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, AUG. 27, 1863. [VOL. XVI.—NO. 30

MY FIRST TEMPTATION.

At an early age I lost my father, and as he left us with but little of this world's goods, it soon became necessary that I should find some employment. I was then thirteen years of age, and not very stout or strong, but yet with a will to do anything that could be found for me to do. At length my mother made an arrangement with a carpenter by the name of Morris, and I was taken into his shop as an apprentice. With him I remained two years, but at the end of that time I became so worn down by the hard work imposed upon me, that my mother resolved I should remain there no longer. My sister Lucy, who was two years older than myself, had long detected my failing strength—and it was mainly through her efforts that I was removed from the place, for I should never have complained.

I was now fifteen—tall, slim and pale, and I knew that I could not stand any sort of work which taxed my physical strength to any great extent. But fortune favored me. A Mr. Joseph Evered, who kept a dry goods store close by, and through my sister's influence I obtained the place. Mr. Evered had a daughter, Julia, just about my own age, who was very intimate with my sister, and it was by her intercessions with her father that Lucy gained her point. I was duly installed into my place, and I was soon happy and contented, for my employer was kind, and an intimacy sprang up between Julia and myself which afforded me a purer bliss than I had ever before experienced. Thus matters passed on for a year, and at the end of that time my health was restored, and I had so far gained upon Mr. Evered, that he now trusted me with some of his most particular business. Only one thing troubled me. I was not receiving such wages as I fancied my services entitled me to. In fact, I was in debt. I had purchased a suit of clothes of a tailor in the neighborhood, and was owing for them. The tailor wanted his money, and I promised he should have it at a certain time; but that time came and passed, and I could not pay him. He threatened, and I promised anew.

One evening I sat alone in the store. It was Saturday evening, and the day had been an unusually busy one. We had sold a great quantity of goods, and the money drawer was well filled. Slowly a demon arose before me, and began to whisper. He pointed to the money drawer, and whispered, "There are the means for paying your debt!"

Long time while I sat and looked upon that drawer, and all the while the tempter was persuading me. I knew that young clerks often did such things, and that necessity compelled them to it—at least so I then thought. How could I meet my creditor again without the money? I could not, and at length I resolved I would not. I arose and went to the drawer.

I opened it, and saw the bank notes which had been fairly jammed in there. I counted out twenty dollars. My hand trembled, and my heart beat quickly. I thrust the notes in my pocket, and then hastened back to my seat, and ere long afterwards my employer entered.

"Well, Charles," he said, "I guess we'll shut up now."

I arose and went out and put up the shutters, and when I came back, I found Evered engaged in counting the money. As I approached him he eyed me with a sharp, searching look, and I trembled like an aspen.

"What ails you?" he asked.

"Nothing, sir," I answered, trying to compose myself.

"But there must be something the matter," he resumed, "for you look as pale as a ghost."

"I am tired," I said.

"Well, well, you have worked hard to-day, and you may go. I'll attend to the rest."

With a desperate effort to compose myself, I thanked him for his kindness, and then seized my hat and left the store. The fresh air revived me somewhat, and I hurried on to the house. I paid my bill; and for a moment my heart was lighter; but it was only for the moment. When I reached the street and the thought of what I had done came over me with an overwhelming force, and I was miserable. When I reached home I professed to be sick, and retired at once. But my mother, sick and weak herself, came up to my bed and wanted to fix me some medicine. She gave me a simple preparation, drew up the clothes snugly about me, and having kissed me, she said:

"Be careful, Charles, for 'twould be painful indeed to have you sick. God keep and bless you. Good night."

Oh, how these last words rung in my ears. What would my mother say—how would she feel—if she knew that her son was a thief? It was a long while before I could give the word shape and form, but it came at last.—I could not keep it back. *Thief! thief!* rang in my soul till an agony was upon me so intense that all other considerations of pain were as nothing. The night passed away in sleepless, phantom-making restlessness; and when the morning came, I arose and walked out before my mother or sister was up. I did not return until breakfast was ready, and then I had so far overcome all outward signs of my distress, that little remark was made upon it. But the worm was gnawing at my heart.

That afternoon I went with my sister to the meeting, and as I entered the church, I met the gaze of Mr. Evered. He watched me sharply, and I saw marks of pain upon his face. After the services were over, I saw him in conversation with the tailor. I noticed how earnestly they spoke—and once I saw the tailor point his finger towards me.—I felt sure, then, that all was discovered!

"For mercy sake, Charles, what is the matter?" cried Lucy, as she caught my arm.

"He's faint, he's faint!" I heard a low, tremulous voice say; and on turning, I saw Julia Evered. She was frightened—and that moment came the conviction that she loved me. But the other thought came with it; and then I knew she would ere long despise me!

Sick and faint I hurried away, and to all the anxious inquiries of Lucy I only replied that I was not well. Oh, how miserable I felt, for I knew that my employer had detected the theft.

Another night of restless agony, and then it came to the severest part of all. I must meet my employer! It was late when I decended to the kitchen, and I found my mother as pale and deathly as death itself. For a moment I forgot my own pain, and hastened to her side. She gazed up into my face with such a look as I hope I may never see again.

"Don't ask me any questions, Charles," she said, "but go at once to the store. Mr. Evered wants you immediately."

I could not ask a question—I could not speak. Without breakfast—without waiting to see Lucy—I started from the house. People whom I met gazed at me sharply, and once I heard the word *thief* pronounced.—Oh, Evered had told the story of my crime! How could he? No, no, 'twas the tailor who had told it, for my employer would never have done it. Yes it was known. I stopped, and suddenly the thought of flight occurred to me.

I turned to flee, and just then my sister came rushing after me, with her hair floating wildly in the morning air, and her face pale as death.

"Oh, Charles," she uttered, "come with me at once! Come, come, our mother is dying!"

My sister seized my hand, and by main force dragged me away. I reached my home I knew not how, for my reason had almost left me. Into the little bed-room Lucy dragged me, and there lay my mother stark and cold.

"Oh, Charles, you have killed her," sobbed my sister, as she threw herself upon the bed. "She could not stand your disgrace!"

One moment I gazed upon that cold, pale form, and then a wild, unearthly cry broke from my lips. I plunged madly forward upon the bed.

"Charles! Charles!"

I started up. I felt a heavy hand upon my shoulder, and again my name was called.

"What is the matter? Come, rouse up, for mercy sake, what ails you?"

It was Mr. Evered who spoke.

"What ails you, Charles?" Mr. Evered kindly asked.

"My soul—such a dream!" I involuntarily gasped.

"Well, well,—if it's nothing worse than that, I am glad. But come, I want to have a few words of conversation with you before you go."

I was fully aroused now. I looked at the money-drawer, though several times, ere I could fully realize that I was safe. The tempter had come, but the angel had met and beaten him away. The doors and shutters were closed, and then my employer came and sat down by my side.

"Well, Charles," he commenced, "Julia has been telling me this afternoon that you wholly support your mother."

"Yes, sir," I trembingly answered. 'My sister thus far has only been able to support herself, and the rest all comes on me."

"But how do you get along? Surely your salary here is not sufficient."

"It has been sufficient, sir, to find us in food and fuel. For—for clothing—I have—"

"Run in debt, eh?"

"Yes, sir, but I will never do it again. I will go ragged, if need be, but I will not run in debt."

"Right—right, my boy! But we will fix that all right, now. I have been thinking for some time of increasing your pay, and I will do so now—not only so, but I must put it back to where I first thought of it, and that was three months ago. Let's see."

He turned to the desk as he spoke and made a few figures on a piece of paper.

"Three dollars a week for thirteen weeks would be thirty-nine dollars," he said. "Will that square you up?"

"Oh, yes, sir, and more, more too!"

"Then you shall have that, and, hereafter, you shall have that amount over, each quarter."

He said something more, about making me his head clerk at some time, but I did not fully understand him. I received the money, paid the tailor, and when I reached my home, I had become calm and happy. I told mother and Lucy of my good fortune, and they wept for joy.

Yet I could not help shuddering fearfully whenever I thought of that terrible vision which came upon me while the tempter was with me. But—let me say it again—'twas an angel's visit.

Years have passed away since that time.—Mr. Evered is an old man—my children are his grand children; and the store that was once his is now half mine. He has retired, and the other half of the extensive business belongs to Lucy's husband. My mother still lives, and, thank God, can yet bless her son that he has never called one drop of sorrow to her life-cup.

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GODERICH, C. W., AUG. 21, 1863.

PARLIAMENT.

We refrain from inflicting upon our readers the debates of the last day or two. The attention of the House has been entirely taken up with the Essex election case, the main question at issue being as to whether Mr. Rankin should be allowed to take his seat, or the whole matter sent to select Committee. It appears that altho' O'Connor was found to have a majority of *two* votes, at the close of the election, the Returning Officer was led to believe that the poll book for the township of Anderdon had been altered. This poll book was produced in the House and the alterations pointed out, upon which it became evident that Mr. Rankin was entitled to take his seat as the duly elected member for the County in question. This was the view taken by the Ministry, the opposition contending that the examination of the case before a committee was the only proper course. Several amendments to the motion for seating Mr. Rankin were brought in by the Opposition and lost by narrow majorities, and in all probability the dispute is going on vigorously at the present moment. A great number of notices of motion have been printed, and at the present rate of progress the House has enough work before it to last several months.

The Address in response to the Governor's speech was passed in the Upper House without division.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

It is rumored in England, as will be seen from the European News printed elsewhere, that the force of British regulars in Canada is to be increased. Whether the report is correct or not, it is impossible to say, but the probability is that the Home Government has been effectually roused by the threats of the Northern journals. Those threats have been persistant and systematic, and if the defences of Canada are placed on a war footing in consequence, the Federal Government cannot consistently enter a protest, as it would doubtless do under different circumstances.

If the news be true, it indicates that Britain is determined *not* to act upon the sage advice of those hasty individuals who are in favor of letting Canada sink or swim alone and unaided in case of any unfortunate difficulty springing up with the States. Nothing could be better calculated to inspire Canadians with confidence than such a step. Prove to our people clearly that if, in consequence of any action on the part of the Imperial Government, a rupture should take place with the Americans, Canada should be left to struggle alone with the foe, and you that moment pave the way for disappointment, disaffection and complete alienation of feeling towards the mother country.—But we anticipate nothing of the kind.—Economy and retrenchment may be the order of the day in the War office, but neither Lord Palmerston nor any enlightened British statesman could be heartless enough to allow Canada to be made a battle-ground in consequence of Britain's quarrels without sustaining our feebler arms by a more tangible assistance than the cry of "At 'em boys." And is it presumable that because we are confident of this help in such an emergency, our arms will be folded in indolence, and our language be "Peace, peace," when there is no peace? No. Whoever teaches such a doctrine libels Canadians, endeavors to fasten upon them a charge of poltroonery which their whole past history falsifies.—Our people are loyal to the core, and the sight of the "flaunting flag of liberty" waving over them keeps alive the spirit which has rendered British arms so terrible in past ages. The Americans may not, and we are certain many of them *do not* understand this, simply because a section of our press has been engaged in teaching that the population of the Province is fast drifting into Republicanism, and that the Ministry of the day is not loyal enough to place the country in a posture of defence. This, besides being a dangerous libel, is a paltry political dodge, mean under any circumstances, but doubly so when its instigators must be well aware of the miserable falsehood involved in it. It may be all very well for our politicians to allow Mr. Vallandigham to frighten them out of their wits, at the idea of an imminent Yankee invasion, and yet it must detract seriously from their tragic assumptions when a portion of the Canadian press sets up a wail and points to John A. Macdonald and Mr. Cartier as the only persons capable of working out our National salvation. No art of rhetoric, no amount of sophistry, can convince us that partizanship means *patriotism*, or that those who have been so unscrupulous in office, are entitled to a fresh lease of power merely because they claim to be more intensely loyal than other people.

The Ministry is, we believe, alive to the importance of a thorough re-organization of the Militia System. It has so led us to believe in the speech put into the hands of His Excellency, the Governor General, at the opening of the present session, and if it is not allowed to enter at once upon legislative action in the matter, the bitterly factious course of the opposition is a good and sufficient excuse. The present Volunteer force can be augmented at once by at least 10,000 effective well-armed men, and a Militia Bill adequate to the wants of the country *will* be introduced. Why do not Cartier & Co. manifest a stronger desire to see these improvements brought about than to return to office?

The New Converts.

"When Messrs. Perrault and Chambers supported the nominee of the Ministry for the Speakership, they did so on the plea that it was unnecessary to make the question a test of strength. Both were glib in professions of independence, and now they are thorough—deep dyed Ministerialists. Under such circumstances no one will believe that they have gone over to the Government of their own accord. There must have been some peculiar attraction to wean them from their so-called independent position, for it cannot be imagined that they would become partizans without some consideration, and allow themselves to be used as tools in the hands of the Ministry."—Hamilton *Spectator*.

Exactly so. The *Spectator* can't conceive of any sound Conservative supporting the Ministry without having first received an adequate consideration. How any honest conservative could have been guilty of such a glaring dereliction of duty after listening to the chaste, upright and eminently patriotic speeches of Messrs. Cartier, Turcotte and certain members of the "Corporal's guard" must be a matter of astonishment to the opposition press.—Mr. Chambers, who is a new member, made the gross mistake of setting down indecent factiousness at its true value, and hence he deserves the hearty maledictions of his quondam friends. He has still many things to learn,—amongst them the fact that such censure is the highest meed of praise that could be desired by any patriotic statesman.

MAGAZINES, &c.

Godey for September is in our exchange basket. The opening picture, "A Happy Party," is beautifully engraved. The plates are unusually brilliant, and the other departments complete as usual. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, sold at this office.

Edinburgh Review for July.—This is a fine number, and contains several eminently interesting and useful articles. No thinking man can well afford to be without it! Contents: 1, Napier's Memorials of Claverhouse; 2, Druids and Bards; 3, Ferguson's History of the Modern Styles of Architecture; 4, Louis Blanc's French Revolution; 5, Sir George Cornewall Lewis on Forms of Government; 6, Xavier Raymond on the Navies of France and England; 7, The Sources of the Nile; 8, The Scots in France: the French in Scotland; 9, Lyell on the Antiquity of Man. Reprinted by L. Scott & Co., New York, sold at Signal Office, Goderich.

British American Magazine for August.—We are pleased to see that this periodical has been improved in outward appearance, and to hear that it is succeeding financially. It should succeed, because it is a home production, because elicits it and employs native talent, and because it is worthy of patronage on account of the excellence of its reading matter. There is a well-written article from the pen of Mr. McGee in the present number, and several entertaining contributions from other sources. Mr. Morehouse has been appointed agent for Goderich.

Arrival of the "Asia."

Cape Race, August 17.—The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst., passed this point at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The London *Globe* announces, apparently on authority, that no authentic intelligence has been received giving an assurance to the statement that the American conscription was a menace to England. It says there is no interruption of the general amity between the two countries.

The rebel loan on the 7th was quoted at 27 to 25 discount.

Specimens of Cotton, grown in Java, had been received, equal to fair middling American.

Several tenders have been made to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for laying their new cable.

The three Powers, England, France and Austria, have agreed to send a common note to Russia.

An iron ram, building for Russia in England, has been hurried off to Russia incomplete.

The Vienna and Warsaw Railway has been seized for the transportation of troops for one week.

The Paris bourse was again excited. Rentes had declined 3-8 per cent.

It is reported that Prussia declines to meet with the German Kings.

The India mails were forwarded by the *Asia*.

In London the funds were weaker.

The London *Morning Star* having repeated the statement of the New York *Herald* that the Federal conscription is avowedly a menace to England, the *Globe* announces, apparently on authority, that no authentic intelligence has been received giving the assertion the slightest assurance of probability.

The *Globe* continues:—Although the American Government expects from our own action interference with the fitting out of war vessels, which the law of England does not appear to sanction, yet there is no interruption of the general amity between the two, and in the face of the language held towards us in the name of the authorities at Washington, it is, we may say, impossible they could have made any such declaration menacing us as that set forth.

The Confederate loan rallied on the 6th inst. to 23 to 21 discount, but relapsed on the 7th to 27 to 25 discount.

Half the samples of Java cotton received at Rotterdam were grown from New Orleans seed.

The committee of eight, appointed by the English Government to investigate the subject of a submarine telegraph, had signed a certificate favorable to the laying and working of the Atlantic telegraph.

The London *Times* says it is stated that the three Powers have agreed to send a common dispatch to Russia, to be accompanied by separate dispatches from each to their respective representatives, and unless Russia makes some sign of yielding, a diplomatic rupture will be announced as pending.

RUSSIA.

A despatch from Warsaw states that in pursuance of orders from St. Petersburg, a Council of War had been held in that city. At its termination notice was given to the Warsaw and Vienna Railroad Company, to the effect that for the space of one week they should suspend public traffic, and prepare all their carriages for the conveyance of troops.

AUSTRIA.

At a Cabinet Council, at Vienna, the reply to be sent to Russia was taken into consideration.

The contents of the Austrian and French notes are not known. It is believed, however, they are by no means identical, although the six points are maintained in both.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse had again been influenced by the energetic efforts of the war party.—Rentes declined on the 7th inst. 3-8 per cent.

Late advices asserted that the Emperor was about to review the army at Paris and the National Guards.

London Money Market.—Funds weaker in sympathy with the Paris Bourse, and speculative operations. Demand for discount was more active and rates of the Bank continued on an increasing scale. There was an influx of gold, owing to the rates of exchange.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, August 9.—The advices from America, by the *Persia*, are regarded as more favorable to the South, and the protraction of the war is calculated upon.

The Confederate cotton loan has advanced, and closed yesterday at 24 to 22 discount.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Saturday, August 8.—Cotton closed firm and upward.

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions firm.

Consols closed at 92 1-4 to 7-8 for money.

American stocks—Erie 70 to 71; Illinois Central 16 to 15 discount.

The *Asia* has 116 passengers.

The weekly cotton market was published in the *Hibernian's* despatch.

Liverpool Breadstuffs' market.—Flour generally quiet and steady at 20s to 25s. Wheat quiet; Winter red, 8s 6d to 8s 9d. Corn active; mixed, 26s to 26s 3d.

Provisions—market generally buoyant.—Beef firm. Pork tending upward; the inferior qualities improving most. Bacon advancing; quoted at an advance of 6d to 1s. Lard active and advanced 6d.

London Markets:—Breadstuffs quiet.—Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Tea steady. Petroleum steady.

Further by the "Hibernian."

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The *Times'* city article, in its remarks on this loan, says:—Those who now suffer are not to be reproached for a want of sagacity, however much they may have exhibited a want of caution. The example furnished is simply a confirmation of the fearful uncertainty that must beset all investments that depend on military success or reverses. If the battle of Gettysburg had been won by the Confederates, the loan, which a few days previously was largely buying at one premium, would probably have experienced a rise nearly as great as the fall now witnessed since.—There was every symptom that the result would have led to the establishment of Confederate power in Washington and a prompt adhesion from New York and Pennsylvania.

The *Times* contains a letter from Mr. McRae, the agent for the loan, who says the purchases of cotton by the Confederate Government will probably amount to five hundred thousand bales. He states that the cotton is principally in Georgia and Alabama, and some also in Eastern Mississippi, North Western Louisiana, and Texas, and is stored on the plantations of planters from whom it was purchased, in sheds or warehouses, three hundred feet from other buildings. Mr. McRae says the capture of all the Confederate seaports would not endanger the loss of a single pound of cotton, as there are no stocks of cotton at any of them. Nor are there any considerable stocks of cotton at any one place in the interior, care having been taken by the Confederate, as well as by the state Governments, that no cotton should be stored within five miles of railroad stations or navigable streams. That portion of the crop which had been brought to various interior depots has long since been taken back to the plantations. Cotton will be delivered to any holder of bonds, if demanded, as provided for in the fourth article of the contract.

CANADIAN DEFENCES.

The London *Morning Post*, in an editorial on Canadian defences, says:—We have confident belief that the bluster of the Federal Government will produce very salutary effects in Canada. In spite of the urgent appeals of the colonial office, the Legislature of Canada has refused to place the militia on an effective footing. As the Canadians have no sympathy with the North, the present aspect of affairs on their continent may induce them to show a little of the spirit which aroused their fathers in 1812. Prudence, as well as self-interest, should lead them to adopt this course. We may add that it is the bounden duty of the home Government to look to the naval defences of the Province on the inland seas; from Superior to St. Lawrence there is not so much as a gunboat or an armed steamer, while the Americans profess to have in their ports a flotilla which, at any time, would give them command of the lakes, and render access to Canada a matter of comparative ease.

The London *Globe* contradicts the idea that the conscription in the Northern States of America is a menace to England, and says that the relations existing between England and the United States are of the most friendly nature.

Arrival of the "Sidon."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.

Cape Race, August 19.

The Cunard steamship 'Sidon,' from Liverpool on Tuesday the 11th, via Queenstown on the 12th, passed Cape Race at 5 p.m. to day.

The City of Lumerick and City of London, from New York, arrived out on the 11th.

There were rumors that reinforcements were to be sent to the British army in British North America.

The Polish Question remained in *status quo*. The latest news via Queenstown states that it is generally asserted that Maximilian will accept the Mexican throne.

The United States corvette St. Louis sailed from Cadiz, August 2nd.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times* says that the rumor was current at Chatham that in consequence of the recent menacing news from America, the Government intends sending additional troops to British North America.

The *Times* says it should not be surprised if something arose out of the alleged proposition from Jeff. Davis to Napoleon, for an offensive and defensive alliance between Mexico under the French protection and the Confederate States, which would be quite consistent with the late French policy. The world might look with favor on such a contingency, but absolute neutrality would be England's policy.

The *Times* looks upon the election of the Archduke Maximilian in Mexico as important, and says it will have a tendency to union between France and Austria.

The Northerners must be incensed at Napoleon, and the Federals can hardly fail to come in collision with the new Empire.

The *Daily News* is bitter on the French policy in Mexico, and does not believe that the Archduke will accept the throne.

La Patrie asserts that the Archduke made his acceptance dependent on the consent of the Emperor of Austria.

La France says if he accepts, France and England will recognize him immediately and the other powers will follow.

The Emperor and Empress of the French had sent congratulations to the Archduke.

The Paris bourse was flat; rentes 67f 15.

The Polish question exhibits no new phase, but public opinion points to peace.

It is reported that Austria has sent a proposition to Russia, containing a slight nominal modification of her late note.

La France asserts that the French note firmly maintained the claims advanced by the three Powers, but it is drawn up in a spirit of moderation.

Engagements continue to take place between the insurgents and the troops.

Twenty-seven German princes have accepted the Emperor of Austria's invitation to a conference at Frankfort.

A China telegram announces that the Japan question had been temporarily settled. The American legation had been burned.

Liverpool, August 11.

Cotton firmer, and prices ¼ to ½d higher for all descriptions.

Breadstuffs dull. Flour dull and tending downward; prices nominal. Wheat heavy and 1 to 2d lower. Corn steady at 26s 3d to 26s 6d for mixed. Provisions steady. Beef steady. Pork steady.—Bacon firm. Lard quiet but steady. Sugar firmer. Coffee steady but quiet.

☞ Chief Justice Draper of the Court of Queen's Bench, and Chief Justice Richards of the Common Pleas, were sworn in last Thursday.

The Grand Trunk and the Postal Subsidy.

IMPORTANT NOTICES OF MOTION.

Quebec, August 19.

It is understood that the Grand Trunk will present a petition of right to the House, with a view of obtaining power to appeal to the Law Courts against the postal rate proposed by the Government.—They claim that they were entitled to be heard in support of their case before action was taken by the Legislative Council.

Mr. Vallandigham is here, and visited both Houses of Parliament to-day.

The Legislative Council will present their Address to the Governor on Friday instead of Thursday. The delay has taken place in order to settle the matters of etiquette between the Speaker and the Governor's Secretary.

Mr. John Macdonald has given notice of a Bill to amend the Municipal Act of Upper Canada, so far as relates to the city of Toronto.

Mr. Conger has given notice of motion for a special committee to enquire into the practibility of constructing a ship canal between the Georgian Bay and the Bay of Quinte, through the valley of the Trent.—*Globe.*

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Washington, Aug. 18.—A despatch was received this morning by the Government, dated 17th instant, from a distinguished military officer in Tennessee, stating that the Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 14th announced that the bombardment of Charleston was recommenced on the 13th, and that the firing from Gillmore's land batteries on Morris Island, and from the Monitors, was chiefly directed against Fort Sumter. The combined land and naval forces of the Federals seem to be engaged.

The information published in the *Rebel* was received at Chattanooga, by telegraph, from Charleston, and the fight was going on when the paper went to press on Sunday.

The officer who communicates to the Government the contents of the *Rebel*, says the editor, instead of making any boasts about the result, or manifesting the least jubilant feeling over the situation of affairs at Charleston, exhibits most positive evidence of gloom.

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—The steamer *St Louis* brings, *via* Acapulco, dates from the city of Mexico to the 22nd of July.

Gen. Forey was issuing decrees daily.

The French and Mexican newspapers were urging the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, they state that France will recognize the Confederacy.

Much jealousy and feeling is provoked against the United States, which has styled Mexico a nation of robbers.

Fort Wagner Impregnable.

New York Aug. 17.—The *Herald's* Baltimore letter says that Lee has received 30,000 reinforcements, which makes his present strength about 125,000.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says an officer has just returned from Charleston, and confirms the previous statement that the taking of Charleston is to be a matter of time. He says it is next to impossible to batter down Fort Wagner that the men keep under the bomb-proofs upon which our shot and shell produce no effect; that the only way the fort can be carried is by direct assault, which will not at present be attempted.

Brutality of Negro Soldiers.

Island Number Ten, in the Mississippi river, is a rendezvous for negro soldiers. On the 3rd instant eighteen of them went into the house of Mr. Beckham, at Compromise Landing, on the Mississippi river, and on the dividing line between the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and there murdered Mr. Beckham, senior, aged seventy years; Frank Beckham, aged forty; and four children of the latter—Laura, aged fourteen years; Kate, ten; Caroline, seven, and Richard, two.

Father and son were taken to the river and shot, then thrown in, and beat over the head until they sunk. Then the boy and lastly Laura, the eldest, were treated in the same manner. The mother and three children were away from home.

Twelve of the murderers have been caught by Federal cavalry, and are now confined in Number Ten.

The supposed cause of this murder is that Mr. Beckham had a negro girl as nurse, whose mother had run away and taken refuge at Number Ten. Some of the negroes from there came to Mr. Beckford's house some time ago and tried to get the girl to run away, add Mr. Beckham, hearing of it, ordered them away. On their refusing to go, he got his gun and threatened to shoot them, when they left.

Fatal Accident on the Grand Trunk, East.—On Tuesday, a fatal accident occurred on the Grand Trunk, east, a short distance from the village of Williamsburg. It appears that three little girls, daughters of Mr. Nash, whose house is contiguous to the Railway, had strayed on to the track and were playing on one of the culvert bridges when the express train from the east came along. The engineer gave the signal to put on the brakes, and sounded his whistle. The eldest of the three succeeded in getting clear of the track, but before the other two could get out of the way, the cow-catcher struck the youngest, a little girl between two and three years of age, killing her instantly.—Her sister, only a year and a half older, had the toes of her right foot completely severed, and the cap of her knee smashed. She made a gallant attempt to rescue her little sister before she was struck by the locomotive. No blame was attached to any one on the train, as the steam was shut off the moment the children were observed on the track.—*Globe, 20th.*

☞ The plain honest bearing of our tars raised the spleen of Butler, for one day when a boat went ashore from H.M.S. 'Rinaldo' at New Orleans, the men sung "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and other Secession songs; whereupon the commandant sent word to Captain Hewitt that he did not allow Secession songs to be sung in New Orleans harbor; to which the Captain replied—"That a British boat was part of the British soil, which was a free country, and British sailors might sing what songs they pleased." After this, Butler sent word to the captain that the 'Rinaldo' was not to leave the New Orleans harbor without his permission. To which he replied he was under the command of the British Admiral, by whose instructions he had come to New Orleans, and which he should leave whenever the admiral ordered him to do so, and if he met with any opposition he should force his way.

RESOLUTION

For an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in answer to his Speech from the Throne.

That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the Provincial Parliament, and further to assure His Excellency.—

That we are deeply grateful to His Excellency for the desire he has manifested, by calling us together at this unusual season, to obtain our advice and assistance in reference to the public affairs of the Province, as soon as practicable after the dissolution of the last Parliament.

That although the period of the year at which we are now assembled is one that renders it difficult for many of us to leave our other avocations in order to give attention to our Parliamentary duties, His Excellency may rest assured that we shall cheerfully co-operate with him at the present time in considering such legislative proposals as the exigencies of the public service may demand.

That we are glad to learn that measures of importance, the progress of which in the late Parliament was interrupted by the dissolution, will again be submitted to our notice.

That we shall not fail specially to direct our attention to the existing Militia Law, which requires extensive amendment in order to place this important arm of the public defence in a condition of efficiency.

That we feel with His Excellency, that the large increase which has occurred in the Volunteer Force, and the offers of service which His Excellency continues to receive from new Companies, are gratifying proofs of the patriotic zeal which animates the whole community in reference to the subject of public defence.

That we share with His Excellency the conviction, that the interest which has been displayed in the formation of Drill Associations, and the manifest desire of the youth of the Country to perfect themselves in the use of arms, are satisfactory evidences that the people of Canada are prepared to submit to any personal sacrifices which can reasonably be demanded of them, in order to enable them, in the most efficient manner, to put forth their strength in defence of their institutions and their homes, should circumstances ever require from them such an exhibition of patriotism.

That His Excellency may depend on our using our most earnest endeavours to give a proper direction to the excellent spirit by which the people are animated, and on our readiness to supply the means by which practical advantages may be obtained from it.

That we shall give our best consideration to any Bill for the equitable adjustment of the relations between Debtor and Creditor, and to afford relief to Insolvent Debtors which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us; as well as to any alterations in the laws regulating the Administration of Justice which may be submitted for our approbation.

That any suggestions for the improvement of the existing laws affecting the registration of titles to real property in Upper and Lower Canada and concerning Patents for Inventions, or of the laws relating to the encouragement of agriculture, will receive our respectful attention.

That we thank His Excellency for the assurance that the estimates for the current year for which provision was not made by the late Parliament, together with such additional estimates as may be necessary at the present time, will be laid before us without delay.

That we are aware that the last session of Parliament having abruptly terminated without the grant of the usual supplies for carrying on the Government, His Excellency has been obliged to undertake the responsibility of authorizing advances out of the public chest to defray certain indispensable charges.—And that we thank His Excellency for the assurance that statements will be submitted to us from which we shall perceive that these advances have been strictly limited to the unavoidable requirements of the public service.

That under these circumstances His Excellency may confidently rely upon our readiness to sanction the outlay which has been thus incurred as well as to provide for the necessary expenses of the Government for the current year.

That the state of the finances of the Province, and the relation which its expenditure bears to its income and resources, shall receive our early attention.

That we concur with His Excellency in his expression of regret that for some years past the public expenditure has exceeded the annual income, and that we agree with His Excellency that the time has arrived when a strenuous effort should be made to avert the continuance of this deficiency.

That we learn with much interest that His Excellency has received a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing copies of a correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Agent of the "Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company," in reference to a proposal made by that Company for the establishment of a Telegraphic and Postal communication between Lake Superior and New Westminster in British Columbia.

That His Excellency's recommendation, as well as the importance of such an undertaking to the British North American Provinces, both in a commercial and in a Military point of view, will ensure for the subject our best consideration. That we thank His Excellency for the promise that copies of the Correspondence shall be laid before us; and that His Excellency may rest assured that, should any proposal, calculated to effect the establishment of such communication on terms advantageous to the Province be submitted to us, it will receive encouragement at our hands.

That we receive with pleasure His Excellency's congratulations at this season of the year upon the prospect which everywhere prevails of an abundant Harvest. And that we sincerely trust with His Excellency, that the prosperity with which it appears likely Providence will this year bless the agricultural classes, may produce a corresponding improvement in our Commerce and Manufactures.

That His Excellency in commending to our careful attention the public affairs of this Province, may confidently depend upon our zeal and on the exertion of our best ability to promote whatever may conduce to the advancement of its future welfare; and that we unite with His Excellency in humbly invoking the Divine Blessing upon our deliberations, that they may be entered upon in an unselfish and impartial spirit, and may tend to the increase of unanimity, prosperity and contentment throughout the land.

The above was moved by Mr. Perrault, seconded by Mr. Chambers, on Monday last, but the debate upon it was interrupted, and will not be resumed perhaps for a few days.

Defeat of Sir Edmund Head.

Not succeeding in obtaining a seat in the House of Peers, though often boasting that it would be given to him, Sir Edmund Head has tried for a place in the Commons and been ignominiously defeated.—The people of Pontefract would have none of him, returning, in preference, an unknown man, Mr. Waterhouse.—*Globe.*

Parliamentary Summary.

In the House, yesterday afternoon, the debate on the address in answer to the Governor General's speech was opened by Mr. Perreault in a long and eloquent speech, as was followed by Mr. Chambers, the member for Brockville, who also spoke well and to the purpose. Immediately afterwards Mr. Cartier brought up the question of the representation of the Lower Canadian section of the Macdonald-Sicotte Ministry, and an animated debate ensued, which, we must say, appeared to have more interest to some of the speakers themselves than to the general public, whether in the body of the House or in the galleries. The universal feeling was that it was "much ado about nothing," or next to nothing at all events. The Premier having shortly explained the circumstances connected with the break-up of the Ministry in June last Mr. Sicotte rose to reply. He complained somewhat bitterly of the manner in which he and certain of his colleagues were treated by the Premier, and by Mr. Dorion and Mr. Holton; but what he had to complain of was difficult to discover, especially after Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, Mr. Dorion and Mr. Holton gave their version of the affair. His two great causes of grief were: first, that the Premier had entered into negotiations with Messrs. Dorion and Holton for the formation of a new Ministry; secondly, that the Lower Canadian section of the Macdonald-Sicotte Ministry were not allowed to appeal to the country, as they stood at the time of the late dissolution of Parliament. It appears to us that no necessary information was withheld from the hon. gentleman by any of his assumed parties, and he himself, he admits, agreed to part with two of his Lower Canadian colleagues, to be replaced by Mr. Dorion and Mr. Holton before appealing to the people. Notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, it now turns out that Mr. Sicotte agreed that addition were to be made to the Upper Canada and Lower Canada divisions of the Ministry; that Mr. McGee and one more at least of his Lower Canadian colleagues were to be asked to resign; that he must have understood that Representation by Population was to be made an "open question" and that the Double Majority was to be given up as an impracticability. We are sorry to be obliged to say it, but Mr. Sicotte has great want of tact and judgement in this matter. Napoleon was fond of repeating the proverb that "people ought to wash their dirty clothes at home;" and though Parliament was entitled to explanations respecting the recent changes in the Ministry, they ought to have been kept within the strictest limits possible. The cheers of the Opposition should have warned him that he was venturing on dangerous ground; and if he will take our advice he will retrace his steps as far as he can now do so.—*Quebec Mercury, 18th.*

The American War.

(From the London Morning Herald, July 30.)

In the face of adverse intelligence, we still declare that the termination of the war is to be looked for in the North. These great reasons that we have hinted at must, in the long run, tell—as they are beginning to do so even now. Beyond the immediate hangers on and interested partisans of the Lincoln-ite government, *cui bono?* is becoming the universal question in the North. The great mass of the people are beginning, not only to feel the truth of their situation, but to act on it. A new nation, one that daily and hourly takes in an infusion of new blood is eminently selfish. A generation lands every week in the North that cares not for the stars and stripes, that knows nothing of Washington and the federation, but is not prepared to pay for the successes or defeats of hordes of mercenaries in behalf of a worn-out ideal. Live and let live is the colonist's motto; and, as Mr. Disraeli most aptly observed, the Northern States have never emerged from the colonist phase of the present day. The plain English of Northern feeling on the subject of the war is to be discerned in the story of the New York riots, not in the ridiculous declamations of the journals of the day. There is the real expression of public feeling. They have had enough of the war. So long as it was a mere newspaper excitement, it was all very well. But people did not flock to the President's dominions to pay taxes, but to be fleced from them; not to be drafted off to wars, but to escape conscription and the hard necessities of the Old World. Again, beyond this commencement and threatening of the collapse of the Lincoln-Seward cabinet, there is another force that as yet has kept silence, which must soon be felt. There is still the influence of that large class of Americans who hold aloof entirely from politics, who are excluded, in fact, from their due share of power in the commonwealth by the very constitution under which they live.—These who, by reason of birth, wealth, talent, learning and leisure, take the lead in other countries, under a Democracy must stand aside. Politics in America have sank like the turf in England; few venture on the defilement of such pitch, unless their needs drive them to extract some sort of a living by those means. Yet, into such a strait as that into which the North is now driven, the wishes and feelings of those who really have the greatest stake in the country must carry respect and weight. They will have "stood aside to mark" long enough, and their expression of opinion, occupied with the open irritation and uneasiness of the working classes must sweep away the tyranny of the jobbers and "politicians," as they call them in the North, whose cupidity or folly carry on the hopeless war. "Sensation" editors and contractors may find grist for the mill for a season, but not forever; as soon as the masses find that from out their pockets must come the plunder of these wretches who do not even shrink from enriching themselves