

ocean wave." Jonathan, not to be outdone is going to send across the briny ocean, in a few days from that time, a tiny little craft, only fifteen feet four inches in length, and four feet ten inches in breadth. This miniature ship is to be rigged after the manner of an hermaphrodite brig; manned by two men and a dog; and provisioned for a six weeks voyage—that is, sufficient to give the crew half a pound of meat three-quarters-of-a-pound of bread, and three pints of water each day. Mr. Donovan an old 'salt,' is the owner of the craft and takes her in charge on the perilous voyage. Should the enterprise be successful, the boat and the crew will at least be a nine days' wonder to even phlegmatic old John Bull, who will, without doubt, acknowledge the right of Jonathan ever after, to boast that he can "beat all creation."—except Jeff Davis.

A MOTHER'S HAND.

In one of the fierce engagements with the rebels near Mechanicsville in May last, a young lieutenant of a Rhode Island battery had his foot so shattered by a fragment of shell that, on reaching Washington after one of those horrible ambulance rides, and a journey of a week's duration, he was obliged to undergo amputation of the leg. He telegraphed home hundreds of miles away that all was going well, and with a soldier's fortitude composed himself to bear his sufferings alone. Unknown to him, however, his mother, one of those dear reserves of the army, hastened up to join the main force. She reached the city at midnight, and the nurses would have kept her from him until morning. One sat by his side fanning him as he slept, her hand on the feeble fluctuating pulsations which foreboded sad results. But what woman's heart could resist the pleadings of a mother then? In the darkness she was finally allowed to glide in and take the place at his side. She touched his pulse as the nurse had done; not a word had been spoken, but the sleeping boy opened his eyes and said, "that feels like my mother's hand; who is this beside me? It is my mother; turn up the gas and let me see my mother!"

The two dear faces met in one long, joyful sobbing embrace, and the fondness pent up in each heart sobbed and panted, and wept forth its expression.

The gallant fellow just 21, his leg amputated on the last day of his 3 years' service, underwent operation after operation, and at last, when death drew nigh, and he was told by tearful friends that it only remained to make him comfortable, said "I had stared death in the face too many times to be afraid now," and died as gallantly as did the men of the Camberland.—Washington letter, Evening Post.

Federal Reverses in Georgia.

The rash advance of Gen. Sherman 180 miles from his base into the heart of an enemy's country, is now meeting with results foreseen by those who were not blinded with prejudice. Sherman has neglected to leave a sufficient force to protect his communications, and the result is that immense quantities of material of war have been destroyed in his rear. A despatch by Louisville, Kentucky, says that on the morning of the 18th the rebel Gen. Wharton commanding brigade, 2,500 men, crossed the railroad between Kingston and Dalton, capturing and burning five freight trains loaded with supplies. Two days later, on the 20th, Captain Glover also made a raid on the railroad five miles from Resaca, and captured two freight trains with supplies. Seven freight trains with army stores and provisions must contain an immense accumulation of material difficult to replace in an enemy's country.

PARLIAMENTARY.—On Monday, in the House of Assembly, on motion of Mr. Galt, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means.

The Committee adopted the following resolutions:—1st, That, in addition to the duties of customs payable on the following articles, there shall be levied the following duties:—Vinegar, 4c; refined petroleum, 5c; naphtha, 5c per gallon; and that the present ad valorem duties levied upon the following articles be repealed, and the following duties levied thereon:—Benzole, 15c; crude petroleum, 4c per gallon. 2nd, That it is expedient to empower the Government in Council to authorize the issue of exchequer bills, or short dated debentures, to an amount not exceeding four million dollars, in lieu of the debentures already issued under the authority of existing acts, for the purpose of meeting the amount due to the provincial agents in England, and remaining undisposed of in their hands—such exchequer bills, or short dated debentures, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, and the principle and interest thereof to be chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the amount thereof to form part of the said fund.

The Prorogation will take place on Thursday or Friday.



The Daily Advertiser

GUELPH: TUESDAY, JUNE, 28

THE LATE CRISIS AND ITS RESULT.

To be somewhat undecided is not to be out of fashion now-a-days; and perhaps when there are few houses to be found where there are two men precisely of the same mind, with reference to the result of the late crisis, a newspaper may be excused when it confesses to be somewhat lost in the fog. The nature of the Coalition just formed is so extraordinary, and the circumstances which led to it so singular, that it is very difficult to condemn or approve without doing injustice to political friends; if not disown long-loved principles.

The object aimed at by the negotiators is of such great public importance, that we scarcely dare say that men, no matter how long or how widely severed by political principles, might not join hands for the settlement of the vexed question; but then comes in this fact which seems to admit of no accommodation. Mr. Galt had just had passed upon him a vote of impeachment, the legitimate effect of which, in our humble judgment, was to exclude him from public life. But instead of his bowing to the verdict of Parliament, he seeks for and effects, terms of compromise with one of his sternest judges, and henceforward the judge and the political convict take into their keeping the future destinies of this Province. Such is one of the peculiar belongings of this most peculiar Coalition. Again, the negotiations were not entered on by consent of Parliament, but while the threat of dissolution hung over it like a nightmare. This is another feature which cannot be justified. But there is yet another of the same family. For successive days while Parliament was in session, did this secret conclave hold close consultations, without consulting those whom the people had deputed to represent them, until the whole thing was "rut and dry." Then members of the Assembly were asked what they had to say—not what they thought. Would they support the new Coalition or render a dissolution inevitable? That was the question, and we submit that that is not the true British mode of asking the consent of Parliament to new and extraordinary measures.

Come we now to the measure itself. Believing, as we do, that a Federal Union of all these British American Provinces must ensue, and that that is the only probable road by which we can hope to escape the sectional difficulties of the day, we shall be pleased to see that measure succeed, as well as that other great national undertaking, the Intercolonial Railroad, with proper regard to time and economy. For that reason we are pleased to see that there is a remote prospect of seeing such an extension of our political institutions as will serve to rid Canada, sooner or later, of all those mean little coteries and petty family intrigues, which retard progress and belittle men's minds. And in so far as it is possible to remove sectional feuds, by the introduction of the lesser federal system, we have no objection. But we have not much confidence in that part of the scheme. There are too many difficulties to hope for success from an inexpensive scheme, and too little scope to warrant costly machinery in the working out of a Federal Union system in Canada alone.

On the whole, indeed, we do not see that much has been gained beyond the confession of Messrs. Cartier & Co., of Lower Canada, that the time has really come when Canada West cannot be safely governed as of old. That is a small favor, truly, but now that the tide has set in that direction, it may be that more substantial benefits will follow.—So mote it be.

There are other points which we will leave until the whole case is before us, but we may remark that three out of twelve Cabinet offices is not the fullest guarantee which the circumstances demanded.

Canada, has had the honorary degree of D. D. conferred upon him by the University of New York.

Federal Disaster in Virginia.

From this morning's telegrams it appears that on Wednesday last, a portion of Grant's army suffered heavily, one division losing twenty-eight pieces of artillery, 1,000 or more prisoners, and 1,500 killed and wounded. This is by far the heaviest loss in artillery the North has sustained for two years. The Confederates are assuming the offensive.—Longstreet and Hill are represented as moving from their entrenchments in Grant's front, while other portions of Lee's forces were moving to the left.—We shall probably have a general engagement in a few days.

FLUCTUATIONS IN GOLD.

Gold, which was quoted in New York on Saturday at 112 to 116 premium, yesterday rose to 135 to 140—a rise of 23 per cent. The recent Federal disasters in Georgia and Virginia must account for this extraordinary upward tendency.

Another Conflagration in Brantford.

Brantford seems destined to suffer above all other towns in the Province from fires; and what makes the matter worse is that nearly, if not quite all, the destructive fires which have occurred in that beautiful inland town during the last two years have, without doubt, been the work of incendiaries. Yesterday (Sunday) morning about half-past seven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the second story of the large brick building used as the machine shops at the Brantford Depot of the B. & L. H. Railway. The building is about 300 feet long by 100 feet wide, and contained nearly all the machines, tools &c., used at the works, and four locomotives which had been placed in the shop for repairs. Though the greatest exertions had been made by the railway hands and the fire companies of the town, the building with all its contents, with the exception of one locomotive, was destroyed; and nothing but a bountiful supply of water and the almost superhuman efforts of the firemen, railway workmen, and the joint efforts of the people of the town, saved all the buildings at the station from being destroyed. The total loss is probably about \$75,000, a very large item in which is the 3 locomotives destroyed, which of themselves would amount to \$25,000 or \$30,000. The property was insured, but to what amount we have not been able to ascertain, as there was no shaving in the building, little or no combustible material, and no fire having been used in the building for some time past, there is little doubt that it was set on fire by some unprincipled scoundrel.—Times.

A CABINET MINISTER ON REBELLION.

The letter that follows was addressed by Mr. Blair, Post-Master General of the U. S. to the Corresponding Secretary of the Irish National Fair at Chicago.

Washington, Feb. 9th 1864.

Dear Sir,—Herewith I send you a cheque for \$25 as a small contribution to the Irish National Fair. I have always sympathized warmly with Ireland, and rejoice in the conviction, which daily grows stronger, that the days of her oppressor—the haughty and heartless British aristocracy are numbered. To the cold blooded, calculating policy of this odious class we owe the planting of slavery on this continent, and consequently all the horrors we have witnessed in the war which now shakes the continent. Let us triumph in this struggle, and there will soon be an end put to the sway of the oppressors of Ireland, and both parties so understand it, for whilst the Irish with the gallant Mulligan Meagher, and other true sons of Ireland are armed for the cause of free government, the British aristocracy, with scarcely an exception, openly sympathize with the rebels, and thus notwithstanding their affected horror of slavery, for the perpetuation of which the rebels are fighting.

Yours truly,
M. BLAIR.

COMPLIMENT TO WILLIAM LOVE.—On Friday evening last, says the London Free Press, the drivers, firemen and mechanics connected with the G. W. Locomotive Department, London Division, met at the Queen's Arms Hotel, to give a complimentary supper to Mr William Love, who has been placed in the Locomotive Department, G. W. R. at Guelph. An excellent supper was discussed, which was followed by speeches and songs. Mr Love responded to the toast of his health in very happy terms.

WANTON BOMBARDMENT OF PETERSBURG.—The Montreal Telegraph says: This morning's despatch announces that the Federals have demanded the surrender of Petersburg, and that having been refused they are shelling it to destroy it. The result will probably be the slaughter of women and children. It is a farce to ask the surrender of a city before which lies an army from which the Federals have been running for seven weeks to beat this army, then to invest the city, and if it refuses to surrender shell it. The bombardment otherwise is an act of cowardly and useless barbarity, worse even than that of Sonderberg.

BY TELEGRAPH

This Afternoon's Despatches.

By Special Telegraph to the Daily "Advertiser."

HUNTER CUTS THE DANVILLE RAILROAD

GOLD 230.

A TERRIFIC ATTACK ON SHERIDAN

LOSS OF 500 OF HIS TROOPS AND 4 COLONELS.

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

HERALD'S SPECIAL, City Point, 26.—The attack on Sheridan's cavalry, day before yesterday, while marching from White House to James River was a very determined and bloody affair. They (the rebels) made what they considered ample arrangements to capture his guns, trains, and most of his command. The details of the affair have not yet transpired here up to the departure of the mail boat, but it is known that the enemy fell upon the brigade comprising the rear guard with great fury, and at first threw them into much confusion. They immediately rallied to cover the movement, and held the enemy's cavalry and infantry in check, until the balance of the command could be brought to their support, when a general battle ensued between our mounted and dismounted cavalry and by the infantry and artillery, on the part of the enemy.

Sheridan acted on the defensive and repelled several of the most desperate assaults that could possibly be made. His light artillery was brought to play and was admirably served. The fighting was at short range and grape and canister were used with terrible effect. At the end of the conflict he succeeded in beating them off, though greatly superior in numbers and resumed his march to James River without the loss of a gun or wagon. His killed, wounded and missing may reach 500, among whom are four colonels.

FORT MONROE, 26.—Sheridan's cavalry succeeded in safely effecting a crossing of the James River during the afternoon and night of yesterday. The wagon train alone was six miles in length which added to our force of cavalry comprising some 6000 horsemen made a line of about 20 miles in length, two abreast.

New York, 28.—Stocks dull. Gold opened 238, closed 230.

Tribune's Washington special says, Mr Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, reports Lee's forces not more than two-thirds as strong as Grant's and that Grant's hand is on Lee's throat, and that he will not let go till he is strangled to death. He is confident of final and conclusive success. We have 51,000 prisoners yet in our hands.

Times Headquarters correspondent, 24th, says: Movements of rebels lately are mysterious. There is a general movement to our left. Portions of the 5th and 6th Corps have been moved to counteract any sudden demonstration. The 6th Corps had some skirmishing on the Weldon road to-day. The road has not been used by the rebels for several days.

New York, 28th Herald's Fort Monroe letter of the 24th says: news from Palmer's expedition into North Carolina to destroy Wilmington and North Carolina Railroad represents unlooked for success. The command destroyed the road and immense quantities of Government stores, captured large number of prisoners, inflicted much other damage. The country is stripped of white male inhabitants.

Herald correspondence from City Point, 26th says: fierce assault was made night before one part of 9th and 5th corps but was repulsed.

Rebel loss very severe. Petersburg papers to-day says Danville road is cut by Hunter yesterday, and speaks of Hunter as being at Salem.

New York, 28th.—The City of London with dates of the 16th, arrived early this morning. The steamer Kearsage was in Flushing Roads on the 12th; the Alabama arrived at Cherbourg on the 11th, and was admitted to free pratique, landed 40 prisoners, crews of two captured federal vessels, names not mentioned. The Alabama was to be permitted to make extensive repairs at Cherbourg.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant: the Opposition platform for overhauling the Democratic Ministry was broken down and abandoned. The intended resolution being craftily worded and not direct non-confidence vote, failed to receive approval of a large number of Conserva-

tives. The Herald, Conservative organ, continues its arguments in favor of attack on the Ministry, suggesting that the new Cabinet under Derby would obtain more from the Germans than the present Ministers.

The meeting of Conference appointed for the 16th inst., was postponed till the 16th. It is rumored England will propose a new line of demarcation.

The Daily News says that the prospects of peace are as remote as ever.

The Germans continue to hold out. Lord Palmerston had said in the House of Commons, that prolongation of the armistice was not final. The Conference can again extend it if desirable. Continental news meagre.

Paris Bourse steady, 66f. 9c.—There was some excitement at Madrid in consequence of late news from Peru. English and French Ministers were trying to effect a reconciliation.

LIVERPOOL, June 14, p.m.—Cotton market firm and advancing, particularly in American, which is 4d. higher.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet but firm; Wheat in fair demand at last weeks quotations. London markets—Wheat firm for foreign, and at full prices; Flour in request and firm.

Latest via Queenstown, Liverpool 16th.—Steamship America from New York arrived at Southampton on the 15th.—The conference which was postponed till to-day has been further postponed to 8th.

Liverpool, 16th.—Cotton market firm, quotations of America advancing; provisions dull; breadstuffs quiet and steady. London Consols closed 90 and 90½. Money—American stock steady but quotations nominal.

This Morning's Despatches

Sheridan Driven from Wilcox's Landing

New York, June 27.—The headquarters correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, under date of June 25, says that a portion of the 10th corps, under Gen. R. Sanford Foster, sent across the James river, is now operating on the west bank of that stream in conjunction with the gunboats. At last accounts Gen. Foster had worked his way past Aiken's Landing, which place will be remembered as having been declared neutral ground for the exchange of prisoners, and before this reaches you, he will probably have attacked, and we hope captured, Chapin's Bluff.

If Gen. Foster succeeds in his mission and carries this formidable Confederate stronghold, we can then reduce Fort Darling by erecting a frontier work. A heavy line of entrenchments, assisted by several mortar boats concentrating a sweeping fire on Drury's Bluff, is the evident object of Gen Grant in his next operation. The capture of Fort Darling would virtually place Richmond in our hands. It will then be a very easy matter to destroy the Confederate iron-clads or keep them at Richmond. Nothing then can hinder our monitors from shelling the Confederate capital. The manœuvres of Gen. Grant for the past week have not been bringing on a general engagement, neither have we fought any considerable battle. The main object was to give relief to Gen. Hunter.

Our main endeavours are to maintain all and permanent possession of the Petersburg and Weldon road which cuts the Rebel Confederacy in twain.

On Saturday the Confederates attacked Sheridan's rear at Wilcox's Landing and captured a few of his men. A brigade of infantry was at once despatched to protect Sheridan's rear, the Confederates were kept back, and Sheridan made for the James River, crossing it successfully with his whole force.

Yesterday just before the Highland Light left, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Petersburg.

On the heights beyond Petersburg the Confederates have an 18 gun battery bearing upon the centre of our lines in front of that place. This battery has been very troublesome, and so far has proved too heavy for any artillery that we have brought against it.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 26, 6 p.m.—The Mail steamer Highland Light, from Bermuda Hundred, reports a heavy musketry skirmish on Saturday evening in front of Petersburg.

Gen. Sheridan's command, which left White House last Friday, arrived at Wilcox's Landing on Saturday afternoon.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—The American's correspondent at Point Lookout, Md., writing on Saturday says:—During the past ten days over 2,000 rebel prisoners have been received, a large number of whom were captured in the recent attack on Petersburg.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT took place on the Erie road on Sunday morning.—There was one man killed.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—From the Bermuda royal Gazette it appears that blockade running is carried on wholesale between the port and Wilmington, North Carolina. Our contemporary notices the arrival of a large number of vessels, with valuable cargoes of cotton and tobacco.