Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JULY 19, 1866.

MR. GALT'S TARIFF.

Judging from the feeling expressed by commercial men generally throughout the Province, Mr. Galt's new tariff meets with little favor. Of course men engaged in certain branches of business will feel heavily any burthen in the way of heavy duties or taxation, however justly levied, but when nearly all engaged in business of whatever nature, complain that they are in danger of being ruined in this manner, there must surely be something wrong. That Mr. Galt's intention is a good one can hardly be denied, and yet the feeling expressed by so many in the very centre of the commercial enterprise of the Province should cause him to consider whether his policy is calculated to conduce to a healthy revenue, while it, at the same time, advances the interests of our people. On this subject the Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs on the 14th, as follows:—

The division on Mr. McGiverin's motion requires to be explained to be properly estimated. That motion was made while the Government had not yet withdrawn from the defiant attitude with which their measures were heralded, and while they were in the full tide of success and contemplated no opposition. After the debate was commenced and the artillery of the Opposition was fully opened, a series of changes which operated to largely disarm attack were made. The banking scheme, in its offensive form, was withdrawn. The estimates were promised to be modified, and notably the borough feature of the re-distribution scheme was swept away, and the new scheme distributed last night, before the division, showed a wholesome deference to the feelings of the Western members. There were other causes which operated to induce members to hesitate in voting for the motion. Many sincere friends of Confederation, while entirely sympathising with it, feared they would thereby imperil it. The patronage in the hands of the Government for several counties was not without its effect. Not the least among the many influences was the circumstance that many members had not seen their constituents or heard from them since Mr. Galt's schemes were laid before Parliament. In fact, it is well known here that they have barely yet reached the country, and are, indeed, only beginning to be understood. As an instance, I state positively that no later than yesterday, a member of the Government argued that certain articles were among the 15 per cents which he was told were in the tree list, and he only discovered his ignorance when Mr. Galt's tariff resolutions were shown to him. I might give the names of a couple of public men who, in conversation, exhibited like ignorance. That the tariff is just beginning to be understood in the country is made manifest by telegrams and letters against it, which to-day come in from all points to the members. Mr. McGiverin is certainly entitled to the grateful thanks of the country for the many concessions extorted from the Government. The country needs only to follow up the active demonstrations it has commenced to ensure further modifications, if not, the entire withdrawal of Mr. Galt's tariff—and efficient co-operation on the part of its representatives. It must be recollected that Ottawa is somewhat removed from the great centres, which impose upon the people the greater necessity that members here should be kept fully informed of public opinion.

The city is being filled with manufacturers from Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Dundas, Galt, Hamilton, &c, and telegrams are coming in from various points. Mr. Cowan presented a petition last night, signed by nearly five hundred of the inhabitants of Galt, praying that no alteration be made in the tariff on mill and factory machinery. The petition was signed by the large woollen manufacturers in and around Galt, and was got up in a few hours.

The delegates from the Montreal mass meeting saw Mr. Cartier to day. Mr. McGee did not keep his appointment. The resolutions of the meeting were laid before Mr. Cartier. The delegates saw Mr. Galt to day likewise, and urged him to abstain from making the changes in the tariff proposed by him.

Mr. Dickson on Amalgamation.

Mr. Dickson, who has been somewhat chary of speechifying during the present session, comes out at last in a manner calculated to astonish many who remember the energy with which he pursued an opposite course during the past. It will be remembered that he opposed Amalgamation very strongly, not more than a year ago, as an attempt to create a huge railway monopoly, and in his own peculiarly eloquent style pointed out that a vast majority of his constituents were opposed to the Bill. On Monday, Feb. 20th, 1865, in the debate on Mr. Wood's motion for the second reading of the Amalgamation Bill, our member said that during the delay of eight days granted, *fifteen* petitions had been received *against*, and but *two* for, the Bill, (one of the unfavorable petitions was from the United Counties' Council of Huron and Bruce) and he very justly inferred from this that "a strong feeling existed throughout the "country against the proposed amalgamation. Not only had the people of the "different municipalities through which "the Buffalo and Lake Huron passed "condemned the Bill, but also in the "cities of Toronto, Hamilton and London, and many other places they were "equally hostile to it, as tending to build "up such a gigantic railway monopoly as "would prove highly detrimental to the "agricultural and commercial interests of "the people of this country, and dangerous to the safety and *purity* of its "politics." After stating that the people of Goderich, Clinton, Harpurhey, Seaforth, Mitchell and Stratford had petitioned against amalgamation, Mr. Dickson said the Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce had given $500,000 to assist in building the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, the interest on which was being paid punctually. In addition the farmers of Huron had spent $400,000 on Gravel Roads, to enable the settlers to bring their produce to the different stations along the line, and surely every facility should be granted them * * * "great injury had been done that part of "the country from the want of necessary "accommodation * * * Indeed, it "would appear as if it were the fixed purpose of the Grand Trunk Company to "throw every obstacle in the way to prevent the produce of that section from "finding an outlet at Paris, Port Colborne, "or Buffalo and force it over the Grand "Trunk to Montreal, though at a loss to the producer. This and much more was said in a similar strain, the speaker winding up by declaring that if something were not done, the people would have to improve the harbors on Lake Huron, and thus be enabled to send their produce to market by water.

So much for Mr. Dickson's uncompromising views in 1865. A change, however, seems to have come o'er the spirit of his dream. Concessions have been made, car accommodation has been ample since —although dealers were grumbling all last winter as hard as ever—things wear a more roseate hue, and Mr. Dickson seems now rather to think that his people would receive amalgamation with open arms, if the railway officials will only promise to be good boys. In his recent speech

Mr. Dickson said the reasons assigned for moving the six months hoist to this Bill were three—first, that sufficient facilities would not be afforded the travelling public; second, that the interests of Brantford were not sufficiently protected; and, third, that the principle of amalgamation was a dangerous one. As regarded the first point, he contended that the amendments now introduced into the Bill covered the whole ground; as regarded the second point, if any thing was still wanting to protect the interests of Brantford, it could be added to the Bill in the Railway Committee; with regard to the 3rd point, he was somewhat astonished, that on that side of the House so much ado should be made about principle, when he recollected that last year this Bill or a very similar one was allowed to go to the committee unopposed. Now when we had a better Bill, he did not think it should be opposed at this stage on the ground of principle. If we only had sufficient facilities for interchange of cars on these roads, the counties he represented would have the opportunity of sending their products to markets now closed to them For example if it was desired to send wheat to Hamilton it could go by the Great Western cars to Paris and thence without transhipment to Hamilton, and the same thing would take place with regard to commercial commodities going to the west. To oppose this Bill going to the Railway Committee, he was sure would displease a very large portion of the people living in the counties he had the honor to represent. By the existing arrangement the people in his section had got somewhat increased car accommodation. It was still, however, unequal to their wants, and many of the leading merchants there had said you had better let the amalgamation go through if that will be the means of securing increased facilities for the transmission of our produce. If the Bill did not fully meet the difficulty it should at least be allowed to go to the Railway Committee and put in such a shape that it would meet the difficulty. It had long been a complaint against our railways that they had given the facilities for the movement of produce to the western States at the expense of our people. Last winter, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron, there was an improvement in that respect. The carriage of through produce being prohibited during certain periods of the year, and facilities afforded for moving our own produce which we did not before enjoy. He was satisfied that the agricultural community along the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway would like the Bill to go before the Railway Committee where it could be carefully considered, and if anything could be done there which would give increased facilities for moving produce in that section, it would be hailed with delight.

Mr. Parker expressed his surprise at finding the member for Huron and Bruce coming forward as a supporter of the Bill; he had shown himself capable of making an admirable speech on both sides of the question.—Mr. Parker went on to refer to the history of the Bill in previous sessions, to show how strong was the feeling of opposition it had excited. He went on to give the history of the Bill and an account of the efforts made by various members to promote its passage. He thought that the member for Montreal Centre occupied an unfortunate position in having charge of this Bill, and that the member for Lambton was right in stating that legislation of the kind proposed, principally affecting Upper Canada, should be left to members from that section. He was opposed to the Bill because it was against the interest of the people of Upper Canada, and because it would lead to an amalgamation of all the remaining roads with the G Trunk. Boards of Trade of cities of Upper Canada had condemned this amalgamation scheme, which afforded good reason for the conclusion that it would prove prejudicial to commercial and agricultural interests of the Province. He went on to contend for the proposition that this amalgation would lead inevitably to the absorption of the Great Western by the G. Trunk railway, and that it would also lead to the building up of great political power in the country, which might be used in a manner injurious to the liberties of the people.—For these reasons he would oppose the second reading.

Hon. Mr. Brown replied that he did then and always oppose it. The member for Huron had addressed the House that night in a different strain from anything ever heard from him before on the same subject—(hear)—the most strenuous opponent of this amalgamation in past years, he was now its advocate. Though he formerly stood up for the interests of the people along the Buffalo and Lake Huron line, as against the views and designs of the Grand Trunk, we found him getting up here to night and asserting that the people of Huron and Bruce do not object, and never did object to this amalgamation on principle. The moment he (Mr Brown) heard that he sent to the petition-room, and found a petition which, he was sorry, that hon member was not in his place to hear. It was a petition of the Council of the united counties of Huron and Bruce, which set forth that they were opposed to the amalgamation of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company with the Grand Trunk for the following reasons, namely,—that monopolies are in themselves injurious, and that we, as a corporation, having given the Buffalo and Lake Huron road a bonus of $300,000; that the Government, by ratifying such a union, isolate the claim which they have on us on account of the Municipal Loan Fund, we having borrowed the money and given it to an independent company, and not the Grand Trunk—that railway company isolated their contract by their bad management last winter—that rolling stock was taken off the road, and they carried foreign produce at a cheaper rate than they carried that of these counties—that we have performed our part of the contract by paying our indebtedness to the Municipal Loan Fund. Mr Brown then went on to observe that as the member for Glengarry had said, Mr Dixon ably explained the petition and urged how unjust it would be to his constituents if that amalgamation was sanctioned. He (Mr B.) contended that when parties residing in the section through which the road passed, and municipalities along the line gave their money for the construction of such a road, it would be most improper for this Legislature to take it out of their hands and turn it to a purpose for which it was intended. He could speak on this question from the experience of the working of the Northern railroad, Toronto. There had been a great many attempts made to have it transferred to the Grand Trunk railway, but there was hardly a citizen of Toronto who would not look on such an act as a great injury to the city, and not a man but would say that this little road of ninety miles had been of more advantage to the City than the Grand Trunk and Great Western together. (Hear.) Not only the gentlemen who signed that petition, but all the inhabitants of Huron and Bruce could have been astonished had they heard their member to-night. He (Mr B.) firmly believed there was not one feeling, that of dissatisfaction throughout the whole section interested in the progress of amalgamation of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway with the Grand Trunk. (Cheers.) A worse managed road than the former there was not in the whole of North America. He did an omnibus frequently of late pass over a portion of that line, but only once had he seen the connection made in time in passing upward, while he was there. However, some improvement had been made within the last fortnight. The rolling stock of the road had been removed and applied to the purposes of the Grand Trunk and the road generally managed without regard to the interests of the people along the line. The support of members from Lower Canada had been asked for this scheme, but he would ask them in all fairness whether they should interfere in such a question as this, and say they knew better how to deal with the matter than the people of the section interested, who had spent their time and money on the road, and, in spite of their protests, hand it over to the G. Trunk. (Cheers) He endorsed the opinion already expressed, that this amalgation would surely and quickly lead to the amalgamation of the Great Western also by the Grand Trunk.—As the member for Lambton had observed, the Great Western Railway would have to yield in self-defence when we should have one great monopoly. Amendments to the Bill had been read in regard to the working of the road, but they were so much waste paper, as there was not a single clause in question which railroads had not power to carry out now if they wished.

We leave the intelligent reader to form his own conclusions. There may be consistency in such a course, but few of Mr. Dickson's supporters, either in the House or out of it, will be able to see where it comes in.

THE TWELFTH.

There was no Orange demonstration in Goderich this year, but large gatherings of the fraternity took place in Lucknow and Clinton. We have not heard that any disturbance took place at either place.

The Canadian Navy.—We (Ottawa Post) understand that the Hon the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Macdougall, has had transferred to his department, by order in council, the management of naval affairs for the province, so that he now occupies the same relative position with regard to the Canadian navy as the Hon. the Attoney General West holds to the army—the latter is minister of militia, the former may be, therefore, as minister of the navy.

Division Courts —Mr. Scatcherd again presents, his bill for an extended jurisdiction of the Division Courts. It provides that the Judge of any Division Court may hear and determine, in a summery way, for or against all persons bodies corporate all actions of promissionary notes, &c., when the debt or damages do not exceed $200. Other of its provisions, of technical character, permit the exercise of many powers now held by the superior Courts by the Country Court Judges. If the provisions are of a kind to simplify the law, and cheapen its cost, the bill should have many friends.

North Oxford Election.

The nominee of the Convention, Dr. Clarke has been defeated by a large majority, the vote being as follows:—

	Oliver.	Clarke.
Woodstock	226	99
Blenheim	260	190
Blandfore	83	47
East Zorra	228	28
West Zorra	187	42
East Nissouri	176	60
Embro (majority)	9	—

Giving a total majority for Mr. Oliver of 653.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The United States Senate voted, on Friday to postpone the Niagara Ship Canal Bill until the next session in December. The bill was passed by the House several weeks since, but receiving a great many amendments in the Senate, is now laid over for another year. The advocates of the ship canal have an Act from the State of New York, but its terms are not calculated to secure the speedy construction of the work. The great merit of the bill which was before Congress was the appropriation of $6,000,000 to the canal. That sum would, according to the estimates, cover a very large proportion of the expenses of making the canal, and were the appropriation once made, there is every reason to suppose the work would go on bravely. When it is finished, our neighbors "calculate" that it would take a share of western produce to market by way of Oswego, and thereby afford another route competing with the Erie Canal. It is plain, however that once trade from the Western States is brought into Lake Ontario, nothing can prevent the St. Lawrence route from getting its share,

The Re-Distribution of Seats.

The *Leader* says the following will be the arrangement for re-distributing the electoral divisions, as far as Huron and Bruce are concerned:—Bruce 2 members; North Riding to include the Townships of Bury, Lindsay, Eastkyon, Albemarle, Amabel, Arran, Bruce, Elderslie, and the villages of Saugeen and Southampton. The South Riding—Kincardine, including the village, Greenock, Brant, Huron, Kinloss, Culross, Carrick. County of Huron two members—North Riding to consist of Ashfield, Wawanosh, Turnberry, Howick, Morris, Grey, Colborne, Hullett, McKillop and the village of Clinton; South Riding—Goderich, town and township, Tuckersmith, Stanley, Hay, Usborne and Stephen. McGillivray and Biddulph are to be taken from Huron and added to the North Riding of Middlesex.

☞ We have to thank Mr Philo White of Lucknow, for a present of fine Strawberries—from his own garden, we presume. They were most delicious.

☞ Sportsmen will have a fine time of it this fall amongst the black squirrels. In a drive yesterday to the country, we counted no less than fifteen on the side of the road within a distance of twenty rods.

☞ The local agents of Sawyer's Ball's Ohio Reaper think we did not do them justice in our notice of the recent trial. We thought we were right and still think so, but we did them the justice to state that the difference between the Sawyer and Sharman's machine was very slight. The agents of the former say that it is constructed of much better material. Of that we are not prepared to judge.

☞ The weather has been exceedingly hot during the past week. Haying is now going on rapidly, and our farmers are rejoicing in the faverable weather for securing the heavy crop, as well as for maturing the grain crops, of which we hear glowing accounts, from all quarters.

Death by Poison.—On Friday morning last Mr. John Oakes, who lives near Ben Miller, discovered a man in his barn, labouring under the effects of laudanum, two phials which had contained that poison being on his person. Medical advice was procured, but the patient could not be restored, and after lingering until Sunday morning he died. An inquest held by Dr. McLean elicited no information more than we have stated. Whether the deceased was an habitual user of laudanum and had taken an over-dose, or deliberately poisoned himself, is, of course unknown. There were no papers about him to give a clue to his name or nationality, but it is believed he came from the township of Huron. He was a man about 45 years old, had light blue eyes, dark hair, scar on the right arm, and wore dark home made pants, striped shirt, and straw hat. The body was conveyed to the Goderich Cemetery on Sunday evening.

Fatal Accident. — On Saturday evening last a laboring man named Sullivan, who resided on the flats came to his death under the following circumstances: It seems that he went down to Mr Platt's mill race for two pails of water, and the weather being very warm, stripped off his clothing for the purpose of bathing.—Whether the poor man could swim or not we cannot say, but at all events he got beyond his depth and was drowned. Through the efforts of Messrs. Trainer, Platt, and others, the body was recovered about 10 o'clock. The deceased leaves a blind and destitute wife and three children. He was a sober, industrious man.

The Midge.—We are sorry to hear that the midge has made its appearance in the wheat fields in this vicinity and is doing considerab'e damage.

OUR SALT WELL.

We are happy to say that through the indomitable energy of Mr. Platt, assisted by others, the tubing has been got out of the Salt well, and put down again successfully. We hope in our next to announce that pumping operations are going on prosperously.

The Distribution of Seats.

You have doubtless seen the new scheme for the distribution of Seats under our new form of Government. Does it not appear clear that the claims of this County to a fair Representation are still to be ignored? While the County of Wellington with 48000, (according to the census of 1861,) has three members, Middlesex 48,000, three members; Victoria 23,000, two members; Renfrew 20,000, two members; and Hasting 45,000, three members; this County with more than 44,000, is still to have only two. The proper mode would certainly have been to retain Biddulph and McGilleray in one of the Huron Ridings, and then have made the three Ridings of Huron out of her 52,000 inhabitants. But the influence of Biddulph and McGillivray would be lost in a Reform Riding while under the present arrangment they secure the North Riding of Middlesex for a safe Tory constituency in all time coming.—In the five years since the last census, no County in the Province has increased in population so rapidly as Huron, with perhaps the exception of Bruce. In Bruce, Victoria, Renfrew, and some others the scheme allows for the expansion of the population without disturbing the Representation, but in Huron growing more rapidly than these no such allowance seems to have been thought of, But says some one, the Representation is to be re adjusted with each census, true, but it is easier to start right, than to put things right afterwards, and if the people of Niagara, with their 4000, once get accustomed to be represented by a member, it will be found somewhat difficult to rectify it. Our member in the Assembly seems to have a good deal of influence when offices are to be filled, let us hope that the same energy and activity will mark his efforts to procure justice for his constituents.

Yours, &c,, HURON.

☞ The following petition was read in the Legislative Council on the 9th inst:—"Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*; praying that measures be taken to compel the *Canada* Landed Company to fulfil the terms of their Charter, by putting up for sale their lands in the said County, either at a fixed price or to the highest bidder at auction.

Blackwood's Magazine.—L. Scott Co. N. Y. T. J. Moorhouse, Goderich. The contents of the June No. are Ginevra de Siens; Sir Brook Fossbrook.—Part XIII.; Life of Steele; Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence; Conclusion; A Man's a Man for a' That; The Permissive Bill; The Political Crisis; Index.

The Delegation to England.

La Minerve says if the British Ministry should be reconstructed in a satisfactory manner, the delegates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, whose departure has been retarded by the Ministerial crisis, will leave for England on the 19th inst. The delegates from Nova Scotia are the Hon. Messrs. J. W. Ritchey and J. McCully. of the Upper House and Hon. Messrs. Tupper and Archibald of the Lower. Those from New Brunswick are the Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Wilmot, Johnson, Chandler and Mitchell.

A Rope-Walker gets a fall.—At Pontiac, July 11, J. B. Scott, the tight-rope walker, while walking from the top of the Cooper-House to the top of the Hodge's House this evening, a height of 44 feet from the pavement, lost his balance and fell to the street. He was picked up and conveyed to the office of Dr. Le Barron, where he was examined, and, wonderful to relate, was found to have sustained no material injury, and within fifteen minutes thereafter walked the room unassisted. No bones were broken. It was reported in the street that he was intoxicated. However that may be, he expressed a determination to again mount the rope to-night.

SCHOOL PIC-NIC.

STEPHEN.

On the 6th inst., the pupils of the schools under the tuition of the Misses. M. E. Aurther's met with their parents and guardians, along with numerous visitors to enjoy a holiday, and mingle in sports and pleasures, suitable to the occasion. After a full attendance at the school house the Teachers and Scholars marched to a beautiful sequestered and shaded spot, lying between the Lake and the River Sable, where the grounds are so well adapted for Pic-Nics; here the company halted to do ample justice to the sumptious repast spread out for them by a committee of Ladies and Gentlemen appointed for the occasion. After dinner the children repeated their recitations and dialogue in a way which reflected great credit on both Teachers and Scholars.

These over, the Rev. Mr. Ritchie addressed the company in a very eloquent and appropriate speech. After which the party broke up, some to return to their homes, others to enjoy a boat ride on the Lake, all equally well pleased with the pleasures and enjoyments of the day.

☞ Mr. Macfarlane, is to move an address for a copy of the Charter of the Canada Company, of the agreement entered into in 1826, between the Government and the Company in Upper Canada and dates, number of acres granted and price paid per acre, with conditions of settlement, roads, bridges, &c., what portion of those lands have been re conveyed by the said Company, names of all persons to whom such conveyances have been made, price per acre leased by the Company with reversionary sights in minerals, if such lands have been forfeited, what amount of money had been received by the Company, out of such forfeited lands, where such lands are located, the number of acres set down by the Company as irredeemable swamp, names of all subsequent proprietors or stockholders in the Company, and dividends paid to them from the first, together with the annual cost of working the Company each year from the date of said charter, number of timber licenses overlands agreed to be sold, quantity of lands given in lieu of lands declared irredeemable, and price demanded—lands to be classified in townships and towns. Mr. Carling is to second the motion.

☞ Mr. Moorhouse has received Chambers journal for June, as well as all the other leading magazines.

☞ Mr. John Adams of this town has presented us with a few of the finest new potatoes we have seen this season.

☞ A soiree will be held in Bethany Presbyterian Church! 6th con., Goderich Township, on Tuesday, July 24th, 1866! At 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.

European War.

THE BATTLE OF SKALICK.

The London *Times* sums up the Austrian and Prussian reports as follows:—"The Austrians drived back by a superior force at Nachod had at three o'clock p. m., been pursued by their foe as far as Skaljez, on the road to Jaromirz, yet, if we may believe the Austrian bulletins, dated Josephstadt that same afternoon at ten minutes to five, we find that the Prussians pressed forward from Nachod to Neustadt in the morning, and came into collision with an Austrian army corps at Skelies, and were repulsed after six hours fighting, with a loss, as a Vienna telegram of yesterday adds, of eighteen guns and many prisoners The Austrians, there is no doubt, had the best in this encounter, though the advantage they obtained may have been by no means decisive Somewhat astonished with meeting with no opposition in their invasion of Saxony, the Prussians have been for the last week feeling their way at every point on the frontier of Bohemia and Austrian Silesia, until wearied with their efforts to fall in with their ever receding enemy they pushed forward through no less than three of the mountain defiles debouching on the plains of Bohemia. At Turnau, Trostena, and other places, they drove the Austrian out posts, but as their columns advanced, they found themselves in presence of the army of Benedek, which massed behind Josephstadt and Pardubitz, who had long been on the watch for them, and were ready for a spring before they had time to draw up and deploy their forces in the open country. So far as it is possible to judge from the imperfect and somewhat conflicting reports we have received, it would be natural to infer that the onward march of Prussian invasion has been checked for the present, and that a further advance into Bohemia, will be found impracticable."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 20 says:—"There would be a flat contradiction between the Austrian and Prussian accounts of the battle that has taken place in Bohemia but for a suspicious difference of dates. Either side claims the victory; on either, guns, standard, and prisoners have been taken; and what is, perhaps, even more circumstantial, the despatch of each commander-in-chief describes his enemy in full retreat. It is rather singular that the Prussian intelligence of the battle still continues to be received to three o'clock in the afternoon. Nor is there any information in the 'official despatch' from the Prussian headquarters of any contest whatever having taken place at Skalics, where the Austrians claim the victory. Besides, if the Prussian account represented the whole truth, why are not the Prussians at Josephstadt, instead of their having precipitately fallen back; so that the despatch of the commander-in-chief, dated the same evening, is from Remera, a place actually in Prussian territory and near Glatz? The Prussians, on their own evidence, must have retreated ten miles from Nachod, or twenty miles from Skalics on the very evening of their pretended victory. This admitted fact is alone conclusive against the Prussian report of the action. The fact that the demand for an armistice came from the Prussians and that the Austrians felt themselves in a position to decline it, also confirms the report of a Prussian defeat, no reference is made to it, nor is there any admission of defeat in the Berlin telegrams relative to the conflict."

A confirmation of the austrian victory.

A despatch dated at Liverpool, Saturday evening, June 30, says: "The following is the latest official Austrian Telegram relating to the fighting on the 28th:

"Parbubitz, June 29.—The Prussians yesterday were completely defeated by the Austrian forces under Gablenz, leaving behind one-third of their army killed and wounded. They withdrew to Prussian territory towards Glatz.

"After occupying Jicin yesterday the Prussians were attacked by the cavalry division of General Edelsheim. They were driven out of Jicin and retreated towards Turnau.

"In consequence of this defeat the Prussians last night evacuated Melnik, Daubs and Leips, and withdrew in great haste to Meimes

"The Prussian losses by General Edelsheim's attack were enormous.

"The Austrian losses in the battles of the last three days are estimated at scarcely two thousand killed and wounded, The Prussian loss is at least equal."

the prussian invasion of bohemia.

The London *Daily News* says:—"It appears that the Prussians have invaded Bohemia in three columns. On the 25th the first army, under Prince Frederick Charles, occupied Reichenberg, and the next day advanced to Turnau, a station on the railway which connects Dresden and Gorlitz northward with Prague and Josephstadt southward. In this attempt the Prussians were completely successful. On the 28th part of the army, under the command of the Crown Prince, passed the Riesen Gebirge, which divides Bohemia from Silesia, by two passes. One column descended from the north upon Trautenan, and the other advanced from the direction of Glatz upon Nachod.

"A glance at the map will show that the roads through Trautenan and Nachod both unite at Josephstapt, which is about fifteen miles distant. it is probable, from the accounts, that the two columns were intended to make a combined movement. And, accordingly, the battle on either road began about the same hour, and is described as lasting from ten in the morning until the afternoon. The Prussian despatch describes the double action; whereas the Austrian despatch does not allude to the events which took place near Trontenau. According to the Prussian despatch the battle was raging up to three o'clock, and the Austrians were described as having been driven back upon Josephstadt. But according to the Austrian despatch the Prussians were stopped in their advance from Nachod, near Skalicz, and were themselves driven back, with the loss of eighteen guns and many prisoners. Between the Prussian and Austrian despatch there is of course no contradiction, because it is quite possible that, although the Prussians were ultimately defeated, they may have been successful up to 3 o'clock p. m. It is further stated that after the battle a Prussian major proceeded to the quarters of Marshal Benedek, under a flag of truce, to solicit an armistice; but the demand was refused. There can be little doubt, therefore, that on the road between Nachod and Josephstadt the Prussians have met with a decided repulse."

The entrance of the Prussians into Bohemia was preceded by a formal declaration of war from Prince Frederick Charles and an order of the day in which he called his troops to protect Prussia from the dismemberment which her enemies sought to inflict upon her.

"Shall the streams of blood" he asked, which your fathers and mine poured out under Frederick the Great, in the war of independence, and which we ourselves latterly shed at Duppel and Alsen, have been spilt in vain? Never! We will maintain Prussia as she is, and by victories make her stronger and mightier. We would be worthy of our fathers. We rely on the God of our fathers, who will be mighty in us, and will bless the arms of Prussia!"

The *Times* correspondent says:—

"The march within Austrian territory has been distinguished by the same regard for private property that was so scrupulously observed in Saxony. The Austrian villagers at first looked on the irruption of the army at their northern kinsmen half in fear, half in curiosity, but soon they came to be on speaking terms with the soldiers, and then were quickly seen supplying them with drinking water and doing them other other good services."

☞ A great ocean race of tea ships is now being run from China to England. A prize of about $5,000 is given to the clipper which brings the first new tea to England, $5 per ton being subscribed by the London tea merchants for that purpose.

☞ The Chicago Republican says its receipts are $700 per day, and its expenses $600.

☞ General Grant is to visit Niagara during the summer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CRISIS IN THE U. S. CABINET.

RESIGNATIONS of MEMBERS.

10,000 INDIANS ON THE PLAINS ON THE WAR PATH.

New York, July 14.

The morning papers contain the following telegrams from Washington:

There seems to be a general acceptance tonight of the belief that Congress will at least not adjourn at present.

Leading members, since the crisis in the Cabinet, are more than ever inclined to prolong the session.

The Times' telegram says; We have again a batch of rumors of Cabinet changes. It is reported that Mr. Speed sent his resignation to the President yesterday, and yet he was present at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and remained to the close, being in company with Secretaries Stanton and Seward.

We have no authentic information that Mr. Speed has resigned, though, as stated last night, there is good authority for saying that both Speed and Harlan will be out of the Cabinet in a few days.

It was rumored that the President has notified Secretary Stanton that his resignation would be accepted, and that he, as well as Mr. Speed, will send in their letters of withdrawal to-day.

Mr. Harlan will not resign until compelled to.

Gov Randall is believed to be the successor of Mr. Dennison.

General Grant will take charge of the War Office, and Judge Browning will have the Interior Department.

Leavenworth, Kansas, July 13.

Reports just received from Denver and the gold regions say that the most serious apprehensions are felt there and upon the great overland routes, as the Indian bands assembled at Fort Laramie at the peace treaty, have taken the war path. All reports agree that a band of 600 Sioux were in the vicinity of McPherson, and had passed there well armed and with plenty of ammunition.

At Fort Lawrence, on the Little Blue twenty miles east of this place, a band of Cheyennes have been murdering settlers, setting fire to their houses, stealing and running off their cattle. The inhabitants are abandoning their homes and crops and are moving to the river settlements.

The whole region between the Kansas and Platte is overrun with hostile bands, who are now assuming the offensive.

The number in the bands now on the rampage is estimated at 10,000.

The bands of Sioux and Cheyennes have attacked and killed whites on the plains.

Unless a large force is at once sent to the frontier, there will be a vast amount of suffering, and many lives lost.

The danger is great, and causes immense excitement among the frontier people.

New York, July 14.

John Minor Botts publishes a reply to J. B. Baldwin's statement, and denies that in his interview with the late President Lincoln, in 1861, a proposition was offered looking to the withdrawal of troops from Fort Sumter, in case Virginia refused to secede.

New York, July 14.

The Post's money article says gold is quiet, and the transactions are limited. The lending rate is unchanged. The loan market was abundantly supplied with idle capital offered at 5 @ 6 per cent. Thirty millions currency will be disbursed from the Treasury next week. The stock market is quiet but firm. State stocks active, railroad bonds strong, and bank shares quiet. Railroad shares in active demand after the board N. Y. C. closed at 99½, Erie 74.

The Post's special says that Attorney-Gen. Speed has sent his resignation to the President. Secretary Harlan has also written his resignation, but it has not been received by the President yet.

Washington, July 14.

The President this afternoon nominated to the Senate A. W. Randall, now first assistant to the Postmaster-General, in place of Mr. Dennison, resigned.

No other resignation of Cabinet officers had been received by the President up to noon to-day.

Cincinnati, July 14.

Two deliberate murders were committed in this city last night, one Harpens from Gordon, Ohio, was murdered for money, and a laborer named Killey, by a neighbor for revenge.

The loss by the burning of the Academy of Music, was greater than was at first supposed. The total loss $65,000; Insurance $30,000.

The Wars of Forty-Nine Years in Europe.

A writer in the morning Star says:—"The following statistics read with and interest at this moment:—Between the years 1815 and 1864 2 782,000 men were killed in battle. Of these 2,148,000 were Europeans, and 164,000 inhabitants of the other continents. Thus, during forty nine years the average annual number who thus perished amounts to 43,800 men; not including the victims of disease engendered by the consequences of war. The Crimean war (1853-56 was naturally the most destructive, 511,000 men having perished during its course; 176,000 of these died on the field of battle; 335,000 from disease in hospital—256,000 being Russians, 95,000 Turks, 107,000 French, 45,000 English, 2,500 Italians, and 2,500 Greeks. The war in the Caucasus (1829 60) cost the lives of 330,000; the Anglo-Indian war (1857 59), 196 000; the Russian and Turkish war (1828 29), 193,000; the Polish insurrection of 1831, 190,000; the civil war of Spain, which raged from 1833 to 1840, 172,000; the war of Greek independance (1821-29), to which Lord Byron fell a victim, 148,000; the various French campaigns in Algeria, from 1830 o 1850, 146,000; the Hungarian revolution, 142,000; the Italian war of (1859-60), 129,874, which last number may be thus analyzed,—96,874 fell on the field of battle, and 33,000 died of disease; of which 59,664 were Austrians, 30,220 French, 23,600 Italians, 14,010 Neapolitans, and 2,370 Romans.

A curious result may be deduced from the above—namely, that a greater number perish by the disease incident to a camp life than are actually killed by shot and shell or any other engine of destruction. As to the sums of money swallowed up by these wars, it is impossible to arrive at anything approaching a correct calculation. The Crimean war cost Russia 2,328 millions of francs (one million of francs is equal to $200,000), France 1,348,000, England 1,320 millions, Turkey 1,060 millions, Austria for mere demonstrations, 47 millions. Thus in two years and a half, 6,526 million francs were spent.

The Italian war of 1859 cost France 345 millions, Austria 730 millions, Italy 410 millions. Thus in two months 1,458 millions were swallowed up.

NEWS BY THE PERSIA.

The London Times sums up the Austrian and Prussian reports as follows:—

The Austrians, driven back by a superior force at Nochod, had, at 3 p. m., been pursued by their foe as far as Skalics, on the road to Jaromirz. Yet if we may believe the Austrian bulletins dated Josephstadt, that same afternoon at 10 minutes to 5, we find that the Prussians pressed forward from Nochod to Neustadt in the morning, came into collision with an Austrian army corps at Skalics, and were repulsed after six hours fighting with a loss, as a Vienna telegram of yesterday adds, of 18 guns and many prisoners. The Austrians, there is no doubt, had the best in this engagement, though the advantage they obtained may have been by no means decisive. Somewhat astonished with meeting with no opposition in their invasion of Saxony, the Prussians have been for this week feeling their way at every point on the frontier of Bohemio and Austrian Silesia, until wearied with their efforts to fall in with their ever receding enemy, they pushed forward through no less than three of the mountain defiles debouching on the Bohemia. At Turnau, Trontonau, and other places, they drove back the Austrian out-posts, but as their columns advanced they found themselves in presence of the army of Benedek, which massed behind Josephstadt and Pardubitz, had long been on the watch for them, and was ready for a spring before they had time to draw up and deploy their forces in the open country. So far as it is possible to judge from the imperfect and somewhat conflicting reports we have received, it would be natural to infer that the onward march of the Prussian invasion has been checked for the present, and that a further advance into Bohemia will be found impracticable.

The London Times of the 30th says that if the Berlin news is reliable the Prussians have achieved solid success.

The Morning Post believes the rejoicing at Berlin is premature.

The Army and Navy Gazette remarks:—"The time has now come for Benedek to show whether or not he is a General,"

Parliament met again on the 28th.

The proceedings in the House of Lords were merely formal.

In the Commons Mr Gladstone stated that he had received a communication from Lord Derby, requesting an adjournment until the 5th of July, to give time for the formation of the new Ministry, so that in the interval, until that date, the House would only assemble to expedite some necessary business.

Mr Bernal Osborne commented upon the extraordinary position of the country in being so long without a Government, at a time when affairs at home and abroad were so unusually complicated. He reproached the Cabinet for having resigned upon a matter of detail, while they could certainly have commanded a vote of confidence in the House.

Mr Gladstone explained the position of the Government, and defended its course.

Attention was drawn to the threatening proceedings which were taking place in London, in consequence of the defeat of the Government, by so-called workingmen. One speaker declared that London had, for a time, on the previous evening, been under mob-law, while others contended that there was no reason for alarm, and that the out-door meetings were only natural at such a time.

Sir George Gray explained the police provisions to prevent mischief, should any be intended. Lord Elcho and Mr Lowe had been hooted by crowds near the House of Commons, while the residence of Mr Gladstone was cheered.

Very Suggestive.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 23rd, says:—There is a general belief to-day that at the Cabinet Council held yesterday to determine what course should be taken at the present crisis, it was resolved to "appeal to the country." That this contrary to the wish and the opinion of the majority of her Majesty's ministers there can be no doubt whatever. It is the wish of a small minority; but that minority have all the power and all the persuasion, and all the obstinacy of the Cabinet. But whether the minority or more responsible men actually insist upon the perpetration of their wishes, not only against the will of their own colleagues but against the manifest feelings of the whole country, is another thing. We doubt it. We doubt whether it is not clear to even the most passionate mind that to dissolve Parliament now, and on such an issue, would only add to the irritation which already exists against the conduct of the government, especially as such a course would be ascribed very much to the influence of Mr. Bright and his radical following. Is there no other way out of the difficulty? There is one which the government may take—and perhaps will take. Perplexed between resignation, which the Queen is strongly opposed to, and dissolution, which would be enormously inconvenient and almost equally intolerable to all parties in politics, except the radical party, ministers may agree to stake their places on a vote of confidence, the question of reform being remitted to next session. At any rate, we should not be surprised if the House of Commons, after all, finds the fate of the ministry yet in its hands.

☞ Bright warm weather has apparently set in throughout Ireland, and is looked upon as most timely after the heavy rains of the earlier portion of June. The growth of potatoes and grain of every kind has, during the last few days been almost tropical, and the highest expectation of a bountiful harvest is anticipated throughout the land. The propitious change