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, APRIL 27, 1865. [VOL. XVII.—NO 13

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. G. 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, Goderich, C. W. [sw60w9]

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 ear and surgical operations upon the eye. HOWICK 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

Lefroy & Patterson,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office Mc Vay'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. v13n29

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,

ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK. LEWIS T. MOORE. GEORGE S. TOMS. Goderich, August 27th, 1861. sw103w31

B. L. Doyle,

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c. OFFICE Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C. W. v15 w8oly

Cameron & Elwoods,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Goderich and Clinton. M. C. CAMERON, Goderich. J. Y. ELWOOD, Clinton. Office in Clinton—a few doors north of the Post Office. v12n47

William Fraser,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, Co. of Bruce. v10n1-1y

Frederick Proudfoot,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. Southampton, Co. Bruce. [w42-6m*

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 117

JAMES SMAILL,

ARCHITECT,

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Kingston Street, Goderich. [sw v1n7-1y

G. M. TRUEMAN

LAND AGENT, Market Square, Goderich. Sends CARTS every Wednesday from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. v13n10

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 left 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. w3-1yr$0

Alex. Findley,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and BRUCE. Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bodwin P. O. w50-1yr$0

John Campbell,

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

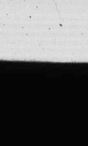
Peter M'Rae,

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C.W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y$0sx

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 Kane,

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

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH

B. WILSON, 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. v15n10v1y

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, Proprietor. w16-1.

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 Wood seated 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 O.C., 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

BLANK BOOKS

AND

BOOK-BINDING.

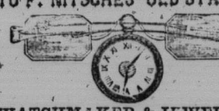
HAVING made arrangements with Mr. D. McGREGOR, Blank Book Maker and Manufacturing Stationer, (who has lately returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of Binding and other material), I am prepared to furnish Blank Books of all kinds, size and styles, with and without Printed Headings, at ten per cent cheaper than Toronto prices.

All kinds of Binding not giving satisfaction will be repaired free of charge. JOHN BUTLER. sw46w2]

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. v16n31

STEAM ENGINE

AND

BOILER!

FOR SALE

UPON CREDIT

Apply to W. E. GRACE. Goderich, Nov. 7th, 1864. w45sw19

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

MATT. ROBERTSON,

MANUFACTURER

OF ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE!

SUCH AS

Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads in endless variety, Wash-tops, Back Chairs, Mattresses, Center Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of

WOOD TURNING

Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY, in all its branches.

UNDERTAKING, &c., &c

Mr. R. respectfully invites an examination of his stock. Warranted to be made of the best material and workmanship, and at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine, and be satisfied before going elsewhere.

Cash paid for Hides and all kinds of Farmer's Produce in exchange.

Warerooms on Elgin Street. Goderich, March 24th, 1865. 8W:9

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, £2,000,000. Stock Accumulated Fund, $3,611,742.

Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above eight respectable Companies, & prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.

A. M. ROSS, Agent. Goderich, July 14th, 1859 v12n24

GODERICH

MARBLE WORKS,

W. C. TRELEAVEN

Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.

Headstones

Ohio Free Stone, Kept on hand for Building purposes

Such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash

GODERICH, C. W.

THE HAWLEY FARM!

2 MILES from Goderich on the Huron Road,

TO LET OR SELL.

The above farm will be let or sold on very reasonable terms. Apply to J. BLAKE, Huron Road. Goderich, March 6, 1865, w6tf

Insolvent Act of 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Hotel of James Johnston, Inn keeper in Bluevale village, in the County of Huron, on Monday, the 1st of May 1865, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Dated at Bluevale Village, the 15th of April, 1865. w12 2t HENRY C. PUGH.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES of Lot No. 32, East Lake Road, Hay.

FIRST-RATE LAND!

Terms easy, apply to DONALD SUTHERLAND, on the premises, or M. C. CAMERON, Goderich. Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14-tf

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

F. JORDAN,

(Successor to R. B. Reynolds)

Medical Hall,

Court-House Square, Goderich,

DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

Dealers, and Importers of

GENUINE DRUGS

Chemicals, Perfumery,

Hair Tooth, and Nail Brushes!!

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYESTUFFS,

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

DENTISTRY.

Dr. PHELPS,

SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, (successor to T. B. Montgomery,) Goderich, C. W.

Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store. January 13th, 1865. sw2-1yr

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

At H. GARDINER & Co's

Market Square, Goderich.

May 13th, 1864. w43

FOR SALE.

LOTS 8 and 9, range B, in the township of Stanley, $20 per acre; south 90 acres of lot 29, Lake Shore, Ashfield, $6 per acre; East 25 acres of south easterly quarter of lot 2 in the 9th con., W. D., Ashfield, $4 per acre; Westerly 40 acres of lot 61, con. 1, South of the Durham Road, township of Kincardine, 5 dollars per acre. Apply to THOS. WEATHERALD, w3-t Goderich.

Military School.

CANDIDATES for commissions in the Service Militia desirous of obtaining admission to either of the Schools of Military Instruction, are required to make application in writing for such purpose, through the Brigade Major of the division wherein they reside.

Applicants must state their age, residence, Post office address, and native country, and transmit, with their application, a certificate from a clergyman or magistrate in the locality where they live as to moral character.

W. POWELL, Lieut.-Col. D. A. Gen. M., U. C.

Adjutant General's Office, Quebec, March 4th, 1865. w7-3m

STORY & DAVIS

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Stoves, Ploughs and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the Stove Depot, West Street, Goderich.

COAL OIL,

Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags and Sheepskins taken in exchange. 4 49

Farm in Bosanquet

FOR SALE

OR TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale or to let lot 20, 12th con., township of Bosanquet, County of Lambton. The farm consists of

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

sixty of which are cleared, and situated near a station of the G. T. Railway. There is a LOG DWELLING HOUSE AND FRAME BARN on the lot.

WELL TIMBERED & WATER'D

For particulars apply to M. C. GORDON, Goderich P.O. Au ust 11th, 1864. w27tf

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. When he had scarcely reached the age of four years he lost his father, who died from the effects of an effort to save a friend from drowning. His mother was unable to afford her child any educational facilities whatever. He therefore never had the advantages of attending school. It is even said that during his younger years he was an inmate of an alms house of Wake county, North Carolina, where he remained until his tenth year. At that age he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city. He thus labored for seven years. His lack of schooling, however, was in a great measure overcome by a strong desire to acquire knowledge, and he spent much of his leisure time in educating himself. An interesting anecdote is mentioned of his anxiety to learn to read. A gentleman of Raleigh was in the habit of visiting the tailor's shop and reading while the apprentice and journeymen were at work. He read well, and generally made his selections from a volume of speeches of British statesmen. Young Johnson listened with great delight, and his first ambition was to be able to read and comprehend these speeches. He at once procured an alphabet, and, without an instructor, attempted to learn to read. When at a loss to know a letter, he applied for assistance to the journeymen with whom he worked. After acquiring his letters, he asked the owner for the loan of the book he had so often heard read, and at night, after having finished his daily labor of ten or twelve hours, he spent two or three hours in study. In 1824 he completed his apprenticeship and removed to Laurens Court House, South Carolina, where he worked as a journeyman. While there he fell in love with a girl in the neighborhood and courted her. Mr. Johnson tells the story himself. The young lady saw something more in him than her mother was able to discern. She engaged herself to him, promised he could get her mother's consent. Accordingly he went one Sunday to speak to the old lady. His heart failed him that evening, but he mustered up courage, and popped the question to the mother. He says she broke out on him in a most terrible tirade of abuse, and said: "You ragged, worthless vagabond, do you suppose I am going to let my daughter marry a wandering journeyman tailor? I know what you want. You are too lazy to work, and you are after my property." The old woman had four or five women and three negroes. This was her fortune. In utter despair, young Johnson retreated to the village in Rutledge and established himself.

In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh, where he pursued work, and remained until September. At this time he removed to the west, taking with him his mother, who was entirely dependent upon him for support. He stopped at Greeneville, Tennessee, and engaged in work. Remaining there about a year, he married, and soon after went still further west. Failing to find a suitable place to settle, he returned to Greeneville and commenced business. At this time Mr. Johnson's education was limited to reading. Under the instructions of his wife he speedily entered the higher branches. The only time he could devote to his studies was in the dead of night, but forgetting the fatigues of his daily work in his thirst for knowledge, he overcame all the weaknesses of nature, and rapidly acquired a good fund of information. In 1828 Mr. Johnson was elected to his first office as alderman of the village. His satisfactory acquittal of this, led to his office being re-elected in 1829, and again in 1830. In the next year he was elected mayor, and held that position for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the State Legislature. In the session of that year he took a bold stand against the measure of internal government proposed by some members, on the ground that it would entail upon the States a burdensome debt. The measure meeting the popular approval, in the election of the next year, 1837, Mr. Johnson was defeated. In 1839 he was again candidate. His predecessor in opposition to the internal improvement bills having been in his favor, he was elected by a large majority. In 1841 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the democratic ticket. He canvassed a large portion of the State, meeting on the stump some of the leading Whig orators. In 1843 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, serving by successive re-elections until 1853. During his career in that office he advocated the bill for refunding the fine imposed upon General Jackson, at New Orleans, in 1815, the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, the war measures of Mr. Polk's administration, and a homestead bill. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855 after another spirited contest. At the expiration of his second period as Governor, in 1857, he was elected to the Senate of the United States for the term ending March 3, 1865. He, however, never completed his term. On March 4, 1862, he was confirmed by the Senate of the United States, Military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of brigadier-general, with all the powers, duties and functions pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of the State should organize a civil government, in accordance with the constitution of the United States. The designation of General Johnson for the position was considered by everybody as eminently proper, both in view of his peculiar fitness for the office and of his great popularity among all loyal people, besides his devotion to his own State. The Governor, by the acceptance of the office, necessarily vacated his position as Senator.

Mr. Johnson's administration in Tennessee was very generally approved, though it had some enemies. Under him, and with the assistance of the armies operating in Tennessee, order was restored in many sections of the State, and most of the inhabitants who remained loyal were protected.

On June 8, 1864, Mr. Johnson was chosen by the National Republican Convention as the candidate of the party for the Vice Presidency of the United States. In his letter of acceptance, in the following month, his expression of views were, in the main, in harmony with the settled opinions of a majority of the thinking minds of the country.

On March 4 last, Mr. Johnson was regularly inaugurated as second to the good man whose death we lament.

Since Mr. Johnson's induction into office as Vice President he has not been called upon to act in an official capacity, but a brief review of his career may enable us to draw some inference in regard to his fitness for the vast public duties about to devolve upon him. He was born and reared until the lowest poverty. It is evident if he had been without natural abilities of the rarest quality he never would have risen, particularly so high, above his trade. His master, though he failed to have him taught even the rudiments of an English education, at least trained him up to love the truth, work hard, and be straightforward in his dealings with every one. By his own efforts he taught himself a little, and marrying, after his apprenticeship was completed, a woman who knew something about books, he was fairly started on the road to learning. Though Mr. Johnson is no scholar in the sense of books, his experience and observation have taught him more valuable lessons—a knowledge of man and strong common sense. His political bias was in early years exceedingly democratic. Previous to the breaking out of the present rebellion he was the idol of the Southern democracy; and had he permitted himself to float upon the wave of secession and treason, there is not a doubt but he would have been placed at the head of that revolutionary movement, the Southern Confederacy. But his devotion to his country—his whole country—impelled him to sever the bonds that connected him with a people whom he had for so long a period led and controlled, but who were snatched from his influence by the infamous crime of treason. These people he could still have wielded could his potent voice have reached them, but the monster of intolerance closed her jaws upon him. He was not permitted in Middle and West Tennessee to address the people. Had he attempted it a mob would have been ready, not only to stop his voice, but to take his life. Too well the leaders of rebellion in Tennessee knew his power over the people; and they were conscious that if he were permitted to make public speeches the people would rally round him—that he could preserve Tennessee from their fatal sway. He stood firm, and yet stands firm, as a monument of loyalty and devotion to his country, while many of his contemporaneous political lights have been forever extinguished and enshrouded in the perfidy of the conspiracy against the life of the nation. Among his old political friends he saw Isham G. Harris, the late Governor of Tennessee; A. O. P. Nicholson, his colleague in the United States Senate; Andrew Ewing; Langton C. Haynes, and a host of others fallen into the secession pit. Of his political opponents he saw E. H. Ewing, G. A. Henry the "Eagle Orator," his opponent the first time he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and who still, in the Bell and Everett Convention in Baltimore, that he wished he might be struck blind before he should ever see the Union dissolved; and even Bell, whose wisdom had shone as a beacon light to the nation for more than a quarter of a century, cower before the monster secession. But he, amid all the wreck, stood firm, keeping the Union and the constitution of our fathers ever in view, and making them the polar star to which he steered amid the mighty convulsions and upheavings which beset him on every side, and he now appears upon the world's great stage as a living witness that public virtue and unselfish patriotism are not extinct even in those States that have inaugurated this unholy war. Alike the names of many who formerly shone in the same sphere with him will be buried beneath a mausoleum of infamy, his will shine like the bright star of the morning, and be honored by generations yet unborn.

With efficient counsellors, and acting upon the profound sentiment of his inaugural, "The duties are mine; I will perform them, trusting in God," we have every right to expect Mr. Johnson will fill the unexpired term of his lamented predecessor with honor to himself and glory to the nation. Relying upon this, upon the virtue of our armies and the devotion of the good people all over the North, there may be in the terrible discussion so recently ended, the finger of God pointing to unseen dangers, warning us by His terrible presence to beware of the treacherous hand rendered powerless by the dominion of right, raised in the dark to avenge the humiliation of pride, and prosecute at our backs further infamy, villainy and treason.

The National Calamity—Effect of the News in Canada.

There can be no better evidence of the high estimation in which President Lincoln's character has been held abroad than the manner in which the news of his assassination has been received in the British provinces. From the encouragement which the rebel raiders met with from a portion of the Canadian population the impression had become very general that almost all classes there were animated by a bitter feeling of hostility to the North, and against Mr. Lincoln especially. The demonstrations of sincere sorrow elicited by the intelligence of his death show that this feeling was greatly exaggerated. The Governor of Nova Scotia, as soon as he heard of it, sent a message to the Legislature suspending all business, and expressing his sense of the loss which the cause of order and good government had met with in the death of a man "whom he had always regarded as eminently upright in his intentions." An English blockade runner, which had the audacious bad taste to bedeck itself with flags in token of its joy at the event, was compelled instantly by the naval authorities to lower them. In Montreal, Toronto, and St. John the feeling of horror is described as intense, and the evidences of mourning are general. In Montreal steps are being taken to give expression to the sympathy felt with us at our loss through the medium of a public meeting, convoked by the Mayor. These evidences of the appreciation in which our late lamented Executive was held will go far to wipe out any causes for resentment that we may have had against the people of the provinces.—*N. Y. Herald.*

John Wilkes Booth, the Assassin.

This young man—for he is only thirty-three years old—is the youngest son of the elder Booth, and is next in order of birth to his distinguished brother Edwin. He was born on his father's farm near Baltimore, and is thus a Marylander. Like his two brothers, Edwin and Junius Brutus, he inherited and early manifested a predilection for the stage, and is well known to theatre-goers and the public generally as a very promising young man, but as an actor giving more promise than performance. He is best remembered, perhaps, in Richard, which he played closely after his father's conception of that character, and by his admirers was considered superior to the elder Booth. He was quite popular in the western and southern cities, and his last extended engagement was, we believe, in Chicago. We have heard excellent actors say—and actors are not overapt to praise each other—that he had inherited some of the most brilliant qualities of his father's genius. But, of late, an apparently incurable bronchial affection has made almost every engagement a failure. The papers and critics have apologized for his "hoarseness," but it has long been known by his friends that he would be compelled to abandon the stage.

Last winter he played an engagement in the St. Charles Theatre in New Orleans, under the disadvantages of his "hoarseness," and the engagement terminated sooner than was expected on that account. He had many old friends in that city, but this was his first appearance there since the inception of the rebellion. On his arrival he called upon the editor of one of the leading journals, and in the course of conversation he warmly expressed his sympathy with secession. Indeed, he was well known as a secessionist, but he was not one of the "noisy kind." He has the same quiet, subdued, gentlemanly manner in his intercourse with others, that marks his whole family.

His last appearance in public in this city was on the evening of November 23, 1864, at Winter Garden, when the play of "Julius Cæsar" was given for the benefit of the Shakespeare Monument Fund, with a cast including the three Booth brothers—Edwin as "Brutus," Junius as "Cassius," and John Wilkes as "Marc Anthony." There was a very large and appreciative audience on that occasion.

If it is indeed true that he is the assassin of the President, the universal indignation which will consign him to lasting infamy will not prevent the expression of the profoundest sympathy and sorrow for those who are allied to him by blood; and whose condemnation of the act will not be less emphatic than our own; and all the more emphatic, because of their outspoken fidelity to the loyal cause, and their heartfelt admiration of the late President.—[New York Post.

Death of Richard Cobden.

Mr. Cobden died at his chambers in Suffolk street, on Sunday morning, of asthma. He was in his 61st year.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for going into supply, Lord Palmerston rose and said: Sir, it is impossible for the House to have this motion put from the chair this evening without every honorable member calling to his mind the great loss this House and the country have sustained by the event which took place yesterday morning. Sir, Mr. Cobden, whose loss we deplore, stood in a preeminent position, both as member of this House, and as a member of the British nation. I do not mean, in what few words I have to say, to disguise or to avoid stating that there were many matters upon which a great number of people differed from Mr. Cobden—I am one of the rest—but those who differed from him the most never could doubt the honesty of his purpose, or the sincerity of his convictions. When the present Government was formed, I was authorized graciously by her Majesty to offer to Mr. Cobden a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Cobden however declined it, and he frankly told me that he thought he and I differed a great deal upon many important points of political action, and, therefore, he could not, either comfortably to me or to himself, join an Administration of which I was the head. The two great achievements of Mr. Cobden were in the first place, the abrogation of those laws which regulated the importation of corn, and the great development which, in their abolition, gave to the industry of the country; and those commercial arrangements which he negotiated with France, and which tended greatly to extend the trade and the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Lord Palmerston continued an elaborate eulogy upon the distinguished deceased.

Mr. Disraeli deplored Mr. Cobden as not only an ornament to the House of Commons, but an honour to England.

Mr. Bright then rose, and was so much overcome by his feelings that it was with difficulty he could speak. He said; Mr. Speaker, I feel I cannot address the House on this occasion, but every expression of sympathy that I have witnessed has been most grateful to my heart. But the time which has elapsed since I was present, when the manliest and generous spirit that ever actuated or tenanted a human form took its flight, is so short that I dare even attempt to give utterance to the feelings by which I am oppressed. I shall cave to some calmer moment, when I may have an opportunity of speaking to some portion of my countrymen, the lesson which I think may be learned from the life and character of my friend. I have only to say that after twenty years of the most intimate and most brotherly friendship with him I little knew how much I loved him until I found I had lost him. [The honorable gentleman resumed his seat apparently quite overcome by his emotion, amidst general cries of "hear, hear."]

The Paris Moniteur, of the 4th inst., published an article on the late Mr. Cobden, which concludes as follows; "Cobden, on his death-bed, had the happiness to see the politico-economical work so grandly understood by Napoleon III., shedding its rays over the whole of Europe under the direction of a man of the French Empire. In this France was faithful to her initiatory mission. Cobden was able to understand France, and he loved her. She will never forget him."

THE OUTRAGE ON MR. LATHAM.—A few days since we published an account of the gross outrage at Portland on the person of Mr. Latham, the superintendent of the American section of the Grand Trunk railway.—He had removed a flag from a train, for which act he was set upon by a mob of American citizens, escorted through the streets carrying a flag which he was compelled to salute, and finally forced to make a patriotic speech, after which the stars and stripes was nailed to his house. Mr. Latham has since written to the Portland *Press* an explanatory letter, in which he says:—"In so doing I considered I was carrying out an old established rule that no flags but those used for signals should be exhibited on any train; and I had no intention of offering any slight to our flag or interfering in any way with the manifestations of joy, in which I was disposed to join most cordially."

Great Flood in Berthier.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

HEARTRENDING SCENES—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

[Globe's special.]

MONTREAL, April 14.

There is sad news from Berthier and Sorel. Since Saturday the water has been rising.—At Berthier the houses are half full, and the people can get no bread. Provisions were sent from Sorel by one of the Richelieu steamers on Tuesday, with a number of people to give aid. The sufferers were in a wretched condition when they arrived. The provisions were taken round in canoes.

The water is about eleven feet deep on the islands of Sorel. The people are still great sufferers. As far as the eye can reach there is nothing but water. The people crowded into a few houses where refuge could be obtained. In some as many as sixty were crowded in the lofts.

The steamer arrived on Tuesday afternoon and provisions were distributed. In some parts the water is ten feet deep. On Wednesday, about noon, a messenger from the islands arrived at Sorel for a steamer to take away the people and farm stock.

The steamer had scarcely left when a gale came on. About half-past two it became a hurricane; buildings were carried away, and the steamers at Sorel were with difficulty kept to their moorings. Two lads on a barge were in a perilous position. Three men went in a canoe and rescued them; they were found to insensible. The steamer could not venture out. In the meantime a steamer was near Isle de Grace, and the passengers witnessed frightful scenes. They saw houses swept away, by the flood. Some were clinging to the trees; their cries were heart-rendering, but these on board could not give the least assistance. Darkness came on, and it made the prospect of rescue hopeless. About midnight, two other vessels arrived from Sorel. Captain Labelle, of the Cygnet, with two men, entered a canoe, and heroically went where cries were heard. On the branch of a tree they found a young girl clinging with her feet in a tub. A woman, with two children in arms, was found on another tree. For three hours rescues were being made. Great numbers were taken in a very exhausted state to Sorel that night and the next day. One house was carried away by the water: a man, with his wife and five children, got into canoe, but it was dashed amongst the trees and got broken. The husband clung to the tree for 16 hours, having a child under each arm; one died there, and and he saw his wife carried away and drowned, she being unable to cling any longer to the tree. A woman was near her confinement in bed; her husband tried to get her up to go into a canoe, but she said it was impossible and implored him to save himself. They would see each other in another world. While saying so, the house was dashed down, and all were cast into the water. As far as is known, eighteen lives were lost on Isle de Grace, besides three in a dying state. All the houses are destroyed and nearly all of the farm stock. On Isle aux Oaufs one man is lost and numerous houses carried away. On Isle Madame no lives are lost, but property is destroyed. On Cheval du Moine 71 houses, barns, &c., are destroyed, but no lives lost. On Isle du Pads there are 17 buildings destroyed. Two boat-loads of people from there were driven to the lake without provisions. They are supposed to have escaped. Between Berthier and Maskinonge there is considerable damage done. In Berthier only two or three houses are destroyed. In Three Rivers considerable injury is done. The people of Sorel have done everything possible. Subscription lists were sent round at a meeting yesterday. The amount realised was $1,000. The water is considerably abated.

THE BELFAST RIOTERS.—On the 25th ult., says the correspondent of the London *Times*, the Attorney-General, feeling probably that the trials for riot, &c., were only serving to protract the war of factions in Belfast, has resolved to abandon the further prosecution of the rioters. Accordingly, at the sitting of the Court this morning, the Attorney-General said the Crown would withdraw the prosecution against John Kerr, who was charged for a riot at Wilson street, on the 19th of August last. He said he would also withdraw the prosecution against Alexander McCormick. The evidence upon which the prosecution rested was the same as that upon which the jury had acted in the case of James McCormick. With respect to the cases of Davison and Lavery, who had been tried, and with respect to whom the juries had disagreed, he did propose to put them upon trial again at the present assizes; and, having regard to what had taken place, he did not intend to keep them in custody. He was prepared, on the part of the Crown, to assent to their being allowed to stand out on reasonable bail, and therefore he asked his Lordship to postpone these cases till next assizes. He hoped they had seen the last of these disgraceful riots. Having regard to the results obtained in the cases latterly tried, he did not think it would conduce to the administration of justice to proceed further with the remaining cases of riot. He regretted that, having regard to the extent and nature of the riots, the the loss of life, and injury to property, the results arrived at at the trials were not satisfactory.

Bye-gone Attempted Assassination.

There are not wanting, in recent times, plenty of instances of attempts being made to assassinate royal or other eminent political personages; but they have almost invariably miscarried from one cause or another. The attempts on the life of Napoleon III, are fresh in the public recollections; but though they have been more than once repeated, the Emperor of the French still lives. We are many of us old enough to remember the plot of Fieschi to murder Louis Philippe; and to recall the days when the Duke of Wellington found it necessary to secure his windows with thick iron shutters. Not all the virtues of our own Queen and the love which is borne her by her subjects have protected her, at all times, from attempts upon her life. In 1840, a madman shot at the Queen and the Princes Royal; and at another time, a captain of dragoons assaulted Her Majesty by horse-whipping her. The successful attempt in recent times to assassinate a statesman is the case of Mr. Perceval, shot by Bellingham, in the lobby of the House of Commons, in 1811. Bellingham acted from a sence of personal injury. A Russian merchant, he attributed his ruin to Perceval and took this means of revenge. At a still later date, within about twenty years, an attempt was made on the life Sir Robert Peel; and the ball intended for him struck and killed his private secretary, Mr. Drummond. In 1820 was formed the Cato street conspiracy, with Thistlewood at its head, for the purpose of assassinating the whole British Cabinet, at a dinner to be giving at Lord Harrowby's house in Grosvenor square. The conspiracy was denounced by Government spies and Thistlewood was executed for the crime. About twenty years before this time, a madman named Hadfield fired from the pit of Drury Lane Theatre at George III. in his box, and missing his aim was tried for treason but not convicted, on account of his irresponsible condition. He was kept in confinement for safety. This was the second attempt on the life of that King. Margaret Nicholson having, in 1786, attempted to stab His Majesty with a knife as he was alighting from his carriage near St. James's Palace. The woman was treated as a maniac, and confined in Bethlehem hospital.

MAGNESIUM WIRE AT THE GREAT PYRAMID.—Professor C. Piazzi Smith, in writing from the "East Tomb, Great Pyramid," Feb. 21, says;—"The magnesium wire light is something astounding in its power of lighting difficult places. With any number of wax candles which we have yet taken into either the King's chamber or the grand gallery, the impression left on the mind is merely seeing the candles and whatever is very close to them so that you have small idea whether you are in a palace or a c