Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad

TIME TABLE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING EAST.

		Mail.	Accom.
GODERICH,	DEP.	7.45 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
CLINTON		8.24	5.55
HARPURHEY		8.46	6 15
SEAFORTH		8.52	6.21
CARRONBROOK		9.09	6.43
MITCHELL		9.26	7 00
STRATFORD	ARR.	10.05	7.45.

GOING WEST.

		Accom.	Mail.
STRATFORD	DEP.	8.10 A.M.	4.00 P.M.
MITCHELL		8.50	4.43
CARRONBROOK		9.12	5.01
SEAFORTH		9.32	5.20
HARPURHEY		9.38	5.27
CLINTON		9.58	5.50
GODERICH	ARR.	10.40	6.30

Going East connects with Grand Trunk & Great Western.

Going West connects at Goderich on Tuesdays and Fridays with str Huron for Saginaw, and on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday with str Canadian for Southampton and intermediate ports. White's stages daily for Lucknow, &c.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., MAY 17, 1864.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Notwithstanding the endless discspatch from the seat of war, the position of the belligerent hosts is far from being clearly defined. Eager as the newspaper correspondents are that Lee should be on his backward march to Richmond, he is, at latest accounts on the field of carnage at Spottsylvania. On the 13th it was reported with great minuteness that Lee's army was in full retreat to the North Ann River, that fresh federal troops were in pursuit, and the Confederates were falling into a regular route, thousands of them being captured. To counter-balance this statement, however, the very latest Federal dispatch is dated from what is termed the "battle field at Spottsylvania," showing that if Gen. Lee fell back at all, it must have been merely to a fresh position at no great distance. There is every reason to believe that the military power of the South is still unbroken, and that the Federals have only *commenced* the campaign which, they hope, will end in the capture of Richmond. On this point the Baltimore correspondent of the *World* says:—

"Thus it is evident that so far from "being near its end, the campaign against "Richmond has just begun. General Lee "has succeeded in his original design of "drawing Gen. Grant's main army far "away from its base, where it must fight "at a disadvantage; and of preventing "its junction with the important auxiliary "column of General Butler. In conclu-"sion I may add that in no event will Gen. "Lee's army retire within the defences of "Richmond. The defence of that city "was, from the beginning of this cam-"paign, entrusted to the troops under "General Beauregard. Gen. Lee is be-"lieved to have in view a movement in an "entirely different direction."

The Federal loss in the campaign up to the 13th is estimated at the enormous number of 45,000! They have lost twelve Generals—Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Stevenson and Rice killed; Bartlett, Getty, Robinson, Morris and Baxter wounded, and Seymour and Shaler prisoners. Until authentic particulars of the battles since Tuesday reach us, our readers must possess their souls in patience. The following relates to the fight on Friday, the 13th:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 13.—The army of the Potomac has achieved the greatest victory of the war, after some of the severest fighting ever recorded in history. The battle of yesterday is acknowledged to be the heaviest of all, lasting from daylight till after dark, renewed about nine P. M. and continuing till nearly three A. M., both parties contending during the night for the possession of a line of rifle pits from which our men had driven the army in the morning.

"The Confederate fell back early this morning and skirmishing is now going on, our troops following them up through the woods.

"The scene presented to-day is entirely beyond description; the dead and dying in front of the breast works are lying in some places in piles three and four deep, many of them wounded in several parts of the body.

"The enemy had removed a large number of their dead and wounded during the night from portions of the line, but there were places where they could not reach, and there they lay as thick as our own.

"It was Gen. Birney's division of the 2nd corps which charged this position and lost about 700 men. Every regiment in the division distinguished itself. Colonel Carrol was wounded a second time, but still keeps on duty. Some of the caissons are now being brought in which could not be done before.

"The number of guns captured is 39. Many colors have been taken, but the captors stil retain them as trophies. Col. Carrol's brigade took a number of prisoners and stands of colors this morning from a Confederate regiment which they surprised in a piece of woods.

LATER.—HEADQUARTERS, May 13th, 2 P. M.—The enemy are found to have fallen back to a new line, abandoning their works on the right and apparently getting into position for another contest.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Friday evening last. Present, the Mayor, the Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Councillors Stewart, VanEvery, Wallace, Runciman, Cameron, Smith, Leonard, Rumball, Seymour and Longworth.

The Clerk read a letter from Captain Ross, to the effect that the artillery company had paid its proportion towards the construction of the drill shed, add asking the Council to take steps for securing the payment of the balance still due on the building, the Rifle Company having repudiated any obligation in the matter. Ensign Hays, on behalf of the Rifle Company, characterized the assertions in Mr. Ross' letter as entirely false.

On a proposition to receive and fyle the letter, Mr. Runciman said as the building was likely to be a public benefit to the town, he thought a committee should be appointed to look into the matter and not let Mr. Ross be saddled with the unpaid balance.

Mr. Cameron thought it was not necessary to confer with Captain Ross or any other captain. He didn't believe in applicants coming back every few months for fresh grants of money. The funds of the town were very low, and as he saw that certain improvements were proposed, it was quite evident that the funds of the year would be entirely absorbed. If a subscription went round, he would be prepared to do his share.

The Mayor said a subscription would fall upon the shoulders of a few. If the building was a public benefit, the public should pay for it.

Mr Runciman explained that he did not wish to spend money without knowing thoroughly what it was for. That was why he wished to submit the matter fo the consideration of a committee.

Mr. Leonard was opposed to a further grant.

Mr. Longworth said the town should be proud of its volunteers, and see to it that they were not put to unnecessary expense. Something should be done to assist them.

The letter was then referred to the Finance Committee. The matter complained of by Mr. Kyle was left to the Assessor and Collector.

The Bellman's account for new rope, &c., was passed.

REPORT OF THE R. & B. COM.

The Road and Bridge Committee reported recommending as follows: 1. That the Drain surveyed by Mr. Weatherald be commenced forthwith. 2. That cedar posts be put at the side of the road leading to Platt's Mill's. 3. That the proposed gravelling on the Huron Road, &c, be commenced as soon as tenders could be received for the respective sections, Fifty per cent. to be paid on the work done each week, such payments to be made by Mayor's order, on a certificate from the Inspector as to the amount of work done from time to time. 4. That $100 be granted to Mr Smaill to pay for work done. 5. That $15 be granted towards improving the street near Mr. Hood's property on condition that the people interested spend $10.00 additional.

Mr. Longworth said the proposed drain would not have the effect of drawing the water from his property.

Mr. Cameron.—In that case it would be useless.

Mr. Runciman said the R. & B. Committee, of which Mr. Longworth was a member, had advised the rejection of the old scheme and the adoption of the new idea. Five of them went and spent half a day looking at the villainous drain, and after wading all over the commons, concluded as he had stated. When the matter was laid before the Council, the Committee was authorized to cause a survey to be made. He always understood Mr. Longworth to say he was satisfied with the new plan, but it now seemed that he wanted to get up a little opposition to it. He did not see that that gentleman was going to rule the action of the board. If the new drain did not suit Mr. Longworth's views exactly, it would at least have the effect of benefiting a large amount of valuable property. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Longworth had thought fit to desert the committee, and should not now object to its doings.

Mr. Wallace thought it would be better to buy Mr. Longworth's property at once, as it would only cost 20 or 30 pounds.

Mr. Leonard was not prepared to go as far as Mr. Wallace, but would suggest the propriety of buying 20 or 30 feet of the lot at a time until it was all used up.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Gibbons thought the drain would do a vast deal of good in the neighborhood, and it should be remembered that it was under Mr. Longworth's own engineering that the water was first forced out of its natural channel and brought past the property of that gentleman.

Mr Longworth said he approved of the new drain, but the worthy chairman had forgotten to state that he (Mr L) had insisted on its being six feet wide and four feet deep. If they made the drain only two feet deep they might as well spit upon it.—(Laughter.) He had drained more land than any gentleman at the board and knew how it should be done.

Mr. Wallace.—Perhaps!

Mr Longworth.—No perhaps about it.—The chairman had said he had abandoned the committee. He [Mr L.] had not been called on to meet. If Mr Runciman's memory was short, he [Mr L.] knew he had nothing to do with the *brandy bottle*.

Mr. Runciman said he could not sit at the Board unless he was protected. If Mr Longworth was allowed to insinuate, as he had done repeatedly, that he [Mr R] was drunk and unfit to attend to his duties, he should be compelled to resign his seat, as he would not endure such scandalous treatment.

Mr Longworth.—[Laughter.]

The Mayor said it was only intended by Mr Longworth as a little pleasantry.

Mr Wallace said Mr Longworth certainly seemed to hint that the chairman of the com. had been under the influence of liquor, a charge which could not be proven against Robert Runciman, of all men at the Board.

After a little further discussion, the report was adopted without material amendment.

A Committee was appointed to purchase a safe for the Clerk's office.

The Council then adjourned.

COLBORNE COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Municipal Colborne of Council was held at the Tavern of John Ross, Smith's Hill, on Saturday the 16th day of April, 1864. Present the Reeve and all the Councillors.

It was moved by Mr. Young seconded by Mr. Rhynas, That the Assessment Roll of the Township, there being no appeals, should be accepted—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Malloy, seconded by Mr. Hussey, That the Reeve should apply to the Canada Company for purchase of right of Road across lots 5 and 6, on the 3rd concession, E. D.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Rhynas, That a petition presented to the Council, praying them to abolish the Wards of the Township be accepted.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Malloy, seconded by Mr. Hussey, That the petition be laid over till next meeting of Council.

The Reeve gave the casting vote in favor of the amendment.

Moved by Mr. Malloy, seconded by Mr. Hussey, That the bridge on the 2nd concession, E. D., across Beamillers creek, be rebuilt, and the approaches to the same be made into an easy grade, the Reeve to issue tenders for the same, the said tenders to be left at Beamiller's P. O., on or before the 11th day of May, for the inspection of the Council—Carried.

It was agreed the Councillor for each Ward should get a new scraper, and repair such as are needed.

The Council to meet at the Tavern of Dan. Miller, on Wednesday, the 11th day of May at 2 o'clock, P. M.

HENRY SPENCE, Reeve.

The meeting of the Municipal Council of Colborne held on Wednesday the 11th day of May at Dan. Miller's Tavern, In con. E. D. Present the Reeve and all the Councillors.

It was moved by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Rhynas, That the petition for abolishing the Wards of the Township be accepted.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Hussey, seconded by Mr. Malloy, That the petition be not accepted. The Reeve gave the casting vote in favor of the amendment, and decided to call a special meeting for the purpose of hearing the opinion of the ratepayers on the same, in accordance with the petition of E. Martin and others, as laid before the Council this day.

Moved by Mr. Rhynas, seconded by Mr. Young, That the petition of John C. Martin and others, for a road to the grist mill be laid over till next meeting of Council.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Malloy, seconded by Mr. Hussey, That the road by the bridges leading to the grist mill be accepted. The Reeve gave the casting vote in favor of the motion.

Moved by Mr. Rhynas, seconded by Mr. Young, That this Council do not receive the the tenders for the bridge across Beamiller's creek, but that new tenders be sent in, as the Council have agreed on a deviation of the road, that the said tenders to make the bridge of not less than 16 feet in width, of the same length as the old bridge, the timber composing the bents to be not less than 12 inches square of elm or cedar, the planking notless than 3 inches thick, to be of rock elm to be either spiked or pinned, with railing on each side.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Malloy, seconded by Mr. Hussey, That bonds should be given by the parties owning the said road, before the tenders be taken.

The amendment being agreed on, and the parties owning the road having given their bond to the Council, the lowest tender given in by Joseph Miller to make the bridge according to the specification for the sum of $60 was accepted by the Council.

The grading the approaches to the bridge was taken by George Ferriby at 11 cents per yard.

The petition of Alex Donaldson to be taken into School Section No. 6 of this Township was granted.

The next meeting of Council to be held at C. Shannon's Tavern, Maitlandville.

HENRY SPENCE, Reeve.

STEPHEN TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

MAY 7th, 1864.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of revising the Assessment Roll, and other pressing business. All members of Council being present, minutes of former meeting being read, confirmed and signed.

Unanimously resolved that the following orders be granted, viz:

Order No. 1, amounting to $1.10, in favor of Wm. Sanders, being expenses in sending auditor's report to be printed; also, an order of $8.40, to be drawn in favor of Wm. Sanders, he to send the same to *Signal* Office, being the amount of bill for printing auditor's report; also, two orders of $12 each, in favor of auditors, being their salary; also an order of $20 to aid in repairing the approaches to the weighing scales in Exeter; also an order of $50, in favor of John McArthur, being part payment of his contract; also an order of $70 to Mr. Lewis, for services as assessor.

The following parties having appealed from their assessment viz: R. McCoy, Wm. Riely, J. Bissett, Resolved, in the opinion of this Council said parties had no right to appeal.

Resolved, That C. Prouty be empowered to adjust the difficulty with segard to lots in Francistown, owned by J. McDonald, Esq., Toronto, and, if necessary, to have a personal interview with County Treasurer respecting said lots.

Resolved, That the Clerk send to Educational Office for one dozen Rules and Regulations for Librarians.

Resolved, That the Council now adjourn, to meet again in J. Cook's tavern on the 1st Saturday in June, at noon.

C. PROUTY, Tp. Clerk.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE MOTION.

QUEBEC, May 13th.

Mr. Holton said that when Mr. Galt resumed his seat the other evening, his friends must have given way to a feeling of disappointment. That disappointment was shared by himself (Mr. Holton), and he deeply regretted that the hon. gentleman should have so failed to realize the expectations of his friends and of the country. The Finance Minister was not partial to doing small things. He was nothing if he was not dashy and flashy.—Yet, now he had been content with bringing down two or three petty propositions, the material for which he had found ready made to his hand, when he (Mr. Holton) left office some weeks ago. The smallness of those propositions was the best evidence of the satisfactory state into which Mr. Hoaland and himself (Mr. Holton) had brought the finances of the country. A big scheme was necessary in 1862, when Mr. Galt had brought the finance of the country to the very verge of ruin. Then he had a deficit on the ordinary service of the year, of two and a half millions, and a total deficit to be provided for by loans of five millions. When he returned to office he found all his liabilities provided for up to the 1st July, cash balances sufficient for that purpose being left in his hand, and an annual deficit to provide for of only about half a million. He repeated that he con-sisted a vindication of himself and Mr. Howland, as to the manner in which they had administered the finances of the country in the face of difficulties and of a factious opposition, which had no parallel in this country.—(Ironical Ministerial cheers.) Before dealing with Mr. Galt's speech the other evening, he proposed to refer to another speech which that gentleman had delivered at Sherbrooke at his recent election. He would not characterize that speech; probably it could not be matched by any ever delivered by a British Minister surrounded by the responsibilities of office and amenable to the criticism of a free Parliament. He would not go over the ground so ably taken the other night by Mr. Dorion when he exposed some of the misstatements in that speech. He would proceed to deal with the extraordinary manipulation of figures by which Mr. Galt endeavored to show that so far from any saving having been effected since he left office two years ago, there had actually been an increase in the expenditure as compared with 1861. Mr. Holton went over the items *seriatim*. A heavy increase was credited to the late Administration under the heading of legislation. Who was responsible for that? Was it not gentlemen opposite, by their factious conduct in bringing on a crisis without having provided supplies and rendering necessary two sessions in one year? The increased expenditure for militia and for legislation was 560,000 dollars. Add to that what Mr. Galt admitted that the Administration had saved, 220,000 dollars, and add also 170,000 dollars advanced in 1861, by Mr. Galt, to subsidiary lines which would never be repayed, and a balance in favor of the late Administration would be shown of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, according to Mr. Galt's own figures. (Cheers.) The result was that the late Administration had not only stopped the increase of expenditure, but had reduced the aggregate amount by hundreds of thousands of dollars. In that speech the Finance Minister went on to speak of the unprovided items. He thought if any one should shrink from mentioning unprovided and unauthorized advances, it was that gentleman. Mr. Galt had charged them with expending 239,000 dollars without a tittle of Parliamentary authority. Of that sum 90,000 was due to a change in the mode adopted by Mr. Howland in submitting the estimate as to the expense of collecting the revenue, and under the former system would not have appeared under the head of unprovided items at all. But how was it during Mr. Galt's administration? In 1858 the unprovided items were 475,000 dollars; in 1859 they were 281,000; in 1860 they were 323,000 dollars; in 1861 they were 490,000; in 1862, during only four months of which Mr. Galt was in office, they had fallen to 189,000 dollars; and in 1863 they had fallen, excluding the sum he had mentioned, to 146,000 dollars, just half the lowest point reached by Mr. Galt in his second year of office. Mr. Holton next contrasted the cost of collecting the revenue under the two Administrations. In 1862 the cost of collecting the Customs was 337,000 dollars, and in 1863 it was 306,000 dollars; while the amount collected had increased by over half a million. (Cheers.)

Mr. Galt—Who is responsible for 1862?

Mr. Holton—You, of course. A certain scale of expenditure for the year had been entered on before you left office.

Mr. Galt—Are you responsible for 1864?

Mr. Holton—We are responsible for the engagements of 1864, entered into previous to the 1st of April. The Finance Minister has now to turn over a new leaf. There were to be unauthorized advances and unprovided items no longer, he had brought in an Audit Bill. The House would remember an old adage about a certain personage falling sick and becoming a saint, and then getting well and becoming something else. (Laughter.) Mr. Galt had been sick for the last two years, was sick still, but only give him the support of the subservient majority he had for a number of years, and we would then see what Acts of Parliament would keep his hands out of the public chest.

Mr. John A. McDonald—It is legal when the House sanctions it. (Ironical cheers.)

Mr. Holton said that Mr. John A. McDonald had let the cat out of the bag. They would override any Act of Parliament when it suited them, and the Audit Bill as conceived and carried out by them would prove a sham. Coming to Mr. Galt's Budget speech, Mr. Holton said that he approved of the change in the financial year, and the consequent change in the mode of submitting the estimates, both of which had been fully determined on by himself. As regarded the estimated expenditure, he regretted that Mr. Galt had nothing to propose in the way of reduction instead of accepting the scale of expenditure just as he found it. He might fairly have done so for the first six months, but not for the whole year following. As regarded the proposition for increased taxes, in the first place, he proposed to introduce a scheme of stamps, which he had pared down to the smallest possible amount, to produce only $100,000. It was not worth while to impose a new and unusual tax, which would be to a certain extent vexatious to the mercantile community, especially if it was merely making up for the revenue the $100,000 from the canal tolls which Mr. Galt was throwing away. He intended to oppose that part of the scheme. As to the tax on spirits, he questioned whether Mr. Galt had not gone too high. His own mind, however, had vibrated between 25 and 30 cents. As to the duty on tobacco there was little difference of opinion, although unless the proper machinery were provided, it would be a very expensive duty to collect. He doubted the propriety of the proposition as to the drawback on shipping. He had himself collected information on the subject, and it was not a proposition which he would have submitted. Next we come to the startling fact that Mr. Galt did not propose to deal with the general subject of our customs tariff, and to the extraordinary reason why he refrained from doing so. He would first, however, show the reasons he advanced in 1862 for a complete change in our tariff, reasons which he found it convenient to ignore when he had Mr. Buchanan as his colleague. [Laughter.] He proceeded to read extracts from Mr. Galt's budget speech in 1862, and to comment on the great contrariety between the ground he took then, and the ground he took now. He asked whether it was the iron will of his colleague, Mr. Cartier, or the lucid ratiocinations of his colleague, Mr. Buchanan, which had wrought such a change in Mr. Galt on the question of canal tolls. He did not propose to enlarge, as that would be made the subject of a substantive motion to be submitted either this evening or on some subsequent occasion. He agreed as to the propriety of the high terms in which Mr. Galt had spoken of the conduct of the London agents, in not pressing for payment of the large balance due them when our bonds were at a discount. As regarded restoring to our securities the value they ought to possess, the true and only way was to impose unrelenting fir such an amount of taxation as would meet our liabilities. If we did that, he believed we could command as favorable terms in the money markets as any Government in the world. He had been prevented from circumstances to which he need not now again refer, from submitting such a scheme of taxation. But he believed that what the House did the other night in supplying the Government with taxes sufficient to meet any possible deficit would, in spite of the systematic efforts of certain parties in England to depreciate our credit, have an almost instantaneous effect in raising our securities as soon as the intelligence reached the other side. Had gentlemen opposite pursued a course of equal generosity and patriotism in the autumn session, our securities at this moment would in all probability be at par. He referred then to the extraordinary threat thrown out by Mr. Galt last night, of an appeal to the country if the majority of the House should take a position hostile to the Administration. He did not say that the newspapers might not discuss this, or private members, but it was a new and monstrous thing for a Minister of the Crown, from his place in Parliament, to threaten Parliament with a dissolution in the event of being hostile.

Mr. John A. McDonald—He never threatened any such thing.

Mr. Galt also disclaimed having uttered any such threat. What he had said was that the Government would convince the House and the country that they were in the right.

Mr. McDougall—You said that you would appeal to the country.

Mr. Galt—No.

Mr. Holton said that he would accept Mr. Galt's disclaimer, although his words had conveyed that impression, and their presses were constantly taking that ground. He would tell the gentlemen opposite that the days of the Metcalfes and Heads were past, never to return. While this country was governed by a British statesman who had learned his duty at the feet of the giants who wielded the destinies of this empire, there need be no fear that the prerogative of the Crown would be debauched and debased for partisan purposes as it had been before, and as these gentlemen threatened it would be again. He assured the House they dared not advise a dissolution. He concluded a two hours' speech amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Simpson replied. He denied that Mr. Galt had threatened the House and said it was Mr. Holton who threatened when he declared that the Government dared not advise a dissolution. The Government were prepared to permit events to develope themselves. [Laughter.] He went on to attack Mr. Holton by declaring that the country had not benefited by that gentleman's carrying out any practical idea while in office.

Mr. McGiverin, after some remarks in reply to Mr. Simpson, who, he said, had entirely failed to refute any statement of the member for Chateauguay, proceeded to enter at some length into a comparison of the administrative acts and policy of the present and the late Administrations, enumerated a number of the corrupt proceedings of the men now in power, when formerly in office, and contrasted the state of the finances when they left office in 1862, with the state into which they had been brought by the late Administration. He gave figures taken from the public accounts, to show the reductions of the public expenditure effected by the late Government, and mentioned various administrative acts for which they deserved credit. For the course they had pursued with reference to the York Roads, the Whitby Road and Harbor, the Hamilton and Port Dover, &c., they deserved the thanks of the House and country. He went on to examine the propositions contained in Galt's budget, and condemned his scheme for imposing stamp duties in a partial manner, and showed what a falling off it was from the large scheme Mr. Galt proposed in 1862, when he wished to impose stamp duties that would have yielded nearly a million of dollars. He referred to Mr. Buchanan's large promises at Hamilton, and said he found that an additional charge of $1600 had been placed on the revenue by the recent appointment in that city of Mr. Richards.

Mr. Cartier—No Dickey—ha! ha!

Mr. McGiverin asked if this was the first instalment of Mr. Buchanan's promises that Hamilton would get the Burlington Canal and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. He would sit down for an answer.

Mr. Buchanan, after waiting a minute or two, rose and exclaimed—Scandalous! Scandalous! [Great laughter.]

Mr. McGiverin said he did not quite understand the President of the Council. He supposed he meant it was scandalous. His colleague would not allow him to explain.—[Laughter.]

Mr. A. A. Dorion moved, in amendment to the main motion, that the Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved that this House regrets that although it is deemed necessary to maintain the public credit to impose new taxes in order to meet the public expenditure, His Excellency the Governor General has been advised to sanction measures for the purpose of reducing the canal tolls without obtaining any corresponding advantage.

(CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

THE AMERICAN WAR.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from the headquarters of the fifth army corps, on the 8th inst., says:—

The work of war still goes on. The corps has just again been heavily engaged to-day. The closest and severest contest of the day has only just ended. Our column marched all night. It was the last to leave the entrenchments where the battles of the wilderness were fought; and first in the fight there was first also in the light here.

Taking the Brook road, by way of Todd's tavern, and moving separate from trains, our march was unobstructed and rapid. It was not known, of course, where we would meet the enemy. A rumor prevailed that only Ewell's corps was staying behind, and that the rest of the rebel army were hurrying, with all possible speed, to resist the advance of General Butler's forces on Richmond. The day's events developed a different state of affairs

There had been a cavalry fight in front of us, and a report came to General Warren that only cavalry and some artillery had been seen, and prisoners said there was no infantry near us. The result showed this statement to be incorrect.

Advancing from Todd's tavern, on the road to Spottsylvania Court House, four regiments of Gen. Bartlett's brigade, of General Griffin's division—the first Michigan, 44th New York, 83rd Pennsylvania, and 18th Massachusetts regiments—were sent ahead as skirmishers.

As we passed down the road shells were hurried at us with great rapidity. General Warren and staff were advancing down the same road. Gen Warren had his horse disabled by a piece of shell. Lieut Col Locke, his assistant adjutant general, was hit in the cheek by a fragment of shell, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. The General and staff, however, marched on, regardless of the dangerous missiles falling about them furiously and fast. Several casualties occurred among the troops by the shelling.

THE ENEMY FALLING BACK.

As we advanced the enemy fell back, making only slight resistance. Reaching what is called Allsop's farm, we came into a clearing of about a hundred acres, and triangular in form. The rebel artillery had been stationed in this clearing. To the rear of the clearing is Ny Run, a small stream, affording no obstacle to the advancing troops. The woods are a mixture of pine, cedar and oak, but not so dense as the scene of our late battles.—The wooded ground rises beyond the Run, and is ridgy. At the opening into the clearing the road forks, both leading to Spottsylvania Court House, some three miles distant from this point.

The battle line as formed comprised Gen. Griffin's division on the right, and General Robinson's on the left.

The enemy's artillery was now located in a small clearing on the ridge fronting us. Capt. Martins, Company C, Third Massachusetts Battery, and Lieutenant Bittenhouse, Co. D, Fifth United States Artillery, were stationed on the right fork of the road, and commanding the rebel batteries. They sent back counter-shells.

THE DAY'S WORK COMMENCED.

The line of battle advanced through the clearing. Having driven the enemy up to this point two miles into the wood fronting us, our forces pushed them; and now began the serious opening of the day's work. Our troops ran into three lines of the enemy, the last behind earthworks. Two corps of the enemy—Ewell's and Longstreet's—as was afterwards ascertained, were awaiting us.—The fight was terrible. The remaining divisions of the corps—General Crawford's and General Wadsworth's, the latter now commanded by Gen. Cutler—were hurled forward rapidly. The fight became general, and lasted for hours.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS.

Our troops behaved magnificently, keeping at bay more than treble their number. It will be understood that the remaining corps of the army, which had taken the road by way of Chancellorsville for this point, were still behind. It would not do to be driven back, and our men fought with a desperation, showing not only their usual firm courage, but fullest appreciation of the position of affairs and the importance of holding their ground. This opening fight commenced about 8 a. m. In the afternoon there was a succession of other battles, the Fifth still being engaged. Just before night one brigade of the Sixth corps went to the assistance of the corps, and, with this exception, the Fifth did all the day's fighting.

THE CLOSING STRUGGLE.

The closing struggle of the day was, if any thing, more desperate than the one of the morning. The fiercest effort was made by the enemy to drive us back and get on our flanks; but the coolness and courage of our men repelled every effort.

VICTORY, BUT AT GREAT COST.

We have beaten the enemy, but it has been a most costly victory.

Our losses are set down at 1,300—killed, missing and wounded. To night our division is commanded by a colonel. Brigades have lost their commanders, and I know of one regiment—the 4th Michigan—that is commanded by a first lieutenant.

FURIOUS BATTLE OF TUESDAY.

THE FEDERAL LOSS 40,000.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, May 11, 8, A. M.

At half past one o'clock yesterday the most desperate of all the battles yet fought was commenced. It continued up to nearly eight o'clock. In dogged stubbornness, Waterloo and Solferino pale before the terrific onslaught of Tuesday afternoon on the banks of the Po. Two divisions of Burnside's corps held the right, the 5th and 6th corps the centre, and the 2nd corps the left. Our line stretched six miles on the northeast bank of the Po, the rebels occupying the southwest bank and the village of Spottsylvania.

At two our artillery gained a good range, and poured shot and shell, grape and canister into their ranks, as they, with frantic recklessness of life, charged forward upon our infantry lines. The enemy used but little artillery in reply. Prisoners state that they were deficient in ammunition and could not.

The impression prevailed at headquarters during the fore part of the day that Ewell's corps had left for Richmond on Monday. All prisoners taken were from Longstreet's and Hill's corps, but before yesterday's battle closed, Ewell returned, if he had left, as is probable, and Gen Lee's entire army and our whole force pitted for three hours at a hand to hand struggle without a parallel in history.

Gen Grant and Gen Meade were in the saddle constantly, personally directing movements. It was arranged that the entire 9th corps should charge the enemy's right flank, but pending the severest onslaught made by Lee just before dark, it was discovered that he had advanced around our right flank and was moving down in dense columns for a last and after dark struggle to break through our lines and dash upon our supply trains, then known to be packed on the plank road to Fredericksburg.

This changed Gen Burnside's purpose and he securely held his ground and threatened the enemy's extreme right, while the 6th corps charged his right centre, and (at seven o'clock) drove him from his first line of rifle pits, capturing five guns and between two and three thousand prisoners.

The quick eyes of our chieftains, however, saw the rebel manœuvre. Our men were faced about, our trains all moved to the rear, new positions instantly secured for our artillery, and the enemy's expected coming patiently awaited during all the long hours of last night. No demonstrations were made, however, and except the occasional shouts of pickets, all was quiet up to 8 o'clock to-day, when I left.

It was believed that the enemy had suffered so severely that he could not in his crippled condition avail himself of the decided advantage he had gained. By others it was supposed he had attempted another fight, but as his communication with Richmond is believed to have been severed by Sheridan, and his flanks and rear constantly harrassed by our forces, he must surrender or kill his "last man" in battle as he seems determined in frantic rage to do.

In so horrible a strife it must not be supposed that we escape the severest punishment. Our losses in yesterday's fight were much greater than in any of the battles of the previous week. It is true there is a smaller per centage of killed in proportion to the number wounded than in any previous battle, and a very large number are but slightly wounded. Roads, fields, and woods are literally swarming with these suffering heroes, who have defied wounds and death that the nation might survive.

So necessary have been the marching and fighting, that many are being overcome with fatigue, and several have been sun-struck; yet never seen so cheerful, so resolute, and even exultant a body of men on any of the world's great battle fields. All honor to this sublime heroism, which so nobly welcomes death and wounds.

Rebel prisoners assert that Lee ordered all his wounded men able to hold a musket to take places in the ranks again for yesterday's battle.

Our wounded are being conveyed with all possible despatch to Fredericksburg, and thence, via Belle Plain, to Washington.

But for a tender regard for these disabled heroes, abandoned to their fate and burning up in the woods left on fire, (as the rebels also leave their dead unburied) many would see this have been thundering before the rebel capital; but we can afford to wait. Men who have faced musketry and cannon for a week, and fought better each succeeding day, are invincible; and they will soon win the complete triumph their valor so richly merits.

Time after time did they hurl back in disorder the solid massed columns of the foe, and if perchance they staggered with the shock, it was only for more superhuman energy to charge back upon him. The old guard at Waterloo pales before these men.

Our entire losses thus far in killed, wounded, missing, &c., must reach near 40,000.

We crossed the river Po on Tuesday, but withdrew. We charged across it again last night, after the enemy had weakened his right in order to mass all his force on our right.

Thus far we have not lost a gun since the second day at the Wilderness, nor a single wagon, since the campaign opened.

Local Summary.

M. E.—Your article will appear in our next issue.

☞ The steamer Canadian started on her first coasting trip to-day. Success to her.

☞ Mr Wm Logan, we are glad to learn, has commenced rebuilding his woollen factory, and will be prepared for work in June.

☞ The people of Lucknow intend to get up a most edifying celebration programme for the 24th.

☞ Bayfield will not be behind, the bill of fare being very rare, and if the day is fine there'll be a regular shine.

WOUNDED.—James Clegg and Robt. Gibbons, formerly of this office, were slightly wounded in the late battle of the Wilderness and are now in Washington.

☞ At the Owen Sound Assizes S. L. M. Lake was tried for the murder of Seth Barnes in December last. Verdict, "not guilty." Defended by R. A. Harrison.

The Chancery Court opened on Friday. The list of causes was published in our last issue.

FIRE.—The residence of Mr. Francis Walker, Kincardine, was burned on Sunday morning. Partially insured.

THEFT.—Some scoundrel broke into the shop of Mr. Collins Thursday night and stole several pairs of shoes. Why cannot steps be taken to bring the depredators to justice?

ACCIDENT.—The schr Merritt, on entering port on Tuesday last ran into the sir Canadian inflicting damage, we are sorry to say, to the extent of several hundred dollars.

☞ On the afternoon of Friday, the 6th inst., at Carronbrook, a man, name unknown, was killed by jumping off a freight train while in motion.

☞ The Bill introduced by Mr. Dickson to void the Proclamation declaring Walkerton the County Town of Bruce, was read a second time on the 9th.

☞ The ladies of Zion Church, five miles from Goderich, will give a Tea Meeting on Friday next at 5 o'clock, p. m. The proceeds to be appropriated towards a testimonial to the Rev. N. F. English. We hope to see a large attendance.

The Bruce *Review* says:—"Cattle are dying off in great numbers in this neighborhood. Some farmers have lost as many as 8 and 9 head this spring, owing, no doubt, in the great majority of cases, to their not receiving proper treatment.—Farmers and others owning cattle should profit from the practical lesson some are now learning."

☞ The people of Stratford are ornamenting their public square by planting out trees, shrubs, &c. When will we follow suit in Goderich.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—We understand that arrangements are being made for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday in Goderich, but what the nature of the proceedings will be or under whose auspices they are to be carried out we cannot say. A number of the Saginaw people will probably be over on the occasion.

☞ HARPER for June is received from Mr. Moorhouse. It contains an interesting account of the Coolie trade, as carried on by *New York* men, Wine making in California, the opening chapters of Dickens' new story, "Our Mutual Friend," with a portrait of the author, and a great variety of other matter.

GODERICH MARKET FEES.—The Goderich Market Fees were sold last week for $1015, being $110 in excess of last year, and $500 less than Stratford. This is a good criterion of the business done in the two towns. The new town of Stratford is fast leaving the old town of Goderich in the shade.—*Stratford Examiner.*

☞ The Kincardine 'Review', says an exchange, complains that the harbor at that place has become so shallow that propellers cannot load at the wharf. It is the same with the other harbors on that side of Lake Huron.

*** Not exactly; any vessel navigating the Lakes can find ample accommodation in Goderich Harbor. We trust it will not be long until the harbors of the sister county are in as good a state.—Ed S.

☞ No. of Pkgs of various Goods shipped on the Steamer Huron in transit for Saginaw since opening of the navigation:—56 bales 350 barrels, 45 cases, 756 boxes, 22 kegs, 68 chests, 75 coils, 7 hhds, 14 crates, 50 casks, 31 pumps, 1 Engine, 439 bdls, 47 rolls, 60 pkgs H H Goods.

Goderich, 11th May, 1864.

THEFT EXTRAORDINARY.—On Saturday night last some wretch entered the garden of Mr. W. T. Cox and stole from it a lot of choice Dwarf Pear trees, which were three years old, having been planted out last Spring. The trees were torn up by the roots and carried off bodily. Every amateur gardener will agree with us that this is one of the meanest, dirtiest, shabbiest cases of theft on record. Our town is infested by a gang of midnight pilferers who will work an incalculable amount of mischief if they are not hunted up and brought to justly merited punishment.

☞ THE NEW ARRANGEMENT.—The Railway men are waking up in earnest.—By reference to the new time-table it will be seen that the accommodation for local travel is doubled. The accommodation train arrives in Goderich at 10.40 a. m. and departs at 5 p. m., thus enabling parties to run up from as far as Stratford, transact business and return home the same evening. The benefits of the change are quite evident already, and will become more so as the season advances. We trust and believe that this boon will be as advantageous to the Company as it is to the local travelling community.

CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1864.

The condition of the Fall Wheat in this section is very unequal. In some situations it was badly frozen out, while on low soils it has suffered from the extreme wet of the past month. Wherever the ground was well prepared and THOROUGHLY DRAINED the prospect is good.—Under draining is the great desideratum in this County just now for both Fall and Spring grain. Our farmers must be cured painfully convinced of the necessity for a sweeping Drainage Reform. If the present magnificent weather holds out the Spring crop will soon be in the ground, and late as the season is vegetation will be very rapid. The prospect of a fair crop of fruit near the Lake is very good. How it is farther back in the country we cannot say from actual observation. On the whole, we think it would be very wrong to despair on account of the lateness of the season. As a general thing the largest crops ever grown in this section followed late Springs.

DEPARTURE OF REV. N. F. ENGLISH.

At an adjourned meeting of the Quarterly Board of the Wesleyan Church of this town, held on Monday the 16th inst., it was

Moved by Mr. W. T. C