Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1865. [VOL. XVIII.—NO 10.

Business Directory.

P. A. McDougall
CAN BE CONSULTED UP TO 10 A.M., at his residence on North Street, next door South of the residence of Rev. Mr. Elwood. 10:1

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C. W. 13:40-1y

Thos. F. McLean, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., (Late House Surgeon, Kingston Hospital).—OFFICE—At Arthur's Boarding House, [sw60w9] Goderich, C. W.

Dr. Cole,
LATE OF STANLEY—CLINTON, HURON Road. (Mr. Thwaites's former Store July 1, '62.

DR. A. WORTHINGTON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., will attend, particularly, to diseases of and surgical operations upon the eye.
MOWICK VILLAGE, Dec. 15, 1862. [w47-1y

Ira Lewis,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-Law, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office a Court House. v14n40

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C. W.

J. S. Sinclair,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office, over the Store of J. V. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

Henry McDermot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Notaries Public, &c., West Street, Goderich. 10:1

John Davison,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c Office, Market Square, Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

Leitroy & Patterson,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office McKay's corner, West Street, Goderich. 9:42

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—on the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

William T. Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C. W.—Office, over H. Gardiner & Co's Hardware Store. v15n29

Money to Lend on Real Property.

Shade Gooding,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., GODERICH, C. W.—OFFICE: Up Stairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Glasgow House.

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK.
ISAAC V. TOMS. LEWIS C. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

B. L. Doyle,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c. OFFICE Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C. W. v15wn51y

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Clinton.
☞ Also—a few doors north of the Post Office.
MONEY TO LEND.

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, C. W. v16n15yly

Frederick Proudfoot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. Southampton, C. W. Bruce. [w12-6m*

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. v15n3

A. Bay,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND Civil Engineer, Clinton. July 1, '61.

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine 11:

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. ☞ Office at the Huron Auction Mart, King Street, Goderich. [sw v1n7lyly

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Sales CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m to 4 p.m. 81:10

THOMSON & HAZLEHURST,
(LATE SMAILL & THOMSON,)
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Cameron's Block, Kingston St., Goderich;
And next Door to Strong's Hotel
SEAFORTH.
SALES of Household Goods, Horses, Waggons, &c at the mart, every Saturday at noon. Particular attention paid to the Sale of Bankrupt Stock, Farm Stock, &c. Cash advanced on goods sent on Commission. Goods appraised, debts collected, landlord's warrants executed, mortgages foreclosed, houses rented. Division Court Business attended to. Sales at the Branch Auction Mart, Seaforth, every Thursday.
County Sales attended to on reasonable terms
Goderich, July 12th, 1864. w22-1yr

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr$o

Alex. Findley,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and BRUCE. Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bodwin P.O. w50-1yr$o

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broad way, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 9:9

Peter M'Rae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C. W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y$o8x

NEW MARBLE WORKS
Main Street, Exeter.
D. & A. M'CONNELL.

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, Posts, &c., of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice, and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash.
ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO
Designs of Monuments &c. may be seen at the shop.
Exeter, October 1st, 1864. w12-1y

Business Directory.

John Kaine,
COMMISSIONER IN THE COURT OF Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c. A Registry kept of Farm and Town Lots for Sale; parties having lots for sale, or desiring to purchase will please send full particulars.
Dungannon, Feb. 20, 1857. 9:9

JOHN BRETT,
Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Copper Smith,
EGMONDVILLE, C. W.
Stoves, Cultivators, &c., for Sale.
Repairing Done at Short Notice.

MARINE INSURANCE.
British American Insurance Co
OF TORONTO,
Marine Department.
GEORGE RUMBALL, Agent.
Goderich, April 25th, 1865 w13tf

British American Assurance Co.
FIRE & MARINE.
JOHN ESSON Agent.
Bayfield, C. W., April 16, 1865. w12

D. Wilson Ross, B. A.,
BARRISTER—ATTORNEY—AT—LAW, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Notary Public, General Land Agent, &c., &c., Kincardine, County Bruce. v18 w12-1y

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v15n10viy

DAYS' HOTEL,
WROXETER
IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one travelling to
Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,
or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.
ICE ALWAYS ON HAND
FOR HIS
Trout-Fishing Friends!
THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF
A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET!
CHARLES DAYS,
w46-1. Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C.W
JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice 14-7

GODERICH
CABINET WAREHOUSE

(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
SUCH AS
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Woolseated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of
Home Manufacture and Imported!!
D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.
☞ Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863 w27

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE!
AND
MADE TO ORDER,
BY
J. C. M'INTOSH.
Opposite the Market.
☞ All kinds of repairing done on most reasonable terms. ☜
Goderich, August 2n 1864. sw94

FOR SALE.
LOTS 13, 67, to 13, 77, near the RAILWAY STATION, Goderich, for $150 each,
At Five Years Credit,
or longer if required. Apply to
M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich April 8th, 1864. sw62w11

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.
1000 Acres in One Block,
LARGELY IMPROVED and conveniently situated along the bank of the River Maitland, opposite the Town of Goderich and the Goderich Station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, C. W.
Apply if by letter postpaid, to
J. B. GORDON, ESQ, Solicitor, Goderich C.
w49

STEAM ENGINE
AND
BOILER!
FOR SALE
UPON CREDIT
Apply to W. E. GRACE.
Goderich, Nov. 7th, 1864. w41sw19

Business Directory.

INSURANCE.
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, British America Assurance Company; Head Offices, Toronto. Marine, Fire and Life Insurances effected on favorable terms.
☞ Office in Mr. J. B. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agt.
Goderich, Nov. 24, 1860

ROYAL
Insurance Comp'ny
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000.
Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000.
FIRE Insurances effected at the LOWEST RATES consistent with safety.
Life Insurance—Ample Security.
LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.
Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors
CHARLES FLETCHER, Agent.
Goderich, May, 1864. w15

North British and Mercantile
Insurance Co.,
Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agent.
Goderich, October 13, 1863. sw12-1yr

Money to Lend,
ON very reasonable terms. Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block.
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50-1yr

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £2,000,000. Stg.; Accumulated Fund, $5,671,72c.
Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.
A. M. ROSS, Agent.
Goderich, July 1st, 1859 v12n21

GODERICH
MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN
Monuments, Head-stones

Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
Ohio Free Stone Kept on hand for Building purposes

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES
At H. GARDINER & Co's
Market Square, Goderich.
May 13th, 1864.

ISAAC FREDRICK
REMOVED
TO F. NITSCHES' OLD STAND.

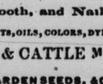
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER
WEST ST., GODERICH,
Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery.
ALL KINDS OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.
In the best Style & Warranted.
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented or not, money refunded.
Goderich July 27th, 1864. w16n31

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

F. JORDAN,
(Successor to R. B. Reynolds)
Medical Hall,
Court-House Square, Goderich,
DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
Dealer in, and Importer of
GENUINE DRUGS
Chemicals, Perfumery,
Hair Tooth, and Nail Brushes!!
PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYE STUFFS,
HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES
GARDEN SEEDS, &C., &C.
Orders from Medical men punctually attended to at Lowest Trade Prices.
N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully dispensed.
Goderich, Jan. 10, 1858. 49

LIGHT! LIGHT LIGHT!
ROCK & COAL OILS,
Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.
For Sale by
F. JORDAN.
Goderich, Jan. 17, 1859. 50

GODERICH & CHICAGO.

The Staunch Propeller
NIAGARA!
WILL make weekly trips between Goderich and Chicago during the season of navigation in connection with the
Grand Trunk R. R.
FOR PLACES EAST, AND
Steamer Huron!
For Saginaw, For freight or passage apply to
G. RUMBALL, Agent.
Goderich April 25, 1865. w13tf

Poetry.

Written for the Signal.

THE "VISION."*

"What of the Vision, thou false Sea?"
What of the Vision, tell to me!
That dared thy placid-looking breast
When thy waters were at rest.
What of the Vision, that spread her wing,
Over thy waste?—"that tiny thing;"
The man and boy, that lonely few,
And dog, that did make up the crew.
What of the boat, thou moaning wave?
That sadly sighs in every lave:
Thou roll'st along the boundless shore.
Are they deep in thy caverns? are they no
My boy looks up in my tearful eye, [more?
And says, "Oh mother, mother, why
Does not father and brother come
Back to our fond and happy home!"
And I turn from his gaze, for I dare not tell
Him the truth that I feel and know so well,
That they are sleeping deep in the ocean's bed,
In the grave of the countless, numberless dead;
But my bleeding soul thou must weep and moan
Till we meet again in our Heavenly home.
But oh, what of the Vision, thou treach'rous deep?
Hast thy hurricane minstrelsy lull'd them to sleep?

* The "Vision" was the name of a small craft of only 15 tons, that started from this country for Europe about 12 months past, and has not been since heard of.

THE BISHOP OF HURON IN PARIS.—The following extract of a letter dated Paris, France, April 1st, received by one of the subscribers of the Toronto Wachman, from a friend of his, at present residing in that country, will interest many of our readers: "By the by, the Bishop of Huron preached in our English church here in Paris, on Sunday last, in behalf of the Huron College, the day was rather wet but, there were 600 or 700 francs collected (between $120 and $140). On the following Tuesday I went to a reception at Lady Harriet Cooper's and the Bishop of Huron and Archdeacon Helmuth related some touching tales about the conversion of several red indians, which interested me exceedingly. About 700 francs more were collected in the drawing-room, for the college."

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS.—A Washington correspondent to the New York Tribune of Monday says:—"The joint American and British Commission for the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson's Bay Co. and Puget Sound Agricultural Co., have now got the respective amounts claimed by each finally submitted. The Bay Company's claims foot up about $4,000,000. The Agricultural Co., $1,100,000."

☞ The remains of an ancient city have been discovered in the department of Osorno, south of Chili, supposed to be either the rich mining city of Ponzuelos or that of Los Cesares, also fabulous for its wealth. Whatever city it may have been, the discovery will doubtless attract attention, from the well known fact that the majority of such settlements were founded in the vicinity of wealthy mines.

PUNCH ON DUNKIN.—*Punch* says:—The failure of the Canadian Dunkin's attempt at dictating the drink of his neighbours may serve to show our English donkeys, who pester the Legislature with the demand of a Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Law, how much they would accomplish even if they obtained an Act of Parliament for the purpose of ruining the publican, robbing the poor man of his beer, and creating a vast deficit in the revenue. Let us hear no more of their officious nonsense, and let it be understood that the regulation of other people's habits is henceforth to be confined to tailors and dressmakers.

European News.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

PORT AU BASQUE, May 6, Via CALAIS, May 7.

The Canadian screw steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 27th, via Londonderry on the 28th, passed this point 2:30 this afternoon, *en route* to Quebec. She has 35 cabin and 426 steerage passengers. All well.

In the English House of Lords, on Thursday night, Earl Russell, and in the House of Commons, Sir George Grey, on behalf of Lord Palmerston, gave notice that they would on the 1st of May, move an address to the Queen, expressing sorrow and indignation at the assassination of President Lincoln, and praying her to convey that expression of feeling to the American Government. Two great meetings were held in Liverpool, which, after appropriate speeches had been delivered, adopted unanimously resolutions, expressive of their horror and deep sorrow at the assassination. The commercial bodies of London adopted similar resolutions, and likewise the official bodies in various towns and Provinces. The Americans in London assembled in Grosvenor Hotel, at the invitation of Mr. F. Wood. The meeting adjourned till the 1st of May, when Minister Adams will preside at a mass meeting of Americans in St. James Hall.

Mr. Gladstone has made his financial statement in the House of Commons. It shows a surplus of nearly four million pounds st'g. He proposes to take 2d off the income tax 6d off the tea duty, to reduce the fire insurance duty 1s 6d, and other minor changes. The newspapers generally approve of the scheme. The Italian Chamber of Deputies adopted an address expressing grief at President Lincoln's assassination. The Chamber was draped in his honour. A Paris letter states that the most profound and universal regret and indignation is expressed there at the assassination. Mr. Mason (rebel.) in a letter to the Index, repudiates the crime on behalf of the rebel States.

The news by the "Nova Scotian" of the assassination of President Lincoln and Sec'y Seward was published throughout England on the 26th ult., and created a most profound sensation. "The strongest feelings of sympathy, indignation, and horror were universally expressed. There was but one voice throughout the country, and those who sympathized with the cause of the South evinced quite as much indignation as the warmest friends of the North. In all places it was the all pervading topic, and caused almost a total suspension of business particularly in Liverpool and Manchester. In London consols fell nearly 1 per cent, but slightly recovered afterward; 5 20's fell to 58 to 60 ex coupon; Ill C shares to 68 to 69, and Erie to 41¼.—There was a slight rally next day. The cotton market was quite unsettled, and most of the holders withdrew their stocks. Prices were about ¼d higher.

On Wednesday there was only a dav session of Parliament. The attendance was very slim, only about 60 members being present. They all signed the following address, which was presented the same evening to Mr. Adams:—"We the undersigned members of the House of Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event, to the American Minister now in London, as well as to declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which we trust will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom and peaceful relations with this and every other country."

The Times, of the 27th, says:—This evening it may be expected that the leaders of the great parties in the House of Commons will take the opportunity of expressing, in the name of the nation, the horror which is everywhere felt at the crime, and as assuring the American people that whatever difference of opinion may exist in this country as to the present war, there is but one feeling of sympathy with them at the loss of an honest and high minded magistrate.

The London and provincial journals alike describe the intense excitement which the news created, and all unite in warm eulogiums upon Mr. Lincoln, and bitter denunciations of the assassination. The Paris and continental journals also contain articles on the subject. The scene on Change at Liverpool will not soon be forgotten. The excitement has rarely if ever been exceeded. Later in the day a request was sent to the Mayor to call a public meeting to express the sorrow and indignation of the people. Hundreds signed it, and the Mayor issued his proclamation for a meeting at St. George's Hall on the afternoon of the 27th, to be adjourned to the evening of the same day, that the working classes may likewise have an opportunity of attending.

The flags on the Town Hall and other buildings, and the shipping at Liverpool, were displayed at half mast. All American resident in London, the Union and Emancipation Society and the people of Manchester, Birmingham, &c., were to meet on the 27th to express their sentiments. The Liverpool Post, of the 27th, is printed with the columns in mourning. The Times says that nothing in political history can be remembered that has ever drawn forth a more unanimous feeling than this news. Personally, President Lincoln enjoyed the kind regards of every one in England. The extent to which his influence was estimated in upholding amicably the relations between England and the United States, has been shown by a fall of unusual severity in all classes of securities. The Times editorially says that the news will be received throughout Europe with a sorrow as sincere and profound as it awoke even in the United States. Mr Lincoln's perfect honesty speedily became apparent, and Englishmen learned to respect him. It also says:—"Unjust as we believe it to be, the Confederate cause will not escape the dishonour cast upon it by these wanton murders."

The Daily News says that Mr. Lincoln has not fallen in the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest and humble heart; but his task was accomplished and the battle of his life was won, and in all time to come, among all who think of manhood more than rank, the name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in reverence and love.—The News then continues:—"We will not, without further and overwhelming proof, lay the charge of this horrible conspiracy to the leaders or abettors of the South."

The Star pays a warm tribute to Mr Lincoln, and eulogises his steadfast policy of peace, in spite of all provocations towards England. It also expresses great confidence that the North, even in its hour of just indignation, will bear itself with that magnanimous clemency which thus far has attended its triumph.

The Daily Telegraph says:—From vulgar corruption, from factious hatred, from meanest jealousy this great ruler was wholly free. At last came what seemed to be the fruition of his labour, the reward of his patience and courage. He entered Richmond as a conqueror, but he launched no decree of proscription against the South; for the fight appeared to him to be over, and it was not in his large heart to bear malice against a beaten foe. He spoke very kindly of General Lee, says Secretary Stanton; and on that same night that he pleaded for mercy and for peace a villain killed him. Not for Lincoln himself can the end be considered as unhappy. Much uneasiness was evinced in regard to the assassination of President Lincoln, from the fact that Andrew Johnson would take his place, and unavoidable deductions were drawn from his conduct at the inauguration ceremonies at Washington on the 4th of March, and also from the tenor of his various speeches.

The London Times suggests that Mr. Johnson should resign voluntarily, or in case of his failing to do so, that public opinion should be so expressed in regard to him as to lead him to resign.

The Daily News says that it has made careful enquiries, and is assured on reliable authority that the incident so regretable which occurred at his installation as Vice President cannot without injustice be taken to represent Mr. Johnson's character, as those who know him well describe him as a man of real capacity and temperate habits.

The Daily News adds:—We must wait a while before we pass judgment upon him.

The failure of Messrs. Max, of London, large dealers in American securities, was announced on the 26th ult. Their liabilities are stated at $15,000.

Letters of condolence from the Emperor and Prince Napoleon to the family of the late Mr. Cobden are published.

Death of the Heir to the Russian Throne.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24—noon.

A telegram has just been received here from Nice, announcing the death of the Czarewitch, which took place early this morning.

NICHOLAS ALEXANDROWITCH.

The untimely decease of the young Czarewitch will not only throw a great empire into mourning, but will call forth regret and pity wherever the news is heard. In the first freshness of youth, betrothed to a Princess whose qualities promised him every happiness, with a throne for an heritage, and the half of two continents as a dominion, he has died at the early age of twenty-one years. Nicholas Alexandrowitch was born on the 8th (20th) of September, 1843, and was named after his grandfather, then the most powerful sovereign on the world, and arbiter of Central and Eastern Europe. His short life has been divided into two periods by a great war and by a social and political revolution. His earliest lessons were those which every Russian prince or noble was taught during the reign of the late Czar. An iron rule at home, an high handed and domineering policy abroad, both founded in a belief in the irresistability of the imperial power, must have filled the delicate child with strange notions of the destinies to which he was called. But he had grown from boyhood to manhood under milder auspices. Russia, worsted in a contest with Europe, has been engaged for the last ten years in effecting those internal reforms which Nicholas despised, but which a wiser, because a more humane policy has now accepted. In his father's court he had all the advantages which able and zealous instructors could confer, and might have learnt the art of government by watching his country while passing through the most momentous change in its annals.—To his temperament the new state of things would have been more fitting to wield the power with which his grandfather loved to face Europe, with his hand on his sword, ready to throw it into the balance whenever any one dared to measure rights with him.—But such an Emperor as his father is, the young Nicholas might have been.

Assassination of the Sec'y of the Russian Legation at Paris.

PARIS, April 25.

Yesterday, at 3 p. m., a stranger presented himself at the Russian embassy, demanding to speak with the Secretary of Legation. Almost immediately after his entrance a noise was heard, and the secretary was found covered with blood, having received five stabs from a dagger. The murderer fled, but was stopped, when he wounded two other persons before he was arrested. The Secretary is reported to be dead.

The Paris evening papers state that the name of the person who attempted to assassinate M. Balch, Attache of the Russian Embassy, is Nikitenko, and that he was formerly a sub-lieutenant in the Russian army. His object is said to have been to ask assistance of M. Balch. The latter, it is added, is not dead, and Dr. Nelaton hopes to be able to save his life.

The Road Murder.

In June, 1860, a little boy named Francis Saville Hunt was barbarously murdered at Road in Wiltshire. The murdered was never discovered, although Constance Kent, the daughter of Mr. Kent, one of Her Majesty's Sub-Inspectors of Factories was accused, and afterwards the nurse—Elizabeth Gough—but both were discharged for want of evidence. Many circumstances have contributed to the history of the case, to give it notoriety, and probably for six months no murder was ever so much discussed by the public. At last it was forgotten, but there remained in the minds of the authorities who had to deal with the case, an impression that Constance Kent was the murderer. Not so with the public in the neighbourhood of the tragedy. They would have it that Mr. Kent had murdered his own son—a little fellow only four years old. So much odium accumulated that Mr. Kent was compelled to leave Wiltshire and remove to Wales. Meanwhile Elizebeth Gough, the nurse, married a farmer and emigrated to Australia. Constance Kent, leaving her family, had traveled on the continent, and eventually become an inmate of a Home for Ladies at Brighton connection with St. Paul's Church, where the teachings are very high indeed. Miss Kent made a statement to the Rev. Mr. Wagner and he recommended her to make a confession. This Constance Kent did on Tuesday before the chief magistrate of Bow street, who frequently warned her of the solemn consequences of what she was doing. She persisted, however, in saying that she alone and unaided murdered her half brother Francis Saville Kent, and was sent to Trowbridge where she was brought before the magistrates by whom she has been remanded for a week. —*Leader.*

CONSTANCE KENT IN COURT.—About half-past twelve o'clock Miss Constance Kent was brought into court, amidst the hushed silence of those present. She was attired in deep black, and walked into the dock with a firm step. She was accompanied by Miss Green, who was allowed to occupy a seat near her in the dock. Although Miss Kent wore a thick veil, her countenance could be seen very plainly, and those who remembered Miss Constance Kent as the slender girl of sixteen, could scarcely recognise the same person in the robust and healthful form of Miss Constance Kent of twenty-one. She had wonderfully changed, and in five years had grown into womanhood, and seemed the very picture of health and good living. Her conduct in the dock was at first marked with great composure, and her replies to the questions addressed to her by the clerk to the magistrates were given in a clear and firm tone of voice; when, however, Inspector Williamson was giving his evidence, and read out her written confession of the murder of her brother, she could no longer restrain her feelings, and bursting into a flood of tears, she sank into her seat and buried her face in a handkerchief on the breast of Miss Green. Her sobs were loud and bitter, and, as may be well imagined, this scene created no little sensation and excitement in the crowded court. Miss Green, who had at first assumed an almost masculine sternness, could not remain unconcerned when this event took place, and she, too, indulged in a copious flow of tears. Ultimately, Miss Kent regained her composure, and nothing afterwards occurred to outwardly mark her sense of the awful position in which she is placed.

United States.

CHATTANOOGA, May 9.—Jeff. Davis was at Powelton, Hancock county, Ga., last Friday night. Gen. Wilson has printed handbills announcing the reward for his capture, and scattered them threw the country.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A special despatch to the New York Times says that the capture of Jeff. Davis is now looked upon by the military authorities as certain. In addition to the particulars of his whereabouts telegraphed last night, it is now known that Davis and the two brigades of cavalry with Hill are so completely enveloped by Stoneman, Wilson and Grierson, that escape is impossible, except as a disguised and solitary fugitive. The latest intelligence renders it probable that Grierson, who commands the cavalry under Gen. Canby, will succeed in capturing Davis in his flight across Alabama.

The march of the homeward-bound armies continues with unabated vigor. Mead's veteran columns had hardly made their grand march thought the conquered capital of rebellion before the camp fires of Sherman's legion lighted up the banks of the James river. The advance of Meade's troops was to day in the vicinity of Louisa Court House, and is expected to encamp near Alexandria by Saturday night. Sherman's four corps are expected to pass through Richmond to-morrow, and they will press the army of the Potomac hard in the homeward march.

Sheridan's cavalry left Petersburg yesterday to move overland to Alexandria. The main part of the force will come to this vicinity, and probably undergo reorganization at once. One brigade of cavalry will be left at Lynchburg, another at Danville, and another at Petersburg, which will patrol the country, preserve order, and punish guerillas and outlaws.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The civil machinery is already being put into operation in Virginia. The State has just been divided into four districts, and the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a number of assessors and collectors.

The witnesses in the assassination case are panic stricken, fearing assassination in case they give their testimony. One of them yesterday made a verbal statement to the Secretary of War relative to the complicity of Thompson, Sanders and the rest, but positively refused to appear before the court unless assured that his name, residence and testimony should be suppressed and newspaper reporters be excluded from the court during the examination. This was conceded him but it is believed he has fled North in another panic.

AMERICAN FINANCES.—The Buffalo *Courier* says:—"Mr. Harrington, assistant secretary of the treasury, is about to proceed to Europe, and while absent will negotiate a foreign loan for five thousand million dollars, principal and interest payable abroad Under these circumstances it is expected that four per cent, which point it is expected the 5 20s will exceed. This loan may be placed at London or divided between that market and the continent. The proceeds of this loan will be used to pay the expenses of our European and Brazil squadrons and the foreign representatives, besides providing means to pay off the entire floating debt of the United States. The rate of four per cent. has been decided upon, with a view to establish a precedent upon which the whole remaining public debt may be finally funded."

Who's Who?

The New York "Journal of Commerce" says:—"Colonel Jacob Thompson was for several years a member of the United States Congress from Mississippi, and Secretary of the Interior Department during the greater part of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. He resigned when the State seceded, and on the inauguration of hostilities accepted military service. He was formerly two years in command of a regiment, and subsequently became Inspector General for the Department of Mississippi. For a year past he has served the Confederates in a diplomatic capacity.

Clement C. Clay was formerly Senetor in the United States Congress from Alabama, and, since the war, served in the Confederate Congress in a similar capacity, excepting the past ten months spent in Canada

"George N. Sanders, a noted politician and Naval Agent for the port of New York under Mr. Buchanan, is a native of Kentucky, and was a great friend of Senator Douglass. He entered into an agreement in 1863, to furnish the Confederate Government with 6 ironclads, to be built in England. Sanders made his way through the North to Canada, disguised as a Cornishman. The Confederate Government however annulled the contract with Mr. Sanders, who subsequently returned to Canada. He projected the peace negotiation which resulted in the issue of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, 'To whom it may concern.'

"Beverly Tucker is a Virginian, published the Sentinel in Washington in 1850, and was Consul to Liverpool from 1856 to 1860.

"W. C. Cleary, secretary of Mr. Clay, is from Harrison co., Ky., and fled to the South in 1861. He was the leading Democratic member of the Kentucky legislature in the sessions of 1860 and 1861."

Complicity Denied.

TO ANDREW JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your proclamation is a living, burning lie, known to be such by yourself and all your surroundings—and all the hired perjurers in Christendom shall not deter us from exhibiting to the civilized world your hellish plot to murder our Christian President!

We recognize in many of our most distinguished generals men of honour, and we do not believe their associations even with you has so brutalized them as to prevent their doing justice to a public enemy under such grave charges. Be this as it may, we challenge you to select any nine of the 25 generals that we name, to form a courtmartial for our trial, to be convened at the United States Fort, at Rouse's Point, or any other place that you will not have the power to incite the mob to destroy us *en route*, viz.: Gens. Scott, Grant, Sherman, Meade, Rosecrans, Howard, Burnside, Hancock, Hooker, Schofield, Wright, Dix, Cadwallader, Emory, Blair, Pleasanton, Logan, Steele, Peck, Hatch, Franklin, Rodman, Alexander, Carr, Reynolds and Meagher;—the money that you have so prodigally offered to have the unoffending neutrality of a neighbouring state violated by the unwarrantable seizure of our persons to be paid over to defra the professional and other expenses of our trial, to the lawyers that we shall designate, and who are in no wise to be prejudiced, in our defence, our witnesses also to have the fullest protection, and upon our acquittal of the charges preferred against us in your proclamation, we are to be premitted to return under safe conduct.

In conclusion, we say we have no acquaintance whatever with Mr. Booth, or any of those alleged to have been engaged with him. We have never seen or had any knowledge in anywise of him or them, and *we has never written us a note, or sought an interview with us.*

GEORGE N. SANDERS.
BEVERLEY. TUCKER.

Montreal, May 4, 1865.

A Hard Story about Gen. Wade Hampton and his Father.

Young Wade Hampton was sent when a very young man to the West with a large sum of money to buy land. His father was very rich. When young Wade reached New Orleans, he had a desire to look at the pictures and see the sights. He went one evening to a gambling house, and was induced to play at a faro table. He was cleaned out, having lost twenty-five thousand dollars. He wrote to his father and confessed his folly and his loss. The old gentleman came on to New Orleans, and caused his son to point out the gambling house where he lost his money. Dropping in he looked at the play for a while and then threw down a purse upon the table. He lost, and the keeper emptied the purse of five hundred dollars in gold. He threw down another purse, and this time he was a winner. The keeper opened the purse and counting the gold was about to pay over the amount won, when Mr. Hampton remarked that he had not emptied it of all its contents. A little examination discovered in the purse a check for twenty-five thousand dollars, which had been so concealed that it would not fall out with the gold. The keeper of the bank made no objection to paying over the sum, which Mr. Hampton quietly put in his pocket and walked off. The next morning he handed the twenty five thousand dollars to his son, told him to be more careful of his money, never to gamble again, but go about his business and complete his purchase of land.—*Troy Whig.*

Reward for Jefferson Davis.

The New York Tribune expresses the opinion that there is doubtless "evidence in the bureau of military justice" of the character alluded to in the proclamation of President Johnson, offering the reward of $100,000 for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis, but "that evidence when traversed, sifted and scrutinized, may be found to consist of hearsay tales, and the ambitious outgivings of melodramatic villains of the Wilkes Booth genus." "The natural improbability of the charge is heightened almost to incredibility when we consider how all but impossible it was that the rebellion should derive any advantage from our president's death, or even from that of any half a dozen chiefs whom the assassins might kill"

THE COMING SUMMER.—Mr. Da Boulay, the well known weather prophet, has issued a pamphlet on the coming summer; in which he ventures some very interesting speculations on the influences of the atmosphere. The following is Mr. Du Boulay's rather dismal forecast for the coming summer:—It is not likely that many accustomed observers would consider the vernal equinoctial weather just passed through to be what is quite usual for the time. There may be some grounds for viewing it, in its main characteristics, as simply an exaggeration of the weather which prevailed about the same period of last year, thus implying for this year the same probable result as for the last, viz, general dryness and fineness in the weather and early maturity of crops, and some observers have already written to the author expressing these opinions. This is not, however, the light in which it is going to be viewed in this forecast. It was evidently a result of a great aerial movement in the higher regions of the atmosphere, passing over nearly all Europe, and affecting in diverse manners the lower atmosphere of the different countries of this portion of the world. The author must confess that he has had very great difficulty in coming to the conclusion as to the light it throws on the probable future, because he has never seen its real parallel before; but, though it may be safe to trim between two extreme conclusions, it will be right to speak, without fear, what is finally thought about it. It is considered to be significant of a summer remarkable for its extreme coldness, thereby throwing back the crops for their full time of maturing and housing into the usual period of the autumnal rains. The whole period of their growth will be probably rendered unkindly for them by the presence of unwonted cold, accompanied in the early portion of their growth by great dryness, and at a later period by much wet. Night frosts, also, and boisterous winds are contingencies, which certainly threaten danger, whether they come to pass or not. The whole season is likely to be rendered unkindly and blighting by cold, whether it is present at all times, or whether it comes as night frost, violently contrasting with the heat and sunshine of the day. A sort of season seems to promise that would not be kindly for anything, and therefore there can be but little use in proposing to discriminate the chances of different crops. What the growth of roots during autumn may be it is not attempted here to say; but in so cold a season, and the fore part of it dry also, the s