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, M Y 5 1864 [VOL. XVII.—NO. 1

Hale and Lake Huron Railroad

TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING EAST.

		Day Express.
GODERICH	DEP	8.00 A. M.
CLINTON	"	8.46 "
HARPURHEY	"	9.06 "
SEAFORTH	"	9.14 "
CARRONBROOK	"	9.35 "
MITCHELL	"	9.53 "
STRATFORD	ARR.	10.35 "

GOING WEST.

STRATFORD	DEP.	4.30 P. M.
MITCHELL	"	5.13 "
CARRON BROOK	"	5.33 "
SEAFORTH	"	5.57 "
HARPURHEY	"	6.02 "
CLINTON	"	6.25 "
GODERICH	ARR.	7.10 "

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., APRIL 29, 1864.

THE HAMILTON ELECTION.

THE struggle which ended on Tuesday evening last in the return of Hon. Isaac Buchanan by a bare majority of 14 votes was, perhaps, the most desperate ever witnessed in Canada. When it was first announced that Mayor McElroy would oppose the President of the Council, an easy victory was predicted for the latter. We must confess that we shared in the generally-expressed opinion, that, considering the platform laid down by Mr. Buchanan, and his opening appeal to the *pocket* sympathies of the city, it would be useless to oppose him. But his speech at the nomination revealed the weakness of the man so palpably that the possibility of defeating him with a strong candidate became at once apparent. We can well imagine the dismay that fell upon the tory camp, when on Monday night, after a well-sustained conflict, Mr. Buchanan was behind by *seventy-five* votes. The friends of constitutional government trembled in their shoes, but resolved to win no matter what it might cost. Notwithstanding the Governmental influence, Grand Trunk influence, and *money* influence generally brought against Mr. McElroy, his opponents had a hard fight of it, so hard that his majority was not turned until after noon of the second day. Even then, out of a poll of nearly 2,500, liberalism was separated from triumph by a paltry *fourteen votes!* We regret extremely that snobbery did not receive its deathblow in so far as Hamilton is concerned, but we cordially join in the congratulations extended to the liberals of the constituency on the heroic exertions put forth by them on the occasion. Another such battle, we are satisfied, will have a different result.

Isaac's speech on Tuesday evening is so rich that we cannot refrain from re-producing it. He said,

"Gentlemen, we have had a great contest; my majority will be about fifteen when it is declared in a few days. This election has caused as much excitement as many revolutions have done. An attempt was made at this election to upset society. (Cheers and groans.) An attempt was made to sap away the foundations of society. I have sacrificed in this election more than any one in the crowd can tell. (Cheers, derisive and otherwise; voices, "that's so, old fellow, you have had to bleed pretty freely.") I have contested this election as a matter of duty. I felt that I would not be justified in allowing Mr. McElroy to beat me. Had I gone to the mountain to-night defeated, I would have consulted my own personal feelings, and my own peace of mind; but I felt that it was for your interest, for the interest of Hamilton, that I should fight to the last, and I have done so; the battle has been severe. I did not wish to continue longer in public life. I did not wish office. (A voice—'Speak the truth.') I accepted office for your sakes; I could not help it, and in the language of the Poet Laureate Tennyson, I may say, 'thank God, we are a people yet.' None are so well pleased at my return to office as those who voted against me, even the Mayor himself is satisfied. A great majority of those who voted against me did so, knowing that I would be elected. They voted against me for personal objects. This election has proved one thing to me, that is, that the people have had an opportunity to stand upright and vote as they pleased. (Derisive cheers.) When the poll is declared, which will be in a few days, then I will have an opportunity of speaking to you at greater length. It is not the time now to speak to you when there is such an excitement, therefore I will say no more to you at present. When the state of the poll is declared, then I will speak to you at much greater length, and we will have an opportunity of enjoying ourselves." (Voices—'That's so,' 'at your expense.'

The Hamilton *Times* of Tuesday says:—This evening closed one of the most hardly contested, and at the same time most important, elections ever held in this city. From yesterday's vote, we had every reason to believe that Mr. McElroy would be elected by a handsome majority. But Government influence, Grand Trunk interference, and, over and above all, Mr. Buchanan's money, proved too much in the present instance, as they have on some other occasions, for the Liberals of Hamilton. Mr. Buchanan is returned by the small majority of 14. His return, however, reflects no credit or honor on that gentleman, albeit he is a Minister of the Crown, for his success is to be ascribed solely to the power of money to open bribery. Under these circumstances, Mr. Buchanan cannot be considered the true representative of Hamilton, and his election, instead of being an honor to him, is really a disgrace, and substantially a defeat. The Liberals of Hamilton, with a few exceptions, have done their duty nobly, and, if they have not achieved a great victory, they at least deserved it. Mr. McElroy, too, may feel an honest pride in the hearty and honest support he has received, and in the fact that but for *gold* he would at this moment have been the representative of Hamilton. They have paved the way for future victory, and they may console themselves with the assurance that Isaac Buchanan can never again be chosen to represent the city of Hamilton.

"Early in the morning, the friends of Constitutional Government went to work with a will, and steadily the majority of Mr. McElroy was reduced, until at three o'clock, five was shown on the opposite side."—*Spectator, Hamilton.*

"Constitutional Government" is a boon to any country. Deprived of it, anarchy raises its hydra head, despotism tramples upon the civil and religious liberties of the individual, legislation sinks into a system of unmeaning forms, and justice is an unsubstantial shadow.—Hence "Constitutional Government" is to be maintained at all hazards. These enterprising "grits" are dangerous fellows,—they are rebels in disguise—they would willingly sully the glorious old flag "that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." The friends of "Constitutional government" must fly to the rescue. If, in the discharge of our duty as Britons, *par excellence*, we have to condescend to the use of means not contemplated in the bestowal of *Magna Charta*, what matters it? *Evil* is necessary in some cases, in order that *good* may result. The opposite idea is taught by parists who do not thoroughly understand the tendencies of human nature. Our candidate, let it be whispered, is not all that we could ask. He is eccentric, but eccentricity is not *always* a mild form of insanity, as some blundering philosophers teach; he is on terms of intimacy with Mr. Lincoln, he is a "great Northerman," (a hard pill for us tories to swallow,) he wishes to establish a tariff in favor of the United States Republic and against the British (Constitutional) Government, he is not unfavorable to some small (constitutional) relief to the Grand Trunk Monopoly; he has placed it on record that the present vice-regal system of governing Canada is wrong, but, and again, *what of all that?* He has taken office in a Government which has loyalty enough to spare to set up half a dozen ordinary nations,—a Government so solidly based upon the everlasting rocks of "constitutionality" that the eccentricities of the President of the Council will float about the sacred precincts of the Cabinet Chambers as harmlessly as a chip in a brose-pot. The intense British constitution propensities of *Monsieur Cartier and his French* followers will entirely neutralize the poison of Isaac Buchanan's Republicanism. A sacrifice to Lower Canada must be made, some one must be found willing, like the noble Roman, to plunge into the abyss in order to propitiate the political gods, and where could a better subject be found than the one selected?

Pretty "friends of constitutional government" indeed, who require to be *bribed* into voting for a member of a "constitutional" cabinet by *promises* of extensive casual advantages to the city of Hamilton! Pretty friends indeed, when their candidate on his election was forced in an agony of *pocket* to exclain. "*I have sacrificed in this election more than any one in the crowd can tell!*" Do the Ministerial organ-grinders imagine that by calling a spade by some other name they can change the thing itself? Do they really think that by a continual harping upon "Constitutionalism" they can humbug the people of Upper Canada into a belief that they are a single iota more loyal than adherents of the liberal party? We do not believe they think anything of the kind. As we have said before, they merely wish by raising paltry cries of the kind to turn public attention away from the real character of the men now in power. Such bolstering up can never succeed. The acts of the Carter-McDonald Ministry are too fresh in our memories to allow us for a moment to admit that the leaders of that administration are entitled to monopolize either the loyalty or the statesmanship of the Province of Canada.

Cataraqui Division.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell has been returned for this division by a large majority over Mr. Britton. All the elections have now taken place.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Blackwood for April is out with a most enticing table of contents. It holds its place as first amongst periodicals of the kind.

Atlantic Monthly for May is a good number. The article on California as a vine land, and the Gold Fields of Nova Scotia are alone worth the price asked for the book. For sale at this office.

North Waterloo Election.

The declaration of the result of the North Waterloo election took place at Berlin yesterday. We learn by a special telegram, that the member elect, was escorted to the place by a large number of his friends, accompanied by bands of music. Mr. Bowman, in a neat speech, thanked the electors for the honor they had done him in electing him as their representative. Mr. Foley spoke for an hour. His opponents in the late struggle came in for a great deal of abuse from him. He entered a protest containing eight counts against Mr. Bowman's return. The chief one is an allegation that no poll was demanded on behalf of the member elect. It is most unlikely that this objection will help the defeated Postmaster-General much. The Returning Officer appointed the time and places for holding the polls, and that of itself is sufficient, whether Mr. Foley heard anybody demand the poll or not. If he thought that his opponent was not taking a poll, he should have required the Returning Officer then to declare him elected. But having allowed the Returning Officer to appoint the time and places for the polling, and having exerted himself to the utmost to get the majority at the polling, he has no right now to ask that the verdict of the people shall be set aside on so trivial a plea as the one he has set up.

Our correspondent says, however, that it has leaked out that the object of the protest is to afford Mr. Foley an excuse for holding his office without a seat in Parliament. He anticipates, it is said, that his colleagues will be defeated when they meet the house, and that a general election may follow—so that an excuse which could serve him for a few weeks is extremely desirable. In other respects the protest is regarded as a harmless farce.—*Globe.*

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Capture of Plymouth, North Carolina.

150 FEDERALS KILLED AND 2,500 CAPTURED.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 24.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 22nd says the following despatch has been received by Gen. Bragg:—

Plymouth, N. C., April 20.

To General Braxton Bragg:—

I have stormed and carried this place, capturing one Brigadier, 1,600 men, stores, and 25 pieces of artillery.

(Signed) R. F. HOKE.
Brig. General.

A telegram was also received by the President from Col. J. Taylor Wood, dated Rocky Mount, April 21st, giving further particulars of the capture of Plymouth by the forces under Gen. Hoke, with naval co-operation. He says that about 2,500 prisoners were taken; 300 or 400 of them negroes; 30 pieces of artillery, 100,000 pounds meat, 1,000 barrels flour, and a full garrison outfit. Our loss was about 300 in all. Colonel Rice was among the killed. Two gunboats were sunk, an other disabled, and another small steamer captured.

Army of the Potomac, April 24

We have Richmond papers of the 22nd inst. From the lower Rappahannock a citizen brings the Richmond *Sentinel*, with information of the advance up the Rappahannock on Wednesday, as far as Boulware's wharf, which is ten miles below Rappahannock in Essex county.

This is supposed to be the advance of Burnside's expedition, as it was reported in Fredericksburg yesterday that a fleet of 60 vessels, gunboats and transports, were at the mouth of the Rappahannock.

It was also rumored that the enemy were landing pontoon bridges at Arquia Creek.—The vessels advancing up the river are reported to be feeling their way very carefully, having a wholesome dread of torpedoes.

Newbern, N. C., April 22.

The battle which had been going on at Plymouth from Sunday, the 16th to the 29th inst., resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy, on Wednesday morning, including Gen. Wessels and his force, 1,500 men.

The enemy obtained possession of the town at eight o'clock in the morning. General Wessels and his troops retired into Fort William, and held out until noon, repulsing the enemy in seven desperate assaults, whose loss is said to be 1,700, while our loss is slight. General Wessels, who gained such distinction in the seven days' fight before Richmond, had made in the siege almost heroic resistance with his little band of veterans. Several weeks since he called for 5,000 men, stating in a most solemn manner that it would be impossible to hold the city with a less number. General Peck, who says he had given General Wessels all the assistance in his power, in the same solemn manner time and again called for reinforcements.

It is reported that the enemy has left Plymouth, and are now moving on Washington and also on this city. The rebel ram at Kingston on the Neuse has, it is ascertained, moved towards Newbern, and is expected to make an attack in a day or two more. Gunboats and reinforcements are immediately required here and at Washington. 2 companies, belonging to the 2nd North Carolina Union Volunteers were among the captured at Plymouth, most of whom were taken out and shot by the enemy, after our forces had surrendered. All the negroes found in uniform were also shot.

The funeral of Commander Pleasser takes place here to morrow.

The rebel ram at Plymouth, which came down the Roanoke, is expected to act in concert with the other rams in the attack on Washington and Newbern. The carries three small guns and one 64-pounder.

With the aid of a few gunboats these rams could readily be run down, as their sea-going qualities are bad. Under the cover of night the ram at Plymouth sunk 2 of our gunboats, but it is not expected she will attack any respectable number of gunboats in the day time.

President Lincoln and General Grant.

(From the New York Times.)

It is as certain as anything future can be that Gen. Grant will move against Lee in a few days, and with all the strength it is possible for the administration to impart to him.—There are not two men in this country who are in more perfect accord in spirit and purpose, and plan, than President Lincoln and Lieutenant-General Grant. The President has, with unhesitating confidence, remitted to General Grant the entire shaping and control of the campaign; and Gen. Grant is justifying that confidence by a boldness of conception and a methodical directness of action that augur the grandest results. The great body of the loyal people repose in these two servants of the Republic, each in his own sphere, the same confidence that they repose in each other; and all the attempts of faction to breed distrust and discord accomplish nothing, but to make faction the more detested.

Federal Debt Measured and Weighed.

From the Albany Argus.

Extracts from remarks made by Mr. John Fair, on the 16th instant, before the Democratic Association.

The National Debt is stated to be $4,000,000,000

"It has been said that the debt is so great that it is too vast for comprehension. Now as a practical man I propose to weigh it and measure it, that we may thereby obtain a more definite idea of its immensity.

"A silver dollar measures 1¼ inches in diameter. $8 placed edge to edge will make one foot in length, $24 so placed will make one yard in length, and $42,240 so placed will make one mile in length. The earth is 21,600 miles in circumference, it would, therefore, require $912,384,000 to go once around it. This vast sum must be multiplied by 4 and 4-10 to make it equal the amount of our national debt, which would make the silver dollars go around the earth's circumference four times, and cover 8,640 miles besides. Allowing a silver dollar to weigh an ounce, 16 to a pound, 2,000 lbs. to the ton our debt would weigh 125,000 tons, and would require 125 ships of 1,000 tons burden each to carry it.

It would make 62,500 truck loads of 2 tons each, and calculating that each truck will cover a space of 30 feet they would stretch a distance of 335 miles, and make a chain of trucks which would encompass the great cities of New York, Albany and Troy in an elliptical line. It would take a man 356 years and 40 days to count the amount of the vast debt, estimating that he could count 860 per minute, working 10 hours a day and 6 days a week.

Plain Talk.

The New York *World* thus discourses on the condition and prospects of the Confederate States:—"Let us have done with senseless delusions. The South at the end of three years, is in a better condition to fight than it has been at any preceding period.—Like ourselves, it has got over the main difficulties incident to the early stages of a great war. It has no longer the machinery to create by which arms and military supplies are manufactured and its population furnished with clothing. It has on hand such a supply of arms that hereafter only moderate additions will be necessary. Its soldiers are veterans and its military discipline at the height. Three years' entire separation from the Federal government has weaned the Southern people from any lingering affection for the Union. During these three years, they have known it not as a protector but as a relentless avenger. There has never been an hour since the beginning of the war when their resolution was more obstinate and indomitable than it is now. Such is the result of a three years war waged on mistaken principles. We have only hardened the rebels and made them more stout hearted. It is time we had the moral courage to face the truth. The delusions which have been so industriously spread for the last six months have had a greater tendency to help Mr. Lincoln's personal aspirations than to nerve the country for the terrible conflict that is still before it."

Emigration to the Federal States.

In the Federal House of Representatives on Thursday last the bill previously reported by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Select Committee, to encourage immigration, was passed. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall not be a Bureau officer, but shall be subject to the Secretary of State.

The second section provides that contracts may be made for the passage of emigrants upon the pledge of their wages for repayment, which shall be a lien on any land they may acquire after arrival in the country. The third section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may reduce the tonnage duties on American vessels bringing emigrants. The fourth section declares that no emigrant availing himself of the provisions of this act shall be liable to military duty, during the present war. The fifth section provides for the establishment of an office of emigration in New York City, to be filled by a resident agent who may make contracts for the inland transportation of emigrants, to be paid for by them, and shall protect them against fraud and imposition. The remaining sections provide that no person shall hold office under this act who is interested in the sale of any lands, or in the furnishing of any transportation directly or indirectly, &c.

The sum of $25,000 is appropriated to carry the foregoing provisions into effect.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, 27th April.—The City of Baltimore has arrived here. The bombardment of Duppel continues. It is stated that the Danes show signs of retreat. Maximilian probably sailed on the 18th ult., for Mexico. Conference not yet assembled. In the House of Commons on the 12th instant, the Government was defeated by a majority of 8 on the Minor Educational question. Milner Gibson stated that there was no immediate intention of placing lights on Daunt's Rock, where the City of New York was wrecked, but that the lights at the entrance to Cork harbor would be improved. The Garibaldi enthusiasm was unabated. He visited Lord Palmerston for an hour, also Stansfield, who was implicated in a recent conspiracy. The *Morning Herald* says Lord Clarendon's mission to Paris is to restore amicable relations and dispel Napoleon's irritation against England. Maximilian's health is improved. It is stated he will quit Marseilles *en route* for Mexico. April 14th.—He has made sundry diplomatic and ministerial appointments. The Prussians continued a vigorous bombardment of Duppel. It is reported that the Danish fire was very weak, and that several batteries were silenced. A Flensburg despatch says the Danes were preparing to evacuate the entrenchments. The Prussians in Jutland had advanced further northward and drove the Danes out of Horsens, after a short engagement. Breadstuffs — Flour neglected and irregular. Wheat in a very limited demand; Winter Red 8s a 8s 5d per central. Corn dull, and some instances 6d lower; mixed 28s a 28s 6d per 480 lbs.

Mexico.

The news which we publish this morning from Northern Mexico is of considerable interest and importance. The rebellion of Vidaurri, the Governor of the two States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, against the National Government, is an end. He left the capital of Nuevo Leon, Monterey, on March 26, under cover of darkness, with all his forces, estimated at 2,000 men and some twenty-seven pieces of artillery, and took the road to Eagle Pass, in Texas. He was last heard of at Morales, a few miles from the Rio Grande, the artillery covering his retreat. On March 28, the advance of the national forces under Col. Ortega, occupied Monterey and on the following day Generals Quesada, Doblado and Antillon arrived, accompanied by their divisions. On April 3, President Juarez himself reached Monterey, and was received with great demonstrations of joy. The bloodless victory of the National Government over Vidaurri seems to indicate that the invaders of the new empire have but few friends in the Northern States of the Republic. If, as the French accounts from Mexico assured us, the people of the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila had almost unanimously or by an overwhelming majority approved of the treason of Vidaurri, it would not have been difficult for the latter to collect a sufficient force to maintain himself, for some time, at least, against Juarez, who had to employ a large portion of his forces to check the progress of the reactionist Mejia. His flight from Monterey, without even the show of resistance, proves his want of confidence in a sufficient support of his cause on the part of the population. The prospects of Maximilian are anything but brilliant. If the course of events in Europe should cause the withdrawal of the French forces, or if Juarez should succeed in rising an addition to his Mexican army, a "foreign legion" sufficiently numerous and able to cope with the invading army, the days of the empire are likely to be numbered.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 23rd.

LORD DERBY IN THE COMMONS.—On Thursday the Earl of Derby on more took his seat in that assembly which was the scene of his early and brilliant triumphs. Of course the reader will say he sat under the gallery or in the gallery which is held that of the Peers. No such thing. His lordship sat in the House of Commons itself and among the members of the Commons. We must explain an incident so curious, and probably unprecedented. Mr. Gladstone's budget curiosity and attract large audiences, happened that when Lord Derby came down to the House on Thursday he found no vacant space either in the Peers' gallery or in the seats where Peers are allowed to sit below it; and so not willing to be seen took a seat in the side gallery on the floor itself, on the left of the Speaker's chair, from which he could best hear Mr. Gladstone. His lordship is one of the few men who have increased their reputation when removed to the Upper House, but it may, perhaps, have occurred to him as he sat there that he would like to fight his battles over again on the floor of the House of Commons.

CRIMES IN ENGLAND.—Some dreadful crimes, which one had fain hoped were impossible of perpetration in England at this day, are reported by last mail. At Fiskerton near Newark, one Richard Parker, a butcher, coming home half drunken, shot his aged father and mother because they rebuked him for his irregular habits. A kitchen boy, in the Calder Vale Reformatory, not more than 17 years of age, stabbed the schoolmistress, who he owns, had "treated him like a mother," but he was "possessed" with the murderous intent, and could not rest till the deed was done. At Liverpool, a young and rising surgeon is found lying insensible in his parlor, with his uncle broken, his chest and limbs seriously injured, and, in a word, in danger of death. Two "gentlemen" had called upon him, and, locking the door behind them, had demanded the surrender of some letters and a locket, a lady being in the case, and, when this was refused, a horsewhip was produced, and the victim thus cruelly ill-used.

YANKEE WIT.—Sidney Smith declared that the Americans must have something in them for they had invented a new kind of wit, and a New York paper lately published an excellent illustration of the saying. A Yankee had just cured a chimney, and was telling a friend how it "drawed." "Pretty soon after we got the chimney down and the other end up, I missed one of the chairs out of the room, and directly I see'd another of 'em shooting towards the fire-place. Next the table went, and I see the track log going up. Then I grabbed the old woman under one arm and the baby under t'other, and started; but just as I got to the door, I see'd the cat going across the floor backwards, holding on with her claws to the carpet, yelling awfully. It wasn't no use. I just see'd her go over the top of the chimney, and that was the last of her." To equalise this draught, he put a poultice on the lower part of the chimney, which effectually answered the purpose. An Englishman telling the same story would not have troubled himself with the minute description of the attitude of the cat, which, for the instant makes the absurdity seem possible.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.—At Macon, in Georgia, and also at Atlanta, locomotives have been built for more than two years past. During the six months a large number of machinists from Scotland have arrived at these two places, and locomotives are turned out more rapidly than heretofore. They are at work on nearly all the Southern roads, and are said to work as well as those formerly brought from the North. Passenger cars and freight cars are now being built at Savannah, Fayetteville, Greensborough and at two other points in Georgia. The cars are sadly deficient in the painting, gilding and ornamental work that distinguishes the passenger cars on the Northern railroads. But in point of strength and substantial comfort they are said to be all that could be desired.

DOG SHOW AT DUBLIN.—The first Irish dog show opened in Dublin on the 26th. Among the exhibitors was the Earl of Carlisle, who sent his terrier "Gipsey" to the show, and also opened the exhibition. The prices of the prize dogs ranged from £100 to £10,000! £500 was a very common figure.

☞ The Queen of England, says McKenzie, has discharged every indebtedness of the Duke of Kent, her father, who died when she was only nine months old.—Victoria has no debts. She pays her way as an honest woman should, and in this sets an excellent example to her subjects. She is distinguished not only for her providents, but also for the liberality which they give her the means of exercising.—Only the other day she sent £1000 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation at Sheffield, caused by the bursting of a water reservoir. She pays an income tax, which, including £25,000 from the Duchy of Lancaster and the Parliamentary grant of £385,000, amounts to £410,000 per annum.

Here are a few curiosities of fire insurance in France, quoted by the *Petite Revue*, as from the books of a French fire insurance company. (1.) A gentleman while smoking had a spark fall on his coat, in which it burnt a small hole, and the company paid two francs (thirty-seven cents) for the repair of the garment. (2.) A housekeeper placed a shoulder of veal in a stove which was over heated. The meat was burnt to a cinder, and the insurance company paid the value of the shoulder. They ought instead to have given him a "cold shoulder!" (3.) An old paralytic lady perished from a charcoal fire, whose flames had communicated with her clothes, and the son and heir of the lady received eighty francs as damages to the dress of his burnt mother. (4.) A child perished from the effects of a box of lucifer matches with which it played, taking fire. The parents claimed twelve francs as the cost of the clothing of the little boy. The insurance company paid this readily but refused to pay the expenses of the coffin and the funeral, which the parents desired to have refunded, as arising from the effects of the fire.

ANNEXATION.—No man has blown more about his loyalty than Mr. John A. Macdonald, and yet his course is not entirely free from the taint of disaffection. It was announced at a public meeting at Portsmouth last Saturday evening, by Mr. William Robinson, a man whose word the utmost reliance can be placed, that he heard Mr. Macdonald at the League Convention held in the City Hall here in 1849, advocate *annexation to the United States!* We have before heard of Mr. Macdonald's thanking God on that occasion that his son, born while that league was in session, had received his birth under the Star Spangled Banner; but it seems he went further than that. He openly advocated annexation to the United States! And yet he is the man to talk of loyalty to the British Crown.—*Kingston British American.*

NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *World* writes on the 21st:—

"The operations of the Confederates in the campaigns of 1864 will not be confined to the movements of land forces. If their plans are carried out, naval operations on a large scale will form a prominent part of the exertions they will put forth. Without including their foreign built vessels, of which I will speak presently, and excluding also such vessels as the Georgia, which are used merely as stationary floating batteries, they have built themselves, mostly from their own materials, and have now at their command a fleet of no less than thirty iron-clad vessels. More than twenty of the largest and most powerful of these vessels, as has been demonstrated by actual experiment, are fully capable of coastwise and river navigation, and are therefore capable of taking a part in offensive naval warfare. It is more than likely that this element of strength on the part of the rebels has not entered very largely into the plans of the campaign for this year which have been formed at Washington for the simple reason that the facts related below are either not known, or are not believed there. However this may be, certain it is that we will experience far more trouble from the Confederate navy, before the year is out, than any one at Washington expects.

"There are four iron-clad vessels at Shreveport, on the Red river, in Northwestern Louisiana. They will, no doubt, take a part in the engagement with the Federal forces concerned in the present Red River expedition, if the recent repulse of the latter has not been so severe as to cause an abandonment of the expedition. In the east there are two iron-clad vessels at Kingston, and one near Goldsboro, on the Neuse river; two on the Tar river, at a point where the latter crosses the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad; and certainly two (or three, if the last one recently building is completed) at Halifax, on the Roanoke river. These seven iron-clad gunboats in North Carolina are intended mainly, at present at least, for the defence of the important railroad from Wilmington to Richmond, and in order to prevent Union troops or vessels from advancing on that road to Newbern, or from Albemarle or Pamlico Sound. But there is nothing in their construction which would prevent them from navigating those rivers to their mouths, and sailing along the coast; for the experience of their trial trips has proved them seaworthy in every respect.—They are mounted with guns of English manufacture.

"The five iron-clad vessels at Mobile, the five at Charleston, and the one in the Savannah river, were all so accurately described in the *World* a short time ago, that I need only refer to them. There are besides, at Charleston, two powerful iron-clad steam rams, one of which is commanded by Captain Ingraham.

"At Richmond, and between that city and Fort Darling, there are ten iron-clad vessels, most of them mounted with rifled guns. Of these the Merrimac No. 2 is the largest and most formidable. Her armament consists of six guns, namely, two heavy columbiads on each side, one ten-inch rifled gun at the bow, and another at the stern. These guns all carry the steel pointed projectiles which crushed through and through the sides of our own iron clad Galena, as if they had been made of pine boards. These ten iron-clads will play an important part in the defense of Richmond, if that city is attacked by way of James River, or from the south. But it seems most probable now that we will first hear of them at the mouth of James River, in Hampton Roads, or perhaps even sailing up the Potomac.

"In regard to the iron-clad vessels that have been built for the confederates in the ports of Great Britain and France during the last eighteen months, my information is positive that they will find their way across the Atlantic before the end of June. Arrangements have been made for the transfer of those vessels that were built for the 'Emperor of China' to parties who cannot be identified with the South: and after the transfer has been made, the governments of France and England can no longer interfere with them. The parties alluded to will send them to a seaport in some other country, where by a process well known in maritime practice, the vessels will ultimately come into the possession of the agents of the confederacy. These vessels, of which there are about twenty in all, are built expressly for ocean navigation, and some of them are of the same class as the Warrior and La Gloire. They are all constructed in the very best manner by the most experienced European ship builders, plated with iron or malleable steel to a thickness that defies penetration, and mounted with armaments far superior to anything now afloat in American waters. These vessels will prove an element of strength on the rebel side, the importance of which has been entirely overlooked by the administration, intent on its utopian negro schemes. When these vessels reach our shores they will not be used for defence. To break the blockade of Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah, will be their first attempt. And after that it is expected that they will attack some of the seaports in the Northern States.

"There is one contingency, in which Washington would be in danger from the foreign-built fleet of iron-clad war steamers above named, or even from fifteen or twenty of the largest iron-clad vessels now in the Confederate waters along the Atlantic coast. If, in consequence of the manœuvres between the Army of the Potomac and General Lee, the former should be compelled to fall back for the defence of Washington, or if, in any event, General Lee attacks that city during the year, he will be aided in the attack by a Confederate iron-clad fleet. This contingency, improbable as it may seem, is still possible, and may occur. There are no obstructions in the Potomac river, nor is there a single fort or battery along its banks the guns of which would have any more effect on the sides of an iron-clad vessel than the paper wad from a boy's pop-gun. In the case of the Delaware river and Philadelphia the matter is even worse. It might have been good policy in the Pennsylvania Legislature to remove the capital of that State to Philadelphia, in view of the exposed condition of Harrisburg, in case of a third invasion of that State. But if they are wise they will at once see to it that instant measures are taken to prevent a hostile fleet from approaching the Quaker City.

Railway Matters in New Brunswick

The European and North American R. R. Co. has obtained a grant of 400,000 acres of Maine lands and the credit of Bangor for $500,000. And the government of Nova Scotia have offered a gratuity of $10,000 per mile for the completion of the unfinished portions of the line within its borders, besides a guaranty of six per cent. interest on the stock therein invested. That insures the work there. This great line will passthrough Aroostook, "the garden of New England," and restore to the Bangor merchants the trade which the wide awake "blue noses" seduced away from them by building a railway up the valley of the St. John to within a few miles of Halton. There is an immense "back country" to the northwards and eastward of Bangor, which naturally seeks the Valley of the Penobscot for trade and supplies. With a proper system of railroads, Bangor would soon become one of the largest and most prosperous cities in New England, second only in importance to Portland. The subject has been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature by the Governor of Maine.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The Growing Savageness of War.

From the New York Albion.

No matter in what direction a raid takes place, arson and plunder are now considered to be legitimate orders of the day. Burning up plantations and farms, demolishing grist mills, and turning helpless inhabitants out to starve—which ought to bring the perpetrators of such deeds to Court Martials—are triumphantly quoted as proofs of valor and enterprise.

It is strange, too, that this atrocious and impolitic system is approved by a people who have shown themselves, so far, addicted to wanton cruelty. We have, however, no hesitation in stamping it as disgraceful to the arms, and calculated to bring ill will upon the cause of the North, among the North's most abiding friends.

It will be held, and rightly, that the destruction of railroads and of public stores and provisions is an entirely different matter from the indiscriminate application of the torch. Does not the fiendish glee with which these devastating processes are described fully bear out our oft-made assertion, that war is not and never can be a moral purifier? There is something humiliating in the avowal that, with hundreds of thousands of brave men in arms, a nation should be called upon to admire flouring-mills laid in ashes and happy homes made desolate. Neither should it be forgotten that, while the seeds of eternal hatred are thus deliberately sown, the narrators of these exploits contradict all their previous assertions that the South was universally starving.

A DIVORCE BILL PASSED.—A divorce bill passed the New York House of Assembly at Albany, which provides that divorces may be decreed and marriages dissolved whenever there has been a wilful and continued desertion of a wife by her husband, or of a husband by a wife, for ten consecutive years, provided there is at the time of the commencement of the action no living issue by the marriage.

The Court *Journal*, describing a fashionable London preacher, says:—

"A dissenting minister becomes a convert to Church of Englandism; and having extreme notions, started a scheme of his own and he now possesses one of the largest and best attended places of worship in London.—He adorns his person with the most gorgeous costume, and almost approaching in splendor to the finery of the Romish clergy. His choir is of singular efficiency, and on every occasion the congregation assembled of worshippers. This individual makes about £1,400 a year, and has a small warehouse of slippers, and a moderate bazaar full of embroidery. Our dissenting friend opened his chapel to every one, but as the conclusion of every service delicately scented velvet bags are handed round by twelve zealous proselytes."

A country schoolmaster one day announced to his pupils that the examination would soon take place. "If you are examined in geography," he said, "you will be surely asked what shape the earth is, and if you should not remember, just look at my snuff box, to remind you it is round." Unfortunately, the schoolmaster had two snuff boxes, a round one which he carried on Sunday, and a square, that he carried during the week. The fatal day having arrived, the class was duly called out, and the question asked: "What is the shape of the earth?" The first boy, appalled by the majority of passages have been paid in America; and that the present want of value of American paper tends to vastly increase the tide which threatens to leave portions of our island a howling wilderness." The Kerry *Post* says: "Wednesday morning the number of emigrants who left Tralee and Killarney for Cork, bound for America, was fully as large as at any time in the height of the season for emigration last year."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE TAILORS.—The Prince of Wales, it is said, intends reforming the style of evening costume, which for upwards of fifteen or twenty years has exposed the British swell to the not unfrequent experience of being mistaken for a waiter. After an immense amount of experiment, he has—so they say at the clubs—designed a marvelous garment of black silk velvet, of the coat kind without tails, which he intends to "sport" on a convenient opportunity, for the example of his future subjects during the coming season. Other particulars are added, suggestive of even more startling innovations.—*London Correspondent.*

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—A cooper named McIntyre, who had stolen a horse from a person in the village of Norwichville, was very cleverly detected by constable Basherville in London on Thursday last, and committed to jail.

THE CASE OF THE MALDEN MURDERER.—Boston, April 19.—The arraignment of Edward W. Green, the late Postmaster of Malden, took place in Lowell to-day, before Judge Hoar, of the Supreme Judicial Court. The indictment charged the wilful murder of Frank E. Converse, late Teller of the Malden Bank, to which Green pleaded guilty.—He was remanded for sentence.

A CANADIAN SEAMAN DROWNED AT DETROIT.—On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, a seaman named John Welch, belonging to the schooner Cataraqui, walked off Brady's dock, Detroit, and was drowned. His body was recovered on Wednesday morning, and an inquest held over the remains. The deceased resided at Rond Eau, where he leaves a wife to mourn his loss. He buried an only child about two weeks ago.

CHILD DROWNED.—On Tuesday afternoon, the body of a boy named William Johnson, nine years of age, son of a shoemaker residing in Petersville, was found floating in the Thames, near Blackfriars Bridge, London.—It is supposed he fell into the river during the forenoon, and thus got drowned.

☞ The Earl of Dudley being repeatedly importuned of late by the reputed wife of a billiard marker to pay of his brother, the Hon. Dudley Ward, refused to comply. The woman becoming importunate, the Earl ordered her out, and, on her refusal to depart, put his arm round her waist and lifted her to the door, she tearing his whiskers the while. The lady sued for an assault, but failed to recover damages, whereupon a London paper enquires why there should not be some legal remedy for a getting rid of impudent people, especially women, besides suing for a constable or kicking them out.—Why not indeed?

☞ Horace Greeley, on Tuesday, was arrested on a writ of attachment, requiring him to be brought before the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer, to answer for a contempt of Court, in publishing in the New York *Tribune* a report of certain proceedings of the Court, on the 13th inst. Bail of $1,000 has been accepted for Mr. Greeley's appearance.

'Grand mother,' said Ike, seriously, to Mrs. Partington, 'have you heard the report that the Prince of Wales' baby has not got all his fingers on one hand, and that both his legs are not right?' 'Law bless me!' exclaimed the old lady, 'then how could he ever wield the sceptre of the realm or walk as he ought to do?' Ike, however pretended not to hear the remark, but began clipping the cat's whiskers, and grinning to think that his grandmother did not see that nobody had all his fingers on one hand, nor anybody two right legs.

THE NEW FRENCH PLOT.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—The story of the new plot, the existence of which the *Moniteur* denies, had its origin, as I hear, in the following circumstances: When the Archduke Maximilian quitted the Tuileries for London, he accidentally left behind him a casket containing some jewellery of no great value, and about 500 francs in money. He telegraphed for his property, and then it was found that it had been appropriated by two servants in the palace. They said, to excuse themselves, that they were under the impression that the Archduke had left the box with its contents as a present for them; but this version not being considered admissible, they were arrested for theft.—Out of these facts grew the tale that a box full of Orsini bombs had been found in the Tuileries, and that arrests had been made of the *entourage* of the court.

QUEEN VICTORIA has many relations who are mixed up in Continental affairs. A half-sister of hers, daughter of the Duchess of Kent, was the wife of the late Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Her five children are nephews and nieces of the Queen. One of the daughters married the Duke of Augustenburg, the claimant of the Duchies.—King Leopold, of Belgium, is the Queen's uncle, and her cousin (the Duke of Brabant, Leopold's eldest son and heir) is the hus