual formalities having been observed, the company departed to their respective homes, the children having enjoyed themselves right merrily and being well pleased with their entertainment.—COM.

Flogging Garrotters.

John Croudace and Thomas Allison, who were convicted at the assizes last week of garrotte robberies at Sunderland and sentenced, the former to five years' and the latter to ten years' penal servitude, with twenty lashes each, underwent the punishment of flogging at the county prison on Saturday.—The instrument of punishment was manufactured by a sailor, who is undergoing imprisonment in the gaol, expressly for the purpose: The cat is ingeniously composed of nine thongs of stout leather, in each of which are nine knots, and these being connected to a flexible handle, the power, wielded by strong hands, is terrific. At every stroke the knots cut deeply, making flesh and blood fly in every direction. The prisoners were firmly tied up in a reclining position, the lower part of their shoulders exposed, the higher and lower part of their backs being protected by padding. The warders Hodgson and Allison executed their task with the skill of more practised hands. The officials of the gaol were present, but the prisoners were kept in their cells. Hodgson and Allison alternately inflicted ten lashes each on each of the prisoners. The first lash was received with comparative equanimity by each prisoner; but on the second, the yell of deep and excruciating agony which burst forth is represented as indescribable. Their cries continued during the whole of the punishment, and these, together with the sight of the flying flesh and blood, the mangled backs of the sufferers, and the clotted skeins of the cat, made up a spectacle of horror overpowering to those who witnessed it. When the punishment had been inflicted the prisoners were taken down and removed to the prison infirmary in a state of complete prostration—indeed it is averred that neither of them could have received another lash without the greatest danger.—Although the prisoners did not witness the punishment, they could hear the shrieks of the unhappy sufferers in their cells, and it is to be hoped the contemplation of the punishment may have a salutary effect on their minds.—*Durham Chronicle.*

ACCIDENT.—A young man and a young woman, who were keeping company, were sitting at an open window talking, when all at once they fell out, and it was some time before they could be brought to—gether again.

A man by the name of Henderson has been arrested in Louisville, charged with being a suspicious character. He had one thousand dollars in gold on his person, which, in these times, is certainly sufficient to excite suspicions.

"HUMILIATION DAY."—The "Humiliation Day," says the Detroit *Free Press*, was not generally observed in the city on Thursday. A majority of the stores and places of business were closed, but a large number paid but little heed to the proclamation. Services were held in several churches, in some of which, however, instead of complying with the request to humiliate and pray, abolition speeches were made, and bitter denunciations poured forth against political opponents, instead of supplications to the throne of grace for the restoration of a humiliated nation.

FEDERAL CURRENCY.—Sala, in one of his recent letters to the London *Telegraph*, thinks that the Federal currency is depreciating so fast that greenbacks will go out of use presently altogether, and "tuck and dicker" be established in New York. He thinks then that "a box of cigars will cost a barrel of flour and a ham, and a dinner at the Maison Doree cannot be had for less than a grand piano forte and a gold watch."

ONE morning, not long since, Captain JI——was going down town, and met three little boys of from seven to nine years of age. As they came up, one raised his cap, bowed very politely and said—"Good morning, captain!" "what did you bow to that man for, Hal—what's up?" said one of the other boys, as soon as they were by. "Why," said the young swell, looking very important, "don't you know he's got two of the prettiest girls in town? and of course a fellow wants to keep in with the old man, you know!"

CRINOLINE AND PAINT.—The case of Levy vs. Bartlett, heard resently of the Sheriff's Court, London was an action to recover £2, value of a dress, alleged to have been damaged by some paint in defendant shop. It appeared that the plaintiff went to the shop of the defendant a cheesemonger, and on entering her dress swept against the newly-painted door-post A shopman called, "Mind the paint." Thereupon she caused herself to be painted upon the other side. There was no written notice up that the paint was wet His honour censured the defendent, who was bound to keep his shop so that no harm could come to his customers entering for a lawful purpose. The plea that the plaintiff's crinoline was exceedingly large was a bad one. She might reply she was entitled to follow the prevailing fashion. If a tradesman wishes to protect himself particularly he ought to put up a notice, "No ladies with large crinolines served in this shop." Verdict for plaintiff with cost.

'Clear the track, nigger!' said a rude white boy to a small American citizen of African descent. 'Now you jes' liff me 'lone,' said Sambo. 'I guess you'll wish you was a nigger afore dis war's over.'

A Canadian farmer recently wanted his wife's funeral postponed on account of the non-arrival of a professional gentleman who was to extract several teeth from her, containing twelve dollar's worth of gold fillings.

A MORE DIFFICULT TASK.—Mr. Milnes may carry his bills for enabling a man to marry his wife's sister. But when shall we see a bill passed for enabling a man to live in the same house with his wife's mother?

The love of fighting some men have in regard, Irish, springs from no doubt, has caused it often rather a rough on being asked by him On the other hand, you strike me for nothing without provocation, and if I struck you my him, "Bad's let any other man do it. repli-

'Clear the track, nigger!' said a rude white boy to a small American citizen of African descent. 'Now you jes' liff me 'lone,' said Sambo. 'I gu