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No. 33.

"WILL GOD BE LOOKING?"

These words were spoken by a little boy three and a half years of age. It was a cold winter morning, and the family had been unusually late in their domestic arrangements. When breakfast was over, Mrs. Lauman proposed having prayers as usual, but one or two members of the family excused themselves by saying they must prepare for church, and she remarked, "I will omit prayers this morning."

"Shall you have prayers?" said Charlie, firing his bright black eyes upon his mother. "No my dear, we shall not have prayers this morning."

Charlie waited a moment, his little mind occupied by thought, and then said, "Will God be looking?"

"Yes, God will see us," was the only reply his mother could make.

Precious child, how little he knew of the power of the rebuke he had given. How earnestly his mother resolved in future to teach her son by example as well as by precept to love and serve God. Charlie had been taught daily to offer his little prayer.

"Will God bless little Charlie and forgive his sins, and make him a good boy, for Christ's sake."

"Do you think God will bless me?" he often said after repeating his little prayer.

May the blessing of God rest upon this child, and may the thought be ever present with him, "Thou, Lord, seeest me."

ENGLAND AS A MILITARY POWER

Her army is small in number, though composed of well drilled soldiers who are not surpassed for bravery. The army, not half so large as the United States, have brought into the field in six months—widely scattered over the world, nor can they be collected and brought into one body. More than eighty thousand are in India and must be kept there, whatever wars occur elsewhere, or the country might be in rebellion, and the labor and cost of a century to annex it to the British empire lost in a day. After providing defenses for India they have but 145,000 men left; not so many by ninety thousand as McClellan moved from the banks of the Potomac the other day.

With the 145,000 the North American Provinces, the British West Indies, Malta, Gibraltar, Australia, New Zealand and Cape of Good Hope, must be defended; and very few of them can be spared from where they are to-day. England, then, as the United States a year since, in case of an attack would have a small army—so small as to be nothing before the armies of Russia, France, Austria or Prussia. She would have old soldiers enough for the nucleus of an army, and would be forced to rely upon volunteers or troops obtained abroad.

Some of the old regiments could be replaced by new ones, to bring the experienced men into the field.

England is only strong in war upon the water; she is really mistress of the seas, and no other nation has been able to cope with her for generations. She has a greater number of ships and more guns and the best sailors the world ever seen. Her ships have been of the three kinds—strong and swift, and not an improvement has been made in the formation or propelling of a vessel that she has not turned to her account. It is a wonder and admiration to see how quickly she has fleets at any point where they may be needed. Scarcely can an Englishman go out of sight of the English flag, or out of the English Channel, and never is a right of his invaded but she is ready to answer from the broadside of her navy. There she has been supreme; but now the whole mode of naval warfare is to be changed by the mail-liners, and this may change the balance of power among the nations, though she will not be behind in this line. When however, the fighting comes to be under cover, where the naval officer is changed for the engineer, and the sailor for the fireman and coal-heaver, the greatest commercial nation of the world, made the greatest naval power by the superiority of her seamen, will have no advantage over Europe or the United States.—Newburyport Herald.

FORTUNES NEARER HOME.—Now that the oil wells at Nebra are spouting at such a great rate, we would advise our friends who are preparing to invest capital in British Columbia to reconsider their intentions, and also to bring into question the advisability of seeking fortunes nearer home. Now, if each man were to take the money necessary to carry him to British Columbia, and incidental expenses, and invest it in the oil trade he would by energy and perseverance, reap a sure and rich harvest. If some two score of these fortune-hunters were to form a "Canada Oil Company," and patronize home products—appreciating petroleum as it should be appreciated—then proprietors of wells should be specially relieved from present difficulties, the oil trade would increase, and capitalists would soon enter into the spirit of the movement, and the speculation would no doubt prove immensely beneficial. On an average each man leaving for British Columbia carries with him from four to five hundred dollars. We offer this suggestion, and hope it will meet with public consideration.—London Free Press.

AN EAGLE.—About a week ago, on the premises of Elisha Rutan, Esq., Adolphus, a large eagle was caught in a trap set for that purpose. For several days the bird has been seen flying around the farm—no doubt by the chance of a calf, attracted no doubt by the appearance of something attached to his body. Curiosity being excited to discover what it carried, they conceived a plan for entrapping the poor bird, which succeeded. It had a small chain, six feet in length, attached to its right leg, and the under part of its right wing clipped, and detaining it a few days as a captive, the prisoner was released and permitted to roam once more at will.

DESERTION.—We regret to learn that a private of the Rifle Brigade, stationed here, has far forgotten his own interest as the guilty crime of desertion, at least his carcass indicates that such is the case. His uniform was found on a vacant lot on Hughes Street, and it is probable that he has absconded. Our citizens are proud of the battalion stationed in this city, and justly so for they are a well-behaved, bold, and manly set of fellows, and if a black sheep is found among them, they can only regret a fact, which does not militate against the esteem in which the men are generally held.—Hamilton Spectator.

MR. LITTLE, of Portland, late President of St. Lawrence Railroad, died on Wednesday last.

MEASURES WHICH THE PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT FROM PARLIAMENT.

NO. 3.—A LAW TO LIMIT MORTGAGES.

It is a law which has recognized the danger of allowing the property of the country to be locked up in any considerable extent in mortgages, or in other words, to pass into the hands of Corporations, for the following reasons:—

1. Corporations never die. If a wealthy individual who is yearly adding house to house and field to field out of his surplus income, were to have his life and vigor prolonged for hundreds of years, he might in that time buy up several counties with their villages and cities, and have their entire population for his tenants. Yet, this supposed case of individual ascessity, that of a Corporation if uncheckd, is a religious Corporation about Montreal, for instance, have large surplus revenues and are constantly buying up, as opportunity offers, desirable properties, which still farther increase their surplus revenues; so that the process of accumulation goes on in accelerated ratio.

2. Corporations never divide their property. The individual proprietor dies, and his property, however large, is divided among his heirs; but Corporations, as already said, do not die, and they have no heirs. The only dissolution of Corporations mentioned in history, is caused by political convulsions, and the only heir to their property is the State. In many countries this process has been gone through after ecclesiastical Corporations had absorbed amounts of property which endangered the State, and in all, the change has been highly beneficial; but what a terrible blotter in statehood to create and foster Corporations which must, in the nature of things, acquire undue wealth and influence, and which can only be put down by revolution!

3. Corporations are not liable to the vicissitudes of commerce. They do not speculate or sell out their property, however tempting the offer, unless it be to invest the amount in other and better property. They are constantly acquiring, and all they acquire they retain. This renders them the most dangerous class of proprietors that can exist in a country.

4. Corporations, with power to hold property, are a landed aristocracy, and that of the most objectionable kind. In Britain, the laws of primogeniture and entail have been the means of preserving the estates of the nobility in their respective families; and the operation of those laws is to bring the whole landed property of the country into fewer hands every generation—so that a comparatively small class of proprietors own nearly the whole island. Canadians would not like to see any laws of this kind in operation; but our ecclesiastical Corporations are more objectionable and dangerous order of proprietors than those created by primogeniture and entail.

5. Individuals can only accumulate by their own industry, skill and management. They have no power to persuade or coerce others to give or bequeath property to them; but Corporations, by their power to give and bequeath, and to be able to give or bequeath absolute on a death-bed, has this persuasive or, we might even say, coercive power, than which nothing can be more dangerous to the public welfare. The State cannot interfere to prevent the people from believing what they choose; but it can and should limit the power of corporations which are things of its own creation, to hold real estate in mortmain, except so much as is necessary for their own occupation and use.

For these reasons it must be quite obvious that, however good may be the object to which many of the ecclesiastical corporations among us are devoted, it is a grievous blot on our political economy and enlightened statehood to allow them to accumulate real estate in mortmain. It is true that this is to some extent restricted in Acts of Incorporation granted in Canada, nearly all of which place some limit to the annual income to be derived from property; but the limit is quite illusory, for three reasons:—

First, because annual revenue is quite indefinite. A corporation might invest in whole townships of wild lands which would yield no revenue, but which might be sold half a century hence for ten times the price paid; or by a system of leases at nominal rates, with heavy fines on renewals, as in England, the annual income might be kept high. Second, because no investigation is made by Government to ascertain whether the corporations are adhering to their charters or not. And third, because though each corporation might be limited, yet the number of corporations in connection with a particular church, all virtually under its control, may be so multiplied as that the aggregate will be virtually unlimited.

If these reasons command themselves to our legislators, they will not act upon the present, and protect this country from, perhaps the greatest danger that threatens it—namely, the accumulation of property in the dead hand of ecclesiastical corporations?—Wisness.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

The suggestions of the Duke of Newcastle with regard to the election of a property qualification for electors, instead of the present, have not been unheeded by the legislature of Prince Edward Island, to whom they were addressed. The House of Assembly of the Island, in committee of the whole, on the despatch of the Duke relating to the Elective Legislative Council Bill, has adopted a resolution requiring that any person to be entitled to vote for a member to serve in the Legislative Council must be at least twenty years of age, and must be a freeholder or leaseholder, or partly freeholder and partly leaseholder, to the value of one hundred pounds currency, and must have been in possession of the same for a period of at least twelve months previous to the election. Another resolution was adopted, which states that a candidate to be qualified for election to the Legislative Council must be thirty years of age, a British subject and at least five years resident in the Colony prior to the issue of the writ.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—In the short space of four days Mr. Richard Pense, of this town, has been bereaved by death of his wife, of his eldest daughter, a young woman of eighteen or twenty years of age, and of an infant child. The disease, if we have been correctly informed, was measles, which was very prevalent in this neighborhood at present, and which was unusually violent, as we have heard of several cases in which they have terminated fatally.—Victoria Herald.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

As fuller accounts in this issue appear that the Federals claim little more than a nominal victory. And this is not due so much to superior generalship, or the great or bravery with which the Northern soldiers fought, as to the reinforcements which came up on Monday. On Sunday the Southern forces had driven back the Northern forces in every quarter and Gen. Grant might well call for "Buell or night." With the latter came the former; and although the battle on Monday lasted nine hours, the Federals simply regained what they had lost on Sunday. The accounts in reference to the number of the slain are quite exceedingly contradictory. One report, which professes to be near the truth, gives the Northern loss at 10,000 killed and wounded, and the Southern some 5,000 more. The probability is that the disparity is of a very trifling nature. The South took more prisoners than the North.

It is admitted that the Southerners, instead of being cowed by the result of the battle, are anything but conquered in the South-west. Without at all disparaging the bravery of the Northern forces engaged at Pittsburgh Landing, it must be confessed that their opponents carried themselves through the contest like heroes. The Southern generalship is admitted to have been admirable. Beauregard has added to his fame, already of no mean kind, by the skillful manner in which he filled up the blanks in his columns and struck at the weak points of the enemy. Had the Confederate soldiers been as well armed as those of the Northern army—though, in this respect they proved they were much better provided than has been generally admitted—the first day would doubtless have decided the fate of the battle. As it is, however, the Confederates do not appear to be much disheartened. They are preparing for a fresh struggle, and hard work is yet in store for the North before even Tennessee is wrested from the grasp of the Southern Confederacy. Beauregard—if not dead, as reported, and if we are indeed to doubt—will probably fall back upon Corinth and there concentrate all the available forces in the South, although this morning's despatches are somewhat to the contrary effect. President Davis has also taken to the field. He is in the man; so that before a week is over Tennessee will, in all probability, be the scene of another great and bloody battle.—Leader.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER COUNTRY.

The Memphis Appeal of the 23rd ult. says: The topography of the country of the Tennessee is very diversified, especially as regards the valley of the river. The landings of the Tennessee River, above the mouth to Pittsburgh, are peculiarly unfortunate for large settlements or towns on the banks. The great portion of the banks at these points are low, marshy and subject to overflow. The high bluffs descending to the river are very fertile, and the crops, which are conveyed through high hills, deep ravines, and different roads to the interior, where the plantations exist. Hence the want of great towns on this river; also the want of large settlements. From the unhealthy state of the climate in summer, after the large spring overflows, agues and fevers are very prevalent along the shore.

Corinth is a very important strategic point. It is situated in a hilly, semi-mountainous country, a branch of the Appalachian range, which diverges from the Allegany Mountains, and forms the mountains and gold-bearing regions of Georgia and Alabama. Here also is the junction of the Memphis and Charleston, and Mobile and Charleston Railroad and forms the inland communication of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, and which is very important to us, as it would be to the Yankees, were they ever masters of this point.

STARTLING NEWS FROM YORKTOWN.

The scene of the surrender of Cornwallis is destined, it seems, to be the theatre of a still mightier and more momentous struggle. The fate of the rebellion is to be decided within the next week upon the York peninsula, as is clearly indicated by the news from Fort Monroe, which we print elsewhere. The rebels seem at length to be thoroughly informed as to the plans of Gen. McClellan, and are making an immense army to dispute the possession of Yorktown. All their best and most seasoned soldiers have been hurled down the James river, and at least 100,000 men—the very flower of the southern army—will be in position to dispute Gen. McClellan's advance to Richmond.

So far everything has conspired to aid the rebels. The movement of an immense army from Washington to Fort Monroe was necessarily a slow operation. When about to make the attack, Gen. McClellan's movements were delayed by the setting in of a terrible storm, which flooded the swamps and made the roads impassable; and now, in addition to most unfortunate physical difficulties, he is confronted by fortifications of immense strength and a mighty army—the best and bravest at the command of the rebels Confederacy. All things considered, it is perhaps well that matters have turned out as they have. The destruction of this army will end the war beyond all peradventure—and destroyed it will be. The army under McClellan is the finest ever put in the field, all things considered, and there cannot be a doubt its complete annihilation would be a disaster to the country. To General McClellan is now committed the sacred task of ending by a final blow this most unnatural rebellion. He had his pick of the whole army of the Union for his immediate command, and he has chosen a force that will have no enemy to fight, or be deprived of the honors justly due. From this time forth until the close of the struggle all eyes will be turned eagerly but confidently to the York peninsula.—N. Y. World.

THE HON. MR. FATTON ARRIVED IN SOUTHAMPTON ON SATURDAY.

That day Mr. Fatton, having come on that day from Oporto, Spain, bringing with him his friends at Killybegs, Inverary, Ayr, and so forth, has been making a "pious visit" to the monument on the occasion of his arrival, to whom he explained some of his views in a public meeting. On Saturday he was in the city, where he was met by the influential men in the village, and having visited the wharf, he left for Paisley.—Bruce Vindicator.

COUNTERFEIT "QUINTERS."

There have been frequent complaints made recently concerning the quality of spurious silver coins now in circulation; and our attention has been called to the fact that a considerable quantity of counterfeit English shillings are being passed off in Montreal. It is believed, either that a large number of these bogus coins have been recently imported here, or that some of the owners of which are doing a flourishing business. At any rate, the worthless coins probably in more extensive use than many would suppose, and the detectives should at once be set to work; in the meantime, store-keepers and retailers in general had better keep a sharp look-out. To aid them in their endeavor to detect spurious coin, we have had a business man who has paid some attention to this subject:—

"All of these coins which have come under my notice have apparently been cast in the same mould. They purport to belong to the reign of George IV., and are dated 1820. They are lighter than the good coin, and a little sharper, and have a somewhat blurred appearance on the obverse side. In general appearance and color they are such a good imitation as readily to pass with the careless, or impose on the unpracticed; but those who are doubtful can detect at least one of the following peculiarities:—The obverse of the coin is not perfectly circular, but has a slight projection on the inner edge of the rim, over the letter 'G'—owing to an imperfection in the mould, which, of course, the genuine coin has not."

The present is a good time for to agitate the immediate passage of a law establishing the value of the English shilling at 24 cents as well as for the establishment of a Provincial mint, so that all the old and depreciated coin with which Canada is flooded might be called in and recoined according to the (at present nominal) decimal standard of the Province.—Witness.

PERSECUTION IN SPAIN.

In a number of the leading towns and cities of Spain there are secret congregations of from three or four to two hundred Christians, who meet regularly for religious worship and instruction. These followers of Christ are exposed to imprisonment and the galleys, as the laws of Spain prohibit the profession or teaching of any other religion than that of the Roman Catholic Church. At Granada, four or five leading Christians men have been sent to the galleys. At Seville, sixteen are in prison. Among the latter is one of the ablest teachers in the highest school in the city, in which he had read and explained the Word of God. His pupils had after a time reported the fact to their parents. The arrest followed, and an examination of his house was made, and the result was that he was the Vice President of the "Protestant Junta, of Seville, an Association of more than two hundred members, regularly organized as a Church, with articles of faith, and forms of worship—similar to those of our Churches.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

Philadelphia agents of a horrible accident which took place in that city. Jackson's Carriage Factory exploded, wrecking the building, which took fire, and the spectators who were first upon the ground, saw men, boys and girls creeping from the ruins with their persons burned and blackened, and, in some cases, with their clothing on fire, writhing in agony.

A number of persons were killed outright by the explosion, and the bodies of most of those were blown to fragments. Heads, legs and arms were hurled through the air, and in some instances were picked up hundreds of feet from the scene. Portions of flesh, brains, limbs, entrails, etc., were found in the yards of houses, on roofs and in the adjacent streets. The walls of several houses in the vicinity had blood upon them, and the fragments of the bodies had struck.

About seventy persons had been badly burned or bruised by this accident. Some of them cannot possibly survive their injuries.

The Ingersoll Chronicle says that a number of persons in the parish of West Oxford have recently been, it is feared, swindled out of a few of their dollars. It was in this wise:—A person—intelligent and honest looking, we are told—giving his name as Edward Pherson, and stated that he had visited in Ingersoll, called on his name, and solicited their names to be subscribed to Godley's Lady's Book, and the Rural New Yorker, offering to furnish the former for \$1.50 per year—just half the regular price for single subscriptions, and just 50 cents less than the lowest club rates—and the Rural for 1.50 a year, postage paid in all cases. The consequence was, that, at these low rates, he succeeded in duping many persons, and he had taken the money paid, some four or five weeks ago—and as the books and papers have not yet come to hand, it is naturally presumed that the so-called Pherson is a swindler, and that the means of replenishing an impoverished pocket.

The Government of the colony of Victoria are about to expend £120,000 sterling in the promotion of emigration from the British Isles. From the Melbourne Argus, we learn that of this sum two-thirds will be absorbed in payment of passage warrants to be issued to purchasers of land under a bill which has been passed relative to the disposal of lands. This holds out encouragement to small farmers who may possess a little capital. If they have any portion of an adventurous spirit, they might do large business, and be enabled to get on their feet. Not less than 4,961 individuals will be assisted to emigrate by the fund in question, to the mutual advantage of both themselves and the colony. The emigrants are to be carefully selected, and when they arrive, to be sent to the banks and the banks are to be opened in England, Scotland and Ireland; the Argus pointing to the provoking builders of the British press, in their references to colonies as proof of the general ignorance that prevails upon the subject.

A fellow was arrested in Chicago the other day for cutting his wife's hair off. On Saturday he was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months, and presented a most wretched and pitiable condition; but he refused to testify against his husband.

In a recent letter, Horatio Greely says:—"I am one of the few 'Redskins' who have seen this war, and have preserved in my mind the Ojibwa States should leave us in peace." Good for Mass Greely!

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

The vast region to the west of Lake Superior has long been of great interest to Canadians. We of the Upper Province especially, and our desires, depend upon the use we make of it. If, on the one hand we allow it to slip from our grasp, and to pass it certainly would do, into the possession of the United States, we may make up our minds that Canada will never raise to that greatness in the future for which her people look. These Provinces are but a small portion of North America, and all the rest of the continent acknowledges the sway of the Republic, we should be unable to contend with her. Our ultimate absorption would be a foregone conclusion. But let us imagine the regions of the Saskatchewan and the Red River peopled as thickly as the Western States of the Republic now are, by Canadians how magnificent a power we should appear!

With the great west united to us, our future will be as grand as the most earnest patriot can desire. All that the west has been to the United States, would the great west be to us. There is no necessity for us to be a British territory, repetition of the marvellous progress which has extended for our neighbors the wonder and admiration of the world. That the now almost desolate waters of the Saskatchewan will one day flow through cultivated land and by numerous cities is as certain as anything human can be. Shall the names of any other but Canadian names be inscribed on the rocks of the west, or shall we use the natural advantages given us, to reap the benefits it was intended that we should gain? What does Mr. Cartier say?

During the last few weeks from all parts of the Upper Province, large numbers of young men have started for British Columbia. The local press, in every city, town and village, records their departure by score. We think it will be found that several thousand Canadians are on their way to British Columbia, and many more will follow. With very few exceptions, they are going to their money in Canada as is sufficient to take them to the frontier, and then are totally lost to the Province. If they had been able to take the overland route, it would have been very different. They would have used our railways and our boats, and have remained within British—our, as we should perhaps say—within Canadian territory the whole time; for we must not—Mr. Cartier to the contrary notwithstanding—regard the whole West as any other but Canadian territory. And when they arrived at the far west it would have been ours to supply them with those necessities in exchange for a share of their hard earned riches. As it is the whole trade is in the possession of the Americans.

In the same way it is with the smaller number who are about to try the smaller route. They are going northward to Fort William, and from there to Fort William, they make their way out to the Province as speedily as possible. St. Paul reaps all the advantages Toronto ought to enjoy. And as now the trade of the 10,000 inhabitants of the Red River territory flows into Minnesota, so it will flow into the States. It is ten millions, if Mr. Cartier and the siders and abettors of our French rulers have their way. If Mr. John A. Macdonald and the Upper Canadians who support him, were able to raise above the dignity of a job, and to understand that statehood consists in something better than party tricks, they would do everything possible to make it once be done to make the route across the continent practicable to emigrants. If they were jealous of British honor, as they pretend to be, they would not stand idly by, while the emissaries of the Republic are preaching "secession" to the people of Red River, who were so disgracefully neglected by us. A few months ago and all the world—except Mr. John A. Macdonald and his admirers—witnessed with intense loathing the spectacle of a man who had been raised to the highest office in the gift of the United States, betraying his trust, allowing traitors to plot the destruction of the Republic and to undermine the greatness of the country of their birth. Mr. Macdonald's sin is not of a much lighter hue. The Great North-West belongs of right to Canada. Its present loss would not diminish our actual strength, but it would condemn us to a future of littleness, and dishonor as we being the first of our race who have tamely surrendered the soil we have once called our own. Mr. John A. Macdonald when placed on the defensive, always assumes a tone of injured innocence; and indignantly denounces those who charge that he is animated with any other than the highest and purest patriotism. Yet for the sake of office, he bears the progress of Western Canada as effectually as it is in his power to do. If this be honorable, or patriotic, then we know not the meaning of the words.—Globe.

On a Hudson River Railroad train, a few days ago, were a lady and her little girl. When the cars stopped at Hudson an apple peddler entered. When he came to the lady she said she did not want any apples but would like some cakes and cherries. The boy offered to procure the articles for her, and she gave him a dollar with which he went off, leaving his basket and apples, worth fifty cents as a security for his return. He did not come back and the train moved off. The defrauded lady was soon discovered to be in tears. Wm. J. Thomas, Member of Assembly from Brookline happening to witness her sorrow, inquired into the case, and found that the boy had carried off the lady's last dollar, and that she had nothing wherewith to purchase food. Mr. Thomas' sympathies being excited, he took the basket and passed through the cars, explaining the history of the case. His goodhearted efforts were crowned with success. Some gentlemen paid twenty-five cents for a single apple. The result was that some twenty apples yielded \$3.50 in cash which he handed over to the victim.

Walter Kelley, of St. Louis suburbs, Quebec, was killed last week by a premature explosion of a blast at Freeman's Quarry, Cap Rouge.

The wife of Mr. Patrick Doyle, Drummond, died very suddenly a few days ago. She went out to the water closet, and fell down dead.—Courier.

In the village of Amherst, the other day, Mr. Tippy was examining the working of one of his water wheels, in the history of Mr. Maxwell, when his hand, which was an excellent growing, caught in the springs, which were so close together that he could not get it out, and severely injured his neck.—American paper.

Arrival of the Norwegian.

Portland, April 14. The steamship Norwegian from Liverpool on the 3rd, via Londonderry the 4th, arrived here at 9:15 to-night.

The steamships City of Washington and North American arrived out on the 2nd inst.

The Canada arrived out on the 30th ult. and the Hammonia on the 3rd inst.

They left Charleston in Company with the barque Etwaac and four Schooners, all laden with cotton and rosin.

They report the sunken stone fleet fast breaking up, Charleston harbor being full of the floating timber. They also reported that Charleston and Savannah were well fortified and completely in the hands of the 2nd inst. were unimportant.

The question of iron batteries continued to attract great attention.

Mr. Bentinck had given notice in the House of Commons that he would move an amendment to Mr. Osborne's resolution, declaring it expedient to proceed with fortifications, and that the Government might be empowered to apply the money vote for fortifications to the construction of iron sheathing vessels.

The Times says it is understood that orders were in the course of transmission to all Dock yards to suspend any operations on wooden ships. The leading journals continue to argue editorially the necessity of iron fleets.

The morning Post calls attention to the improvements America is making in ordnance, the weight of shot thrown by the Monitor being nearly double that used on board any of the British ships.

The steamer Mars bound from Waterford to Bristol was wrecked.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. Liverpool, April 2. Breadstuffs dull and drooping. Flour still declining and prices 6d lower. American flour 25 to 28s. Wheat irregular and 1 to 2d lower; red western 10s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. White western 11s. 6d. to 12s.; white southern 12s. to 12s. 4d. Corn tending downward; mixed 27s. 6d. to 28s. Provisions—the usual authorities report beef quiet but steady. Pork quiet but unchanged. Lard easier at 42s. to 44s. Tallow quiet and steady. Ashes quiet; pots 32s. 6d.; pearls 32s. 3d. Sugar inactive. Coffee steady.

LONDON MARKETS. London, April 2. Breadstuffs—Flour easier. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer. Provisions, quiet but steady.

London consuls for Europe 93. American securities dull but steady and unchanged.

The bullion in the bank has increased £18,000.

London, April 4. Mr. Gladstone has made his financial statement in the Commons, which is generally satisfactory. No taxes are to be remitted and the only change of moment is in September the Hop duty is to be repealed and transferred to the excise duty on Beer.

It is supposed that England will withdraw from the allied expedition to Mexico, but there is no rupture between the allies. England abstains merely for interfering; the chief part in the expedition being now taken by France. Napoleon has written an autograph letter to Admiral La Gravier, disapproving of his conduct.

Vienna, April 3. The Empress of Austria leaves Venice for Goritz, to-day.

Copenhagen, April 2. The Minister of Marine stated to-day in the council of State, that he will ask large credits for the construction of iron-plated ships. He promised that no more wooden mon-of-war should be built. The declaration was received with great satisfaction.

The British exports for the past two months of the year are slightly in excess of the same period last year.

FRANCE.—The Paris believes that the French and Spanish Governments intend signing a new treaty for the regulation of joint action in Mexico.

The Bourse is firm and higher 40f. 50. ITALY.—The Turin correspondent of the London Times has good reason to predict important events in Italy.

Garibaldi appears to have spared Napoleon out of his deeply laid schemes and it would not be surprising if those who summoned the modern Cincinnatus from his farm have made a rather lucky hit, and may eventually applauded themselves for the result of what seemed at first a very rash and dangerous measure.

The Times editorially adds it would be a strange fatality if a constriation against the Austrian occupation of Venetia should have the indirect effect of terminating the French occupation of Rome, and if Garibaldi, of all men, should be the unwilling instrument of bringing about a compromise with Napoleon.

It is asserted that Spain, sharing the opinion of France, disapproves the convention concluded at Solieda with the Mexican plenipotentiaries.

It is authoritatively denied that the Cabinet of Madrid has been requested by the French Government to recall Gen. Prim. M. Callignay had been entrusted, on behalf of France, with the full political powers with which Admiral La Gravier was invested.

By way of Constantinople it is stated that the news of the surrender of Naples is unfounded. The citadel would be able to hold out four months longer. The 150 men it would take only with the King and demand a dismissal of the ministry, the dissolution of the Chambers, the arming of the National Guard, and the appointment of a successor to the throne.

The national bank of St. Petersburg has announced the issue of a 4th portion of four per cent. Metalliques, amounting to twelve million rubles.

The insurgents have destroyed four towns in Alabama by the use of sword. The Turkish inhabitants were massacred and the lives of the Christians spared.

Calcutta, March 16. Lord Elgin has assumed the Government of India, and Lord Canning leaves for England on the 19th of March.

LONDON MONEY. Funds have been dull, but had an improving tendency at the close. Consols advanced 1/8 on the 2nd. There was less demand for discounts at

the Bank, and the supply larger in the open market. Gold continued to flow into the Bank.

The following is a summary of the new taken from the City of Baltimore which left Liverpool on the 2nd and Queenstown on the 3rd March:

There is a vague and doubtful report that a steamer, built at Liverpool, armed with twenty Blakely 100-pound guns, has gone to Gibraltar for an encounter with the Tuscarora.

In the House of Commons Sir P. Smith called attention to the engagement between the Monitor and the Merrimac, and urged the consideration of future prospects of British defensive warfare he argued in favor of small vessels, like the Monitor, in preference to stationary forts, and advocated the cessation of work on fortifications and the construction of iron gunboats and batteries instead.

A general debate ensued, most of the speakers opposing outlay on fortifications.

Sir G. U. Lewis and Lord C. Paget, on behalf of the Government, warned the House against hasty action, and the enormous expense of the Merrimac and other warlike. They questioned whether the Merrimac and Monitor had thrown any new light on the subject, and thought force could be made to maintain their superiority. They believed that artillery could be made to crush these iron vessels.

The newspapers were freely discussing the subject and the Times exhibits some what of a panic on it, urging that not a day should be lost, as wooden ships are clearly demonstrated as to be wholly useless against iron plated rams.

Other journals and letter writers in abundance are also in favor of the floating batteries.

Dr. Russell's latest letters from Washington, harp upon the inefficiency of the American armies owing to their lack of confidence in their leaders.

The Times eulogizes the Hon. J. Raymond for his recent speech in the New York Legislature, and compliments him as the first public speaker who has done justice to England.

The New Canard steamer made a very satisfactory trial trip, averaging 15 knots per hour.

Six vessels go to Cherbourg to escort the Emperor to England for the Great Exhibition.

It is denied that General Dumas with his reinforcements for Mexico has been ordered to return.

TWO INQUESTS OVER ONE BODY.—On Monday last week, in Walsingham, an inquest was held over the body of McMichael, whose death was recorded in the last week's issue of the Reformers. Strange to his verdict was, "that the deceased died of his death by the use of liquor." The next day the Coroner heard that a young man