Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., APRIL 25, 1865.

OIL EXCITEMENT IN GODERICH!

STRONG INDICATIONS OF PETROLEUM.

RECENT EXPLORATIONS.

Tenders for Boring a Well asked for.

Our people are considerably excited just now about Coal Oil discoveries. Yesterday, the current of events flowed along quietly enough, but to-day the subject of *Petroleum* is in everybody's mouth.—Plodding mechanics have gone six or seven hundred feet deep in Geological studies,—grave lawyers talk about the subscribing of stock in the Company to be formed,—teamsters rejoice in the prospect of teaming untold numbers of barrels of the crude stuff to the harbor or station,—merchants and tradesmen calculate upon the great influx of population and capital that such a discovery must bring about—and, in short, one can almost sniff petroleum already upon the passing breeze. Great discoveries burst upon communities in a day, and should a mine of inexhaustible wealth be struck at our very doors we should not be surprised in the least. It is occurring in some locality or other nearly every day.

A party of our most intelligent citizens went out on Wednesday last on a prospecting tour, the result of which may be found in the intense excitement created in town and the advertisement calling for tenders for boring a suitable test-well, which appears in another portion of to-day's paper. Our well-known townsman, Mr. Crabb, is one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens of Goderich, and we feel certain that he is too shrewd to call for tenders blindfold and too persevering to give up an enterprise of so much substantial promise if he once takes it in hand.

All we are at liberty to state with reference to the discoveries is that the party found an abundance of the peculiar dark-colored rock so confidently relied upon as holding indications of oil by persons of experience in such matters.

It will be remembered that Mr. Wm. Gunn, of Inverhuron, stated very distinctly some months ago that he had found coal oil in the quarry belonging to Mr. Sheriff M'Donald. Should present expectations be realized, that gentleman's property will be very greatly enhanced in value.

At this early stage of the proceedings it is needless for us to descant upon the great advantages which Goderich would derive from the successful establishment of oil wells. Being within half a mile of a good harbor on one hand and a railway station on the other, the location would afford manufacturers facilities unsurpassed in the Province. It will be a day of rejoicing for us when Crabb "strikes ile!"

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL.

ALL that remained mortal of the late President Lincoln was removed from Washington on Wednesday last. The suddenness of the awful event and the respect that was felt for Mr. Lincoln throughout the Northern States rendered the day one of universal gloom and sorrow. No national event within the century has occurred of so much importance, or which creates in the mind of every right-thinking man feelings of such unmixed horror. We have believed that Mr. Lincoln was hurried into many acts of unnecessary violence by his red republican advisers, and we have all along contended that if he had been left more to his own sense of what was just and right he might, and, judging from the tenor of some of his most important Proclamations, *would*, have exercised a degree of liberality towards the people of the South which must have gone far towards mitigating the horrors of the civil war, if it had occurred at all, and the kind consideration shown by him for the noble-hearted Gen. Lee, in his fallen fortunes, was sufficient to raise him vastly in the estimation of the Southern people. But he is stricken down at a moment when his goodness of heart might have sought out some means of bridging over the terrible gulf caused by war between the different sections of his suffering country. While the people of the North mourn the loss of a kind friend, the South laments the departure of a *generous* enemy—a thing not always to be found in this world. We cannot recall a single word uttered by President Lincoln against this country; on the contrary, we know that on several notable occasions he corrected the hasty and ill-considered acts of some of his fiery underlings, and did all in his power to keep up friendly relations with Britain, notwithstanding the fierce tirades of American editors and orators; hence Canada, without any sacrifice of dignity, has cordially joined her meed of sorrowful regret at the death of the President, and sympathy with those who, amidst funeral pomp and circumstance, bear his body to its last resting place. May his successor exercise as much forbearance and common-sense intelligence!

THE BRUCE CO. BUILDINGS.

We believe the erection of the County Buildings at Walkerton has not actually commenced, but sub-contracts have been let, and a large portion of the materials in the shape of stone, lime, lumber, timbers, iron, &c., &c., is in readiness. In a very short time, doubtless, workmen will be put on, and the buildings *will go up*. The question, however, is still considered an open one by certain parties, for we learn by the *Herald* that certain Paisley men have instituted an action in Chancery to quash the entire proceedings, if possible. This is a policy which should be deprecated by the rate-payers at large. Some $8,000 or $10,000 have been paid Mr. Elliott, the contractor, for work done, and even if a dissatisfied clique *could* upset the decision of the Provisional Council, it would not save the County from the liability of paying for the structure now in course of erection. Considering the stringency of the times, and the vast sums already taken from the pockets of the rate-payers of the County through the almost interminable squabbles to which they have been subjected, we think no one having at heart the interests of the people generally can wish to re-open the question. As far as our observation extends, the feeling is decidedly in favor of accepting the last settlement as a finality. Certainly, no other course can pave the way for those internal improvements so much required by the farmers, and we would advise one and all of them to discountenance nonsensical obstructiveness in whatever shape it may come.

HUNTED FOR LIFE.

When Booth conceived the desperate and terrible project of assassinating President Lincoln in the presence of a vast public assembly, he took his life in his hand. What man having a spark of reason could forget for a moment that, if he succeeded in inflicting the fatal blow, there were ninety chances against ten that he would be captured and torn limb from limb on the spot. The assassin's plans were laid with a degree of cool calculation and foresight that is perfectly astonishing, now that the first shock is over. The horse provided and left with the reins over the animal's head at the door behind the scenes, the precaution which he took to seek escape through an avenue most difficult of access to the general public, the skill of his approach to the President's box, the caution or foresight which induced him to provide a dagger to keep off third parties while he shot the Chief Magistrate with the pistol, all point to the conclusion that J. Wilkes Booth, in forming his plan, took into consideration the minutiæ—every one of them—which could secure his main object, the assassination, and contribute to his escape from the building and city. That he did affect his fell purpose, but too well, is almost miraculous, taking time and place into consideration.

Booth is now hunted for his life with intense eagerness by hundreds of men who seek vengeance upon the assassin and the $100,000 of reward accruing to his captor. In our opinion, he cannot escape; but we must remember that he is not a common ruffian. He has intellect, cultivated, sharpened, and undoubtedly on the stretch to devise some means of baffling those who are so eagerly bent upon his capture. He may, for aught we know, be lying in some deep, dark cellar in Washington, or he may at this moment be speeding far away over the western plains. But think of the man, in America, who can hope for no mercy at the hands of an American, if discovered!—Think of the nightly vigils, the fearful forebodings, the terrors worse than death! If Booth escapes, with only one chance out of a hundred in his favor, it will be as wonderful as the deed for which he is hunted was horrible!

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Persia on the 19th we learn that Breadstuffs were dull at Liverpool on the 8th. Mr. Cobden was buried on the 7th. The proceedings were very impressive. A fresh debate had taken place on Canadian Defences, but nothing new was elicited. The London *Times* throws cold water on the scheme. The pestilence at St. Petersburg was assuming most alarming proportions.

The Belgian brings out news that war has broken out afresh in New Zealand, British troops suffering severe loss. A statue of Mr. Cobden is to be placed in the Marscilles Museum, France. The difficulty between the American minister and the Portuguese Government had been amicably settled.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY DINNER.

The Annual Dinner in connection with the Goderich St. George's Society was given last night (24th) in the Maitland Hotel. The attendance was large, much larger than on any former occasion, and from the fifty or sixty faces gathered about the board it was quite evident that nearly every Englishman of position and respectability in the town and vicinity understood the object for which the Society was originally formed and gave it his hearty co-operation. We were pleased to notice present, besides Judge Cooper, the office-bearers, and many of our most respectable citizens, such men as Messrs. John Hunter, John Salkeld, Jr., John Andrews, John Mosely, and others representing the Agricultural interests.

The repast served up at the appointed hour was complete in every particular—well cooked, well placed, well served, and appreciated in a manner that must have afforded abundant satisfaction to the host, Mr. E. Hosker. A better dinner could not be desired, except, perhaps, by an epicure gone mad.

John Davison, Esq., the President of the Society, occupied the chair, and C. Crabb, Esq., V. P., the vice chair.

On the removal of the cloth,

The President arose and said he had met James Watson, Esq., in the morning, and that gentleman had expressed his regret that business in Hamilton would deprive him of the pleasure of being present, but he would be happy to contribute to the Society's funds as he had done last year. (Applause.)

The Chairman then proposed the toast of "The Queen, God bless her!" which was received with the customary loyal demonstrtions, and to which the company responded by singing the National Anthem.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Governor General of Canada were given and responded to right heartily.

The next toast was the Army and Navy. Capt. Porter responded, saying that if the old flag of Britain were again raised the army and navy of Great Britain would give a good account of any foe that might meet them on field or flood.—(Cheers.)

Judge Cooper, being loudly called upon, also responded. He said that it was only within the last few years that the Army and Navy of Britain knew what it was to have the cordial and hearty support of a large and well-trained body of Volunteers. (Applause.) The Volunteers had done a great deal of good in England and he hoped they would yet be the means of doing much good in Canada. In both countries the object of the force had been to carry out the idea that these were the boys that *kept the shop*,—alluding to the assertion that we were "a nation of shopkeepers!" (Laughter and cheers.) The best fortification for Canada, he thought, was to place rifles in the hands of our young men and train them to their use. (Hear, hear.) If there was to be a row, there would not be, perhaps, more than four or five men left of our two Goderich companies, after the first fight, but he believed those struck down would be all hit *in front*. (Laughter and cheers.)

"The Volunteers of Canada," Lieut. Hays responded to this toast in a neat and happy manner. Alluding to the disappointment felt by the company to which he belonged at not being called to the front, he expressed his belief that the Huron Rifles would be just as ready to march to the frontier in time of war as they are in a time of peace. (Applause.)

The chairman proposed "The Day we Honor." In doing so he remarked that the St. George's Society of Goderich had been well received during the past two years, and from the very large and respectable gathering around the board on this the occasion of their third annual dinner, he felt that they had pretty thoroughly disproved the assertion that such a society could not exist and flourish in the town. [Cheers.] He was glad to see that the Society was getting to be in a position to do more good still than it had done already. It was a most pleasing reflection, also, that they could look away to the old land and see it in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, and that a recent debate in the House of Commons had elicited from eminent members such warm expressions of good feeling towards their fellow-subjects in the British North American Colonies. [Cheers.] Without further remarks, he would now propose, The Day we Honor.

The toast was drunk with all the honors.

Messrs. D. Watson, H. Reid and B. Hazlehurst sang 'Night is Coming On,' and were loudly applauded.

By special request Mr. Watson sang the popular song of "Greenbacks" in a highly creditable manner.

The Vice-Chairman then proposed The Press in a very laudatory speech.

Mr. W. T. Cox, of the *Signal*, responded, thanking the vice-chairman for the compliment paid the Press in proposing the toast at such an early stage of the proceedings. From its extreme rarity the compliment was all the more highly appreciated.

The Sister Societies was responded to by Mr. Hays in a humorous manner.

Canada Our Home. Responded to by Mr. Toms in a peculiarly witty and humorous vein.

Mr. Mosely sang a popular English Ballad.

Mr. D. Watson sang "The Bonnie Blue Flag," in magnificent style; the audience joining in the chorus with enthusiasm.

Mr. Clifford proposed "Our Guests."

Mr. Hays proposed The Agricultural Interests of Canada and Messrs. Hunter and Salkeld responded.

"The Ladies," was acknowledged by Mr. Jordan in a few very neat and well-put remarks.

Judge Cooper proposed The Commercial Interests. Mr. Crabb responded in a very good speech.

Mr. D. Watson, to the tune of Yankee Doodle, sang an impromptu song, catching up the [oily] spirit of the times, which was applauded as an excellent local hit.—Considering that the verses were composed on the spur of the moment, they attracted considerable attention.

Mr. Toms then proposed the Petroleum Interests of Goderich, in connection with the name of Mr. Crabb. That gentleman thanked the proposer of the toast, and spoke in glowing terms of our oil prospects.

Mr. Trueman proposed the health of Chief Constable Trainer, and Mr. Crabb proposed our host and hostess, both of which were duly acknowledged.

Mr. Cox proposed the Bar of Canada. Mr. Hays responded.

Mr. Mosely in a very happy speech proposed the health of His Honor Judge Cooper. The learned Judge made an excellent speech in reply.

Mr. Hays proposed the Goderich St. George's Society. (Applause.)

After a number of other toasts and songs, the company joined in God save the Queen, and dispersed quietly and well satisfied with the proceedings generally.

The New Zealand War.

The following official communication from the War Office is published in the London papers:

"From G. F. Stanley, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at Alexandria, to the Secretary of State for War and Quartermaster General:

"The following telegram has been received from General Cameron:

"Hostilities commenced in the Whanganui district on the 24th of January. Lieutenant General Cameron advanced with a force of 800 men towards the Whaitolara river. On the same day a skirmish took place with the rebels, in posting a picket at Nukumatua, near which village the troops had encamped. On the 27th the rebels attacked the camp in force, and were repulsed with a loss of 70 killed; number of their wounded unknown. Our loss in the two days was Lieutenant Johnson, 40th regiment, deputy assistant adjutant general mortally wounded (since dead); Lieutenant Wilson, 50th regiment, severely; and Ensign Grant, 50th regiment, dangerously wounded; 15 men killed and 30 wounded. On the 5th of February we crossed the river and encamped on the left bank.

"D. A. CAMERON,
Lieutenant General."

The Defence of Canada.

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., Lord Elcho said, that as there was reason to believe that a deputation was coming from Canada in order to consult Her Majesty's Government as to the defences of that country, he wished to ask the Secretary for the Colonies whether Parliament would be consulted before any engagement was made by Her Majesty's Government tending to pledge the Imperial credit for the execution of those defences, and before any engagement was entered into by the Imperial Government for the defence of Canada on land, lake, or river, beyond that already notified by Parliament, viz., an expenditure of £300,000 for the fortifications and armament of Quebec. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cardwell,—The sum of £300,000 is made up of two sums—£200,000 for the defence of Quebec, and £100,000 for the armament of Quebec and Montreal. When we communicated to the Government of Canada our intention of including in the Estimates a vote for improving the defence of Quebec, we expressed our trust that we might rely with confidence on their constructing the works necessary for the defence of Montreal, and we expressed our readiness to furnish the armament both for Montreal and Quebec. With respect to the question of my noble friend, I received the day before yesterday an official minute of the Executive Council of Canada, appointing four of their number "to proceed to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government (among other things) upon the arrangements necessary for the defence of Canada in the event of war arising with the United States, and the extent to which the same should be shared between Great Britain and Canada." In the conference to be held between Her Majesty's Government and these gentlemen it will not be in the power—and if it were* in the power it would not be the wish—of Her Majesty's Government to bind Parliament without the full knowledge and consent of Parliament. We shall not exceed the province which belongs to the duty and responsibility of the Executive Government, and when the conference shall have arrived at a result it will be my duty—and I shall have much pleasure in discharging it—to take the earliest opportunity of making that result known to Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

British Sympathy.

A number of the British residents in New York met at the Astor House on Tuesday to express their sympathy with the American people under the calamity that had befallen them. Mr. E. M. Archibald, British consul at New York, occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings said: Gentlemen, the cause of our meeting here is indeed a most unusual one. The head of the government of this great country, the chosen and honored chief magistrate of the United States has been stricken down by the hand of the assassin—has been foully murdered, and that at a time when his services were of the utmost importance to his country—at a time when he was applying his mind and his energies towards the adoption of the wisest and most practicable measure for the pacification of the country and the restoration of order. By this appalling and detestable crime the whole nation has been plunged into the deepest grief and mourning. Sure I am that in every civilized country throughout the world, wherever the first startling announcement of this horrible tragedy may be received, it will touch a responsive chord of heartfelt sympathy with the people of this nation in their deep affliction. (Applause.) It seemed, therefore, to me a fitting proceeding that we, the British residents of New York, who enjoy the protection of the United States, should join in the expression of our sympathy with the people among whom our lot is cast to this the day of their decided and deep affliction. (Cheers.) Already we witness with satisfaction the manner in which the reception of this news has affected our countrymen elsewhere on the continent. (Loud cheers.) It was, therefore, not less in accordance with my own feelings on this occasion than in compliance with the wishes of many friends that I have called you together, and, notwithstanding this is an important day for business men, and you have little time to spare, I am glad to see so large and respectable an attendance. I am sure that the resolutions we shall pass to-day will be sympathized in by British residents throughout the whole world. (Great cheering.) Mr. Richard Irving, ex President of the St. Andrew's Society, after some appropriate remarks, moved a resolution expressive of the grief of the British residents and of respect for the eminent private virtues and public character of the President. This was adopted amid hearty expressions of approval. A resolution of condolence with the bereaved widow and family of Mr. Lincoln was also unanimously carried, and Her Majesty's Minister at Washington was requested to communicate them in such manner as he thought proper to the government of the United States.

The Funeral of President Lincoln.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The funeral services in honor of the late President in this city yesterday were the grandest ever witnessed on the Pacific coast. The procession, three miles long, contained 15,000 people.—Business was entirely suspended. Every house was draped with emblems of mourning. The utmost quiet and decorum prevailed. The obsequies were observed in every town in the State, and in the principal towns in Nevada.

BALTIMORE, April 21, 3 p. m.—The funeral train has just left the depot for Harrisburg.

The guard of honor, together with the distinguished army and navy officers, including Gen. Grant, Admiral Davis, and the members of the cabinet, and Judge Davis of the Supreme Court of the United States, assembled in the rotunda of the capitol this morning at seven o'clock, where, after truly impressive prayers by Rev. Mr. Gurley, the remains of President Lincoln, under an escort of three companies of the veteran corps, were conveyed without music to the railway station and placed in the hearse car, to which the remains of his son Willie had previously been removed, and there the Rev. Dr. Gurley again delivered a brief prayer, concluding with the Benediction. A large concourse of citizens was in attendance as spectators; all mournfully impressed with the solemnity of the scene. The train moved from the Washington station at six o'clock. The guard at that point, and several thousand soldiers temporarily sojourning in that locality, formed a long line and presented arms until the entire train had passed without stopping; the train arrived at Baltimore at 10 o'clock. Governor Bradford and staff joined the train at Annapolis Junction. Shortly before 10 o'clock the pilot engine entered the depot announcing the funeral train of the deceased but a few moments behind. The hearse is the most beautiful car ever seen in this city. The body of the car is almost entire y composed of plate glass, which enabled the vast crowd on the line of the procession to have a full view of the coffin. The supports of the top were draped with black cloth and white silk, and the top of the car itself was handsomely decorated with black plumes. The car was drawn by four splendid black horses. The military escort was certainly not only one of the largest military displays witnessed, but it was exceedingly imposing, especially by the various commands who were thoroughly equipped. The line of march was taken up shortly after the arrival of the remains and the occupancy of the long cortege of carriages. The procession commenced to move precisely at 10:30 over the route previously designated. A few minutes after 1 o'clock the head of the procession arrived at the southern front of the exchange. As the head of the military escort reached Calvert street, the column now halted and the hearse, with its guard of honor, passed between the lines, the troops presenting arms and the bands of music wailing out the plaintive tune, "Peace, Troubled Soul." The general officers dismounted and formed with their staffs on either side of the approach from the gate to the main entrance of the exchange. The remains were then removed from the funeral car and carried slowly and reverently into the building and placed on a catafalque prepared for them. After they had been properly placed and the covering removed, the officers present passed slowly forward on either side of the body. The civic part of the procession followed and the general public were then admitted, but only a small portion of the throng were able to obtain a view of the President's remains. At about half past two o'clock, to the regret of thousands of our citizens, the coffin was closed and the face that was so dear to the nation was hidden from view, and escorted by the guard of honor, was removed to the hearse. The procession then reformed and took up its mournful march to the depot of the N. C. Railroad Co. The coffin was placed in a car tastefully draped and the escort on a train especially assigned to them, which was also draped, and started for Harrisburg, where it will arrive to-night.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 21.—The funeral train arrived here at 8:30. It was raining heavily at this hour, but notwithstanding this the streets were densely thronged. A large military cortege accompanied the remains of President Lincoln to the state house (amid the sound of minute guns) where the corpse was exposed to the view of the public until a late hour to-night. The burial cortege will leave here for Philadelphia to-morrow at 11 a. m. The reporters for the press return their thanks to conductor Hambright for courtesy and attendance.

Agreeably to the programme, the party accompanying the remains of the late President were entertained as guests of the city of Baltimore, at the Eutaw House, at dinner in Baltimore. Speeches were considered inappropriate. Words were useless on the solemn occasion, and the general silence was sufficiently impressive. The funeral train started from Baltimore at a few minutes to 3 o'clock p. m., by the Northern Central Railroad, Mr. Dubarry, the General Superintendent, having charge of the working of the road. Wm. B. Wilson, the Superintendent of the telegraph attached to the line, was also on the train, provided with a pocket telegraph instrument, to be used to communicate information in case of necessity. Every possible pains had been taken by Mr. Dubarry to render the situation of the passengers comfortable.—Crowds as large and dense as those which assembled at Baltimore were assembled at the station on its departure. They lined the banks and margins of the road for several miles, many taking off their hats in profound respect for the deceased.

President Johnston's Reception of Sir F. Bruce.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following are the receptions to-day by President Johnson. Sir Frederick Bruce, the recently appointed minister from England, presented his credentials and was officially received and also had a personal interview with the President.—The diplomatic corps called in a body to express their condolence with the bereaved nation upon the recent calamity and to assure the President of their consideration. They were introduced by Acting Secretary of State, Hunter.

Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce was to-day introduced to the President, by the Acting Secretary of State, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to this government. Sir Frederick made the following remarks upon the occasion:—

"Mr. President,—It is with deep and sincere concern that I have to accompany my first official act with expressions of condolence. On Saturday last the ceremony that takes place to-day was to have been performed, but the gracious intentions of the late lamented President were frustrated by events which have plunged this country into consternation and affliction, and which will call forth in Great Britain feelings of horror as well as profound sympathy for the victims.—It becomes, therefore, my painful duty, Sir, to present the letter from my Sovereign, which I am bearer of, to you, as President of the United States, and it is with pleasure that I convey the assurance of regard and good will which Her Majesty entertains towards you.

"Sir,—As President of the United States I am further directed to express her Majesty's friendly disposition toward the great nation of which you are the chief magistrate; her hearty good wishes for its peace, prosperity and welfare. Her Majesty has nothing more at heart than to cultivate those relations of amity and good understanding which have so long and so happily existed between the two kindred nations of the United States and Great Britain and it is in this spirit that I am directed to perform the duties of the important and honorable post confided to me.—Permit me, sir, to say that it shall be the object of my earnest endeavors to carry out my instructions faithfully in that respect, and express the hope, sir, that you will favorably consider my attempts to meet your approbation and to give effect to the friendly intentions of the Queen and her government. I have the honor, sir, to place in your hands the letter of credence confided to me by Her Majesty."

To this the President replied as follows:—

"Sir Frederick Bruce, Sir,—The cordial and friendly sentiments which you have expressed on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, give me great pleasure. Great Britain and the United States by the extended and varied forms of united commerce between them, the contiguity of portions of their possessions and the similarity of their language and laws are drawn into contrast and intimate intercourse at the same time. They are, from the same causes, exposed to frequent occasions of misunderstanding only to be averted by mutual forbearance. So eagerly are the people of the two countries engaged through out almost the whole world in the pursuit of similar commercial enterprises, accompanied by natural rivalries and jealousies, that at first sight it would almost seem that the two governments must be enemies, or, at best, cold and calculating friends. So devoted are the two nations throughout all their most remote territorial and colonial possessions to the principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty, that on the other hand the superficial observer might erroneously count upon a continual concert of sympathy amounting to an alliance between them. Each is charged with the development of the progress and liberty of a considerable portion of the human race. Each in its sphere is subject to difficulties and trials not participated in by the other. The interests of civilization and of humanity require that the two should be friends. I have always known and accepted it as a fact honorable to both countries, that the Queen of England is a sincere and honest well wisher to the United States. I have been equally frank and explicit in the opinion that the friendship of the U. States towards Great Britain is enjoyed by all—the consideration of interest and of sentiment affecting the character of both. You will therefore be accented as minister friendly and well disposed to the maintenance of peace and the honor of both countries. You will find myself and all my associates acting in accordance with the same enlightened policy and consistent sentiments, and so I am sure that it will not occur in your case that either yourself or this government will ever have cause to regret that such an important relationship existed at such a crisis."

GEN. LEE.—The Rochester Democrat says: "As for Gen. Lee himself, the country, we think, will be well satisfied with the bargain by which it has gained a complete and bloodless victory over his army at the small price of suffering him to live, a broken and dishonored man for the rest of his days. There is less animosity felt for him than for any other of the rebel leaders. It is well understood that he engaged in the rebellion reluctantly, impelled not by the love of Slavery nor by hatred of the Union, but by a mistaken sense of duty to his native State. He has, it is true, been the most formidable of the rebel chieftains, but he has made his power felt only in open, fair, and manly fight. He has fought us with skill and vigor, but without rancour and without discourtesy, and he has rendered us a great and perhaps not altogether a reluctant service in refusing to prolong a useless contest, and in setting a wholesome example to the rest of the rebel commanders."

☞ The Maine legislature has made an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for building an addition to the State Insane Asylum at Augusta, in order to give better hospital accommodations.

Gen. Lee's Arrival in Richmond.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald, gives the following description of the arrival of Gen. Lee in that city on Saturday last:—

"General Robert E. Lee, lately commanding the rebel armies, actually arrived in Richmond yesterday afternoon, at half past three o'clock. The first intimation of the arrival of the General was the call made upon Lieut. H. S. Merrell, Post Quartermaster in Richmond, for forage and stabling for twenty horses in behalf of General Lee. Shortly after three o'clock General Lee arrived at the pontoon bridge that spans the James between Richmond and Manchester, an opposite town. Here an immense crowd had collected to receive him, and he was greeted with cheers upon cheers the acclamations of the people, so generously and heartily bestowed, visibly affecting him. Whenever he passed Union officers they raised their caps, in recognition of his great genius, no less than his regard for truth and consistency in refusing to draw his sword outside of his native Virginia. As he proceeded along the streets to his residence in Franklin street the crowd increased in numbers, and the cheers grew louder.

"The General was accompanied by five members of his staff, General Lee and all wearing swords. As he dismounted at his residence the thousands of people who surrounded him again greeted him with acclaims, and so many as could get near his person shook him heartily by the hand. One rebel officer, failing to catch his hand, seized him by the extremities of his coat—'touching the hem of his garment.' The good feeling in relation to General Lee was common to both unionists and rebels, and was fully shared in by all.

"General Lee looked exceedingly robust, and is certainly a most splendid specimen of a soldier and gentleman, with fair forehead, grey hair, bronzed countenance and military beard. He will doubtless see the military dignitaries here, quietly, before he leaves the city again—the taking place of which latter event is not now positively known."

The Fenians Again.

The New York Herald of Wednesday says, "The Fenian Brotherhood in America has become an established institution. Its object is the independence of Ireland. It numbers half a million of ardent souls, many of whom have been expatriated from their own blooming island by the tyranny and persecution of Great Britain. These men are burning with an implacable hatred of the English government and nerved by an intense devotion to their native land. Their first step will be to seize Canada with an army of one hundred thousand fighting men. The Americans don't want Canada, although the English think we do. We have enough soil already. In Canada the Fenians will establish a provisional government, and operate for the deliverance of Ireland. The United States will play the neutral game, precisely like Great Britain in our present contest with the rebels. Under color of neutrality the Fenians will send out a swarm of armed vessels to cruise against English merchantmen, filling the seas as it were, with Fenian Alabamas and Floridas. This will be perfectly proper under the precedent established by Great Britain in building ships to prey upon American commerce. This is the present programme of the Fenian Brotherhood to secure the independence of Ireland. In conjunction with a large invading force upon the soil of the Emerald Isle, it must work curiously. England will find, before many years, that the neutrality game is one that two nations can play at."

The Future of Richmond.

Order is gradually returning, and shape arises from the chaos of the past week. Charity and firmness can soon restore this State to the Union from border to border. It is understood that Mr. Lincoln has invited the Governor and Legislators to return and carry on the State without molestation. It will be absurd to hold the rod over everybody, for all were secessionists, and all are subjugated; nobody with whom I have talked has further hope of Southern independence; this population, emasse, is willing to take the oath. It must submit to two troubles—the loss of slaves and the presence of Yankees. The negroes understand matters and mean to be free; but they have no hard words for their old owners. In a new form slavery will still exist, black men living in the white families to which they belonged, but receiving wages. There will be little emigration of either class; not four thousand citizens, all told followed the rebel government to its *ultima thule*. The darkies are jubilant, but subordinate. A gentleman told me to-day that when our soldiers entered the city he called together his servants and told them that he was no longer their master. "I want you to stay with me, my people," said he, "and you shall have as good wages as any stranger can give you."

The *Herald's* correspondent details the movements of the cavalry column under Gen Wilson. The first resistance met by Gen. Wilson's troops was at Montiecile, where, after a short engagement, Robby's rebels were routed. They retreated skirmishing for about twenty-seven miles, when on the 1st inst., having formed a junction with Forrest, Loyn and Chalmers, the first named took command and the rebels again made a stand and were driven in every direction with the loss of 100 killed and wounded, over 200 prisoners, and 3 pieces of artillary.

They then retreated to Selma, where, behind very strong works, an obstinate defence was prepared for.

On the next day, the 2nd, General Wilson moved to the attack of the place, and after about an hour of severe fighting the fortifications were carried by assault and his troops entered the town, capturing over 2,000 prisoners, 100 cannon, large numbers of horses and mules and immense quantities of supplies, ammunition, &c. Besides these there fell into General Wilson's possession, millions of dollars worth of cotton, a large arsenal, naval iron works and other manufactories, all of which, together with many buildings belonging to prominent rebels, were destroyed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 22.

Yesterday evening a bearer of despatches arrived from Gen. Sherman.

An agreement for a suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 18th inst., by Gen. Sherman, with the rebel Gen. Johnston.

The rebel Gen. Breckenridge was present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved of by the President, Secretary of War, Gen. Grant, and every member of the Cabinet. Gen. Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself at the Capitol, on the night of the 3rd of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnston, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders

AN ARMY'S MARCH.—A correspondent of a Federal paper says that General Sherman's army, in its last march to meet General Johnston, would, if it occupied a single road, require one hundred and twenty-five miles to stretch itself upon. The waggon trains of the army cannot march on less than forty miles of road. Its batteries will cover seven, its ambulances five. It carries 1,800,000 rations of bread, the same amount of sugar, and the same of salt. Eight hundred waggon loads of bread and 3,600,000 rations of coffee are provided for the trip, and for a few day's rations of salt meat, 375,000 pounds are deemed a fair allowance. The single item of ammunition requires one thousand waggons—a train of itself nearly twelve miles long. The men, in fours, could not march when well closed up on less than twenty-five miles of road. Two thousand five hundred pack mules follow its regiment. And these calculations do not include the interals between different commands, not allowing anything for the great gaps which any slight delay will make in a moving column.

Town & Counties

☞ An article from "The Poor Young Man," is crowded out.!

☞ We have a telegraphic report to the effect that the assassin Booth has been captured.

☞ Navigation is now fully open on Lake Huron. The time-tables of the steamers, &c., will soon appear in print.

☞ We can only say to our esteemed friend L. that his copy of the S. Weekly is mailed with unfailing regularity.

☞ Mr. Saunders has sent us, for review, a few of his excellent smoked white fish. As a breakfast dish they are unsurpassed in the fish line. Mr. S. is open to receive orders from Grocers and others

GODEY.—The May number of this superb fashion book is before us. The plates are elegently engraved and colored, and the fashions, domestic recipes, and other departments are replete with matter interesting to every lady of taste and refinement. For sale by Mr. Moorhouse.

LONDON SOCIETY.—The April number of this beautiful book has been sent by Messrs. Chewett & Co., Toronto. It is a perfect gem in its way, and we are glad to know that it is growing in favor here. It can be ordered through Mr. Moorhouse at any time.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MAG. is also to hand from the same source, laden with things witty, wise, and edifying.

THE TRADE REVIEW.—We are now in regular receipt of the Trade Review, published by Messrs. W. B. Cordier & Co., St. Nicholas st., Montreal. Is is, as its name denotes, devoted to Commercial interests, and is very ably edited. Being well patronized by advertisers, always *live men*, it will be most useful to the business men of Upper Canada, who are all, more or less connected with Montreal.—The "get up" of the Review is highly creditable to the printing establishment of Mr. John Lovell.

Retrenchment in Toronto.

The Toronto city Council contemplates a retrenching policy for the current year, which, it is believed, will affect a saving of some $6000 or $7000. The hardness of the times is the reason assigned for such a step, and we think all other cities and towns in the Province might pursue a similar policy with advantage.

CORRECTION.—We regret very much that amongst a large batch of correspondence an item got into our Semi-Weekly issue of the 18th inst., reflecting upon a Mr. Bigger, who, we learn since is a village p. m. and not the kind of person likely to get into a bar-room row. Our attention being directed to the rather incoherent item as probably offensive to Mr. B., we at once gave instructions to keep it out of the weekly paper, which were complied with and it circulated only in town. We are very sorry that a thing of the kind should appear in our columns, as it is our constant aim to suppress whatever may be unnecessarily hurtful to the feelings of others, but our brother-editors can testify that it is beyond human wisdom to attain perfection in this particular. From Mr. Bigger's own lips, we have a distinct declaration that the statement of our correspondent was not correct. We wish to say now, more distinctly, if possible, than ever, that correspondents *must* eschew strong personalities, else their letters will go into the waste basket along with hundreds of others of the same sort.

The Mustache Question.

April 17th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR,—I have lately noticed in your paper some pieces written by a person who signs himself "A Poor Young Man."—I admire his style of writing very much, especially his humorous descriptions of the various coloured capillary ornaments, with which the young men of the present day delight to adorn their superior maxillarys. I fully agree with him in all he has written on the subject, and so will every sensible female—yes and male too, who has any regard for his personal appearance,—even that Bayfield correspondent, whose letter you refused to publish, even he must admit (though he will not do so in public) that it is the truth, nothing but the truth; and as you remarked, I have no doubt but that he is the unfortunate owner of a "ginger colored mustache," on which he spends all his leisure time, and more too, perhaps, in twisting it into every fantastical shape imaginable in order to see which way it will show to most advantage. Perhaps he has not a wife to give him a little sensible advice about it,—but if I stood in that relation to him, wo! to the mustache, I would help him twist it in a way he would'nt like, or better still have him dispense with it altogether. You served him right in refusing to publish his letter, and I hope you will do the same with all who write in favor of those detestable hirsute appendages. I once read a piece of poetry in which a mustache was represented as being the fruit of brains which had run to seed. And when I see one of these hair grained fops with whom our towns and villages abound. I imagine I see written on his forehead in large letters *Apartments to let—Inquire within.*

Viewing the matter in a spiritual light the simple wearing of a mustache becomes a very serious thing, you may perhaps think this is nonsense, Mr. Editor, but I assure you I am in earnest, for seated as we are in church (the ladies facing the gentlemen), we cannot help seeing them, and it is really amusing to watch the performances of those who have a mustache or an apology for one. To see them twisting and twirling these articles, one would think that the chief end of man was to cultivate a mustache, is it any wonder that with such scenes as these constantly enacted before our eyes, our minds should wander from the sermon and things divine to the adorable youths before us. It would take me from now until Doomsday to write a full description of every mustache I see, for they are of all colors, sizes and shapes, some have them so long as to entirely cover the mouth. This kind is the only one of an abuse whatever, for you know some men have a habit of keeping their mouths wide open; for such this style of mustache is just suited, it will serve to prevent the wanton destruction of such insects, who in search of adventure, would seek to explore the recesses of the vast opening before them, little thinking of the sad end that awaits them, or that once in is in forever. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not write this for the sake of seeing myself in print, for I do not think it worth printing, but merely to express my satisfaction with that "Poor Young Man's" writings, and with you for giving them publicity. There ought to be an Act of Parliament passed prohibiting the cultivation of such crops of capillary, to the serious detriment of the intellectual organs, but so long as men will remain blind to their own interests, we will have to wait patiently for the end, laughing in our sleeves at every new folly in that line. I know you do not like to receive anonymous letters, but I will brave your wrath this time by withholding my name; if you are very anxious to know it I will satisfy you at some future period. I will now make my best bow and retire.

Yours respectfully,
ANTI CAPILLARIST.

*** Our correspondent being a lady, we can hardly refuse her, especially as she promises to give her name by and bye.—ED. S. S.

The Obsequies of the Murdered President.

DARK'S HOTEL, GODERICH,
April 19, 1865.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR,—I have been considerably surprised that your town authorities in common with every place of note in the Province, did not adopt some means of expressing sympathy with the sorrowding people of the United States, as they bore away from the Executive Mansion at Washington, in funereal sadness, the mangled remains of their murdered President. It was decided that the funeral obsequies should take place between noon and 2 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday the 18th, and you will observe from the daily papers that the business men of nearly every city and town in the Province determined to close their respective establishments during those hours. However much some of us may differ from the policy of the U. S. Government, I think such an act by no means displays a cringing spirit; on the contrary it teaches our neighbors that we can heartily sympathise with them in the terrible calamity that it has pleased an all-wise Providence to permit, and has a direct tend