Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad

TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING EAST.

		Day Express.
GODERICH	DEP.	8.00 A. M.
CLINTON	"	8.46 "
HARPURHEY	"	9.06 "
SEAFORTH	"	9.14 "
CARRONBROOK	"	9.35 "
MITCHELL	"	9.53 "
STRATFORD	ARR.	10.35 "

GOING WEST.

STRATFORD	DEP.	4.30 P. M.
MITCHELL	"	5.13 "
CARRON BROOK	"	5.53 "
SEAFORTH	"	5.57 "
HARPURHEY	"	6.02 "
CLINTON	"	6.25 "
GODERICH	ARR.	7.10 "

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., MARCH 29, 1864

MINISTERIAL CRISIS!

What a scene of political delights Quebec must present just now! What a pulling of "constitutional party" wires—what a dodging behind curtains—what a palpitating of the hearts of the Brydges; Babys; Footes, &c., as the constitutional party mercury rises or falls in the big thermometer! On the rapturous strains sung by the opposition scribes when Mr. J. S. McDonald resigned—all hail, then, to the Cartier's, John A.'s and Galt's—the plucky, the statesmanlike, the financially erudite! But alas for this degenerate race of Canadians. It is composed of men who dare turn up their noses at plucky men who are capable of making *seventeen hours'* speeches, and *patriotic* patriots of the purest water; and consequently the old men, notwithstanding their boasted ability, find themselves stript of their gorgeous plumage and quietly laid aside.

Cartier Collapsed.

It is now as clear as the noonday sun that when Sir E. P. Tache found the difficulties in his way, M. Cartier was entrusted with the task of forming a ministry, that he took twenty four hours to consider the matter, or in other words, to consult his numerous friends, and that he *failed*, yes, FAILED most ignominiously. It is indeed a bitter pill for the opposition press to swallow, but no amount of verbiage can explain away the *fact* that the man who boasted only a few days ago that he had the largest following of any one in the ranks of the "constitutional party" and that besides enjoying the full confidence of his compatriots he was backed by the clergy, has collapsed like what's-his-name's great balloon, his wonderful flow of gas, at last ending in a sigh of despair. Kicked overboard by the "united party," Mr. C. gave the reins back to Sir E. P. Tache.

What Mr. Campbell Does.

Then, passing by John A., who, evidently, is afraid of the indignation of Upper Canada, resort is had to Mr. Campbell, of the Upper House. What does Mr. Campbell do? Does he go manfully to the *great, united, constitutional party* and endeavor to form a purely Lower Canada majority government? No! he approaches Mr. Wallbridge, intimating that if he will only consent to take office in the constitutional cabinet he will be followed by five or six other liberal members. But, thank goodness, firmness is not confined to one-idead Lower Canada. Mr. Wallbridge refuses emphatically the bait offered him. Then the Ottawa men are approached, but they also indicate a decided inclination to give Cartier & Co. the cold shoulder, and seem to think, very wisely, too, that their interests are safer in the hands of what we must still call the ministerial party. At 2 o'clock on Saturday Mr. Campbell's bids for liberal support had been indignantly rejected.—After spending the afternoon in frantic but useless negotiations, Sir E. P. Tache went at 9 o'clock and asked for further time from his Excellency, which was granted.

The Ottawa Members.

The *Globe's* telegraphic report, from which the following items are extracted, says:—

"At the caucus of Ottawa members, held on Saturday night, it is understood that a unanimous feeling prevailed that it was most undesirable that a Government should be formed that could not command an Upper Canada majority. It is alleged that Messrs. Bell, Currier, Wright, and Poupore urged this as a *sine qua non*.—The question of a Coalition was discussed and various opinions expressed as to the terms which should be offered to secure support from the Ministerial side of the House. I believe no formal resolutions were adopted."

Feelers Thrown Out.

Various statements are in circulation as to the nature of the overtures which the chiefs of the Opposition are prepared to make to the Ministerialists; but I suspect their ideas are not very clearly defined even among themselves. Feelers are constantly being thrown out from the Opposition camp—the less liberal suggesting that three seats in the Cabinet might be given to the Upper Canada Ministerialists, while the other three Upper Canada seats and all the six Lower Canada seats should be filled by members of the Opposition. Others talk of giving the Liberal party five seats, divided between Upper and Lower Canada as they please, and retaining seven seats for the Opposition including the Premiership. As the difficulty increases, the bidding goes higher.—The latest report is that Mr Campbell and Mr. John A. Macdonald have both expressed their willingness to give six seats to the Liberals and retain six for their own friends.

The Very Latest.

I have just heard that Col. Tache has requested an interview with Mr. Blair, and that it is to take place this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The fact of Col. Tache opening negotiations with Mr. Blair is conclusive evidence that Mr. Campbell has given up the task of forming the Upper Canada section of the Ministry.

We have no idea that the negotiations now going on to that end will have any result; nor do we think it at all desirable that they should. We can perfectly comprehend how, under the extreme difficulty of the present situation, men not holding strong political opinions might cease from offering opposition to a Government formed from either side of the House; but we confess we cannot regard without surprise and abhorrence a proposition for the wholesale amalgamation in one Cabinet of the leaders of two great parties, wide as the poles asunder on all questions political, social and financial. We could fancy nothing more demoralizing; and we are well satisfied that the country would condemn it summarily, let the parties to it be who they might."

THE SAGINAW VALLEY.

If we wish to prove that the complaint of *too far West* is confined to this Canada of ours, it is only necessary to turn our eyes for a moment to the country on the opposite side of Lake Huron from where we now stand. The progress made in the Valley of Saginaw, within an area of fifty miles, during the past five or six years, is, we believe unsurpassed in the history of American civilization. When, some six years ago, a number of Saginaw gentlemen paid a neighbourly visit to Goderich, (then a town of some twenty-five or thirty years growth) their great Valley was little better than a Wilderness. It is true that considerable quantities of lumber were at that period being cut and sent to market, but the reputed unhealthiness of the climate, the low, swampy, unarable character of the soil, and the apparent absence of natural resources other than a black spot upon the map of the Great West. A great change, however, has taken place. Indications of salt were discovered, and Dr. G. A. Lathrap, becoming satisfied, after careful examination as to the quantity and thorough chemical analysis as to the quality that the deposit furnished a mine of wealth, finally succeeded in inducing his fellow-citizens to organize a Company for the purpose of "boring the business of Salt-making into existence." Operations were commenced in 1859, and the first barrel of salt was made in July, 1860. It took a few years to produce salt perfectly free from foreign impurities, but the new era was established firmly, other Companies were formed with amazing rapidity, until now there are *fifty-seven* distinct Salt works in full operation, with others in course of erection, the aggregate producing capacities for the present year, being, on a close calculation, the enormous quantity of 1,500,000 brls. There is a strife between the Saginaw manufacturers of this article and those of Onondaga, but while the latter have been compelled to sell at prime cost, the former can realize a handsome profit in consequence of the unrivalled facilities for making barrels, and the abundance of mill fuel that is to be obtained along the river. The manufacture of salt of course, employs a large number of hands, and gives rise to flourishing branches of trade entirely disconnected with it. Then, with regard to lumber, it has been asserted, on good authority we believe, that "there is probably no larger or more valuable tract of pine timber in the world than that of the Saginaw district, the quality being of the very best, as has been demonstrated in all the home and foreign markets from Liverpool to the Sandwich Islands." To give an idea of the importance of the Lumber trade of Saginaw it is only necessary to state that within the length of twenty miles along the river there are sixty-eight large mills, mostly run by steam, with a cutting capacity of 207,000,000 feet per annum. There are, besides, extensive stave, barrel, and shingle works in full operation.

Saginaw has made wonderful progress in point of manufactures—it is, strictly speaking, a manufacturing district. It must import hardwood, farm produce, &c., and offers a splendid market for the superior social productions of this side of the Lake, with which Providence has blessed us in such abundance. This is the point we wish to illustrate. The contiguity of a great manufacturing country must be advantageous to the purely agricultural community of Huron and Bruce, if pains is taken to foster a trade across the Lake. The task presents few difficulties—we have always been on terms of friendship with our Saginaw neighbors—they have met us half-way in all our advances, and it only requires a moderate degree of judiciously directed enterprise to create a trade which must tend to our mutual advantage. We trust that our business men will endeavor to do all in their power during the coming season to secure such a desirable end, and that ere long we will see a daily line of lake boats plying across the lake.

NON-RESIDENT TAXES.

The following bill has been introduced by Mr. Dickson, and read a second time. It is intituled,

"An Act to provide for the more speedy collection of Non-Resident Taxes and to protect innocent purchasers of Real Property in arrears for Taxes."

Whereas in and by the Act respecting the assessment of properties in Upper Canada it is provided that no land shall be sold for taxes unless such portion thereof has been due for five years or such longer period and of such amount as a By-law of the proper Municipal Council provides; and it frequently happens that great injustice arises from the sale or mortgage of non-resident lands having large arrears of taxes accrued upon them, to strangers ignorant of the fact, who pay the purchase or mortgage money, and are afterwards compelled to pay such taxes for the recovery of which, from the purchaser, they have no available resource: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. No Registrar in Upper Canada shall register any deed of sale, mortgage, assignment, or other instrument conveying or charging any land unless there be attached to such instrument a certificate of the Treasurer of the county or city in which such land is situate, that no arrears of taxes are due on such land, or a certificate that such land is not non-resident land; and such Treasurer is hereby required to give such certificate on payment or tender of a fee of ——— to which he shall be entitled for the same.

2. Neither the Commissioner of Crown Lands nor any agent under him, shall accept or treat as valid any assignment of any unpatented land of the Crown, unless to such assignment there be attached a certificate of the proper Treasurer to the effect mentioned in the next preceding section.

3. Any Registrar who shall register any instrument mentioned in the first section without the certificate thereby required, shall incur a penalty of ——— dollars, for each such offence; and any person who shall sell, assign, mortgage or charge any non-resident land in Upper Canada, and receive any part of the purchase money or consideration for so doing, without producing and delivering to the purchaser, assignee or incumbancer, the certificate required by the first section, shall by so doing forfeit to such purchaser, assignee or incumbancer, and to be recovered as a debt due to him, three times the sum he received.

"A Misrepresentation."

From the Globe of Saturday.

The failure of Mr. Cartier to form a Government under his own leadership, has given his organ in this city a good deal of concern. In its issue of yesterday and the day previous there are no less than three or four paragraphs designed to deny or conceal the disagreeable fact. Yesterday it had the hardihood to say:—

"The Clear Grit paper in this city stated "yeste day that M. Cartier withdrew from the "task of forming an Administration because "of the opposition from his own party. News "was there a grosser misstatement, even in "that mendacious journal. M. Cartier has "the full confidence of his party, as Mr. "Brown, in his maddened rage, will see ere "many days have passed. M. Cartier deserves praise for the manly way in which "he waived his claims to the leadership in "deference to the age and experience of "Col. Tache, his old and warm friend. The "Constitutional party is throughout united."

While we are at it, we may quote the sorry explanations which the *Leader* has given of Mr. Cartier's part in the crisis. In Thursday's issue the following story is told:—

"During the day (Monday), a rumor obtained circulation that this duty had been "undertaken by M. Cartier. But this proved "to be inexact, though he had been consulted by the Governor General as to the "formation of a new Ministry. It appears "that Sir E. P. Tache, when first desired by "his Excellency to assume the task on which "he has since entered, expressed the opinion "that that properly belonged to the leader "of the Opposition having the largest following in the House. Thereupon, His Excellency conferred with M. Cartier on the subject, as the gentleman thus designated. It "seems probable that M. Cartier expressed "his willingness to use his influence to induce "Sir E. P. Tache to reconsider the matter "and comply with His Excellency's commands; for we find that it was at the instance of M. Cartier that Sir E. P. Tache "finally consented to undertake the difficult "task of forming a new Ministry."

In the same paper the following, from his special correspondent at Quebec, was given:—

"The report of the s (Wednesday) morning "that M. Cartier had been sent for to form a "Government, was put into circulation by "Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, and generally "credited, till the hour of the meeting of the "House, when M. Cartier announced that he "had been summoned on a previous day to "form a Government, but he came to say "that after Mr. Ferguson Blair had failed "in his attempt, Sir E. P. Tache was this "morning invited to form an Administration "but declined, because the recognized leader "of the Opposition ought, in his opinion, "to have been asked to undertake the task. "Mr. Cartier was then summoned to a conference by the Governor, but at the time "of the meeting of the House, he had not "taken upon himself the duty.

* * * *

"After the adjournment of the House, "however, Sir E. P. Tache, at the suggestion "and on the advice of M. Cartier—who in "the most honorable and unselfish manner "expressed an anxious desire to consolidate "the entire Moderate party, even if it was "necessary in order to do so to waive his own "claims—reconsidered his first decision, and "came to the conclusion to accept the duty "of forming a "Government."

Yesterday the following paragraph appeared:—

"Mr. Cartier's explanation made to the "House yesterday accords precisely with our "interpretation of his proceedings in the last "issue. What he did in the matter was to "persuade Sir E. P. Tache to execute the "task confided to him by his Excellency."

Any one who has read the two speeches made by Mr Cartier upon the subject will, of course, know that they are entirely at variance with the excuses made in the above quotations. The *Leader's* explanations are refuted not only by the statements of numerous Opposition papers, but also by a despatch published in its own columns. When Mr. Cartier was entrusted with the task of forming an Administration the fact was telegraphed all over the country, and made public in many ways. The *Leader* itself got the following special despatch:—

"Quebec, March 24—Sir E P Tache had "a conference with the Governor General "this morning, and soon afterwards M Cartier "was sent for to form a Government. He, "I believe, has undertaken the task, and "negotiations are now going on."

In the joy of the moment, the *Leader* put out a flaming extra, announcing this:—"Mr. Cartier sent for to form a Constitutional Government." The statement that Mr. Cartier had "undertaken the task" was fully confirmed by that gentleman's concerted announcement in the House at three o'clock. To make this matter plain, we repeat here his statement to the House:—

"Hon Mr. Cartier said he had to announce "to the House that he had the honor to be "summoned by His Excellency the Governor "General respecting the formation of a "Government, and he (Mr. Cartier) had re-"presented to His Excellency that time "should be granted to him until to-morrow, "in order that he might then be in a position "to report to him."

There can be no doubt as to the meaning of the closing portion of the above quotation. It means that Mr Cartier was entrusted with the duty of forming a Government, and that he undertook the task—agreeing to "report" next day, moreover, we find him saying that Col Tache advised the Governor General to call either Mr Cartier or Mr J A Macdonald "to form a Government"—that His Excellency called him in obedience to that advice—that he asked for "twenty-four hours to consider the matter"—and that afterwards he asked His Excellency to "*take back* from "his hands the duty of forming the Govern-"ment." If he did not undertake the task, what did he want of the twenty-four hours time, or how could he ask His Excellency to "take back" something he never had accepted?

Mr Cartier's declaration is in exact accordance with the announcement we have above quoted from the *Leader's* correspondent.—From other quarters, too, we have plenty of evidence that Mr Cartier was sent for, and that he undertook the task of forming a Government. The Kingston *Whig*, of Monday evening, had the story direct:—

"Mr Ferguson Blair has utterly failed in "forming a Ministry, and the Gov. General "has been obliged to send for Mr. Cartier. "This is the latest news, and it came specially "per telegram to the Hon Mr Campbell, at "four o'clock this afternoon."

The Montreal *Gazette*, too, had the news of the following special despatch:—

"Quebec, Wednesday afternoon.—After a "conference between the Governor General "and Sir E P Tache this morning, *Mr Cartier was sent for to form a Government, "and has, I believe, undertaken the task, "and negotiations are now going on."*

The Quebec *Gazette*—an organ of the Opposition, which is on the spot—in its issue of Wednesday evening, had an article on the "progress of the crisis," in which it says:—

"To day, Mr. Cartier was sent for, as the "leader of the Opposition, and is now engaged in the work of forming a Ministry. He "has consulted with the Hon. John A Macdonald. * * * The course for "the Conservative party is clear, however. "They have the alternative either of accepting a Government under the leadership of "Mr. Cartier, or permitting the return of the "Hon John Sandfield Macdonald to power, "with the right of an appeal to the Country. "* * * It is likely, however, that Mr. "Cartier will be successful."

It will be noticed by the warning to the "Conservative party" how well the organist understood the difficulty with which Mr Cartier had to deal—the dislike of the more moderate section of the Opposition to follow his leadership.

Hence the organ threatens that unless the Opposition submit to Mr Cartier's dictation, they would let Mr Sandfield Macdonald back to office. If Mr Cartier had never done anything more than to persuade Col Tache to be Premier, the *Gazette's* article was exceedingly stupid.

But we have more evidence yet. The Montreal *Gazette* of Thursday, in an article on the crisis, says:—

"Despite the announcement telegraphed to "the city early in the afternoon yesterday, "and stated by Mr Cartier himself in the "House, that he had been sent for by the "Governor General to form a Ministry, instead of Col Sir E P Tache, as announced "in our last impression, we learnt by a tele-"gram from our confrere, dated yesterday "evening, that a new arrangement had been "entered into under which Col. Tache would "become Premier. Col. Tache did an interview with His Excellency "and recommended that Mr. Cartier be sent "for. Mr. Cartier was sent for, and accepted "the task, which he announced in the House "in the afternoon."

Here we have stated twice over the fact which the *Leader* so often denies, that Mr. Cartier was "sent for by the Governor General to form a Ministry," and that he "accepted the task." This accords exactly with Mr Cartier's own version of the matter—namely, that he had asked twenty four hours "to report" to the Governor General—as well as with the *Leader's* first despatch—with the Montreal *Gazette's* despatch—with the Quebec *Gazette's* editorial—and with the private despatch to the Hon. Alexander Campbell, which the Kingston *Whig* was allowed to know about. (Query—Did that despatch contain an offer of office to Mr Campbell?) Yet in the face of all these witnesses, the *Leader* has the hardihood to say that all Mr. Cartier did was to coax Col. Tache to be Premier! The first step towards making the *Leader's* story possible must be the production of evidence that Mr. Cartier taking charge of the House on Monday morning, instead of Wednesday and of Thursday. Mr. Cartier were proved unworthy of belief when making semi official announcements, the *Leader's* story would be possible, but still very improbable. We would still have to assume that he (Mr Cartier) would dare to misstate facts in matters where the Governor General was concerned—a thing in the last degree improbable. We would labor under the difficulty that Mr Cartier would have to move for such a misstatement. We would still have to get over the concurrent testimony of a number of Opposition organs. We would also have the testimony of the private despatch to Mr Campbell. We would still have the difficulty of ascertaining what else the Governor could possibly want of Mr Cartier, or for what one he could possibly give him twenty four hours of precious time, than for the formation of a Government. These facts rather out at sixes and sevens with the *Leader's* improbable and inconsistent story.

Coming to the last point—the reason of Mr Cartier's failure—we have a little evidence from Opposition sources to give. This is a matter upon which the Opposition papers are of course, chary of a missious. We have, however, the hint of the Quebec *Gazette* to practicy Opportunities, to which we have drawn attention above. We have, too, the statement of the *Leader's* own correspondent, that Mr Cartier "expressed an anxious desire "to consolidate the entire Moderate party, "even if it was necessary, in order to do so, "to waive his own claims." This is delicately put; but as Mr Cartier's "claims" were "waived," the inference is plain enough, that such a course was found "necessary" to consolidate the entire Moderate party."—On no other condition, we are quite sure, would the gentleman who thinks himself "entitled to lead," consent to occupy a secondary position. If further evidence were wanted that Mr Cartier's difficulties arose in part from his unpopularity in his own party, we might quote the demand of *Le Canadien*, a Quebec Opposition paper, a few weeks since, that Messrs Cartier and John A Macdonald should retire from the leadership of the party. We might quote the vehemence with which a West in organ of the Opposition denounced the "trick" of having Mr. Cartier "sent for" at all. We might quote the repeated promises by Opposition papers, that in the event of a change of Government, the "old set" would not come back. We might refer to the disgust which Mr Cartier's conduct, during the debate on the Address, excited in the minds of many members of his party. But it is needless to accumulate further evidence of a fact that is indirectly admitted by some of the Opposition organs, and which is perfectly notorious at Quebec. Mr Cartier failed to form a Government under his own leadership because he was discountenanced by them on reasonable men of his own party.—No amount of special pleading will set aside that fact.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, March 24.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Dostie moved that the Ottawa County Election Committee have leave to adjourn on Tuesday, 12th.—Carried.

Attorney General Macdonald laid on the table returns with reference to tavern licenses issued in 1863; with reference to tree grants of lands; and papers relating to the dismissal of Mr. Hammond from the office of Registrar of Huron, and the appointment of Mr. McLay as his successor.

Hon. Mr. McDougall laid on the table the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1863.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said he had no further information to give the House how matters were progressing with regard to the organization of a new Government, and he would feel bound to ask that the House be now adjourned, he supposed till Monday, in consequence of the previous order of the House. The hon. member for East Montreal would probably give the House some explanation with regard to the progress which had been made since the matter was placed in his hands.

Hon. Mr. Cartier said he had informed the House yesterday that His Excellency had honored him with a summons to wait upon him with regard to the formation of a new Government. He was now empowered to inform the House that, previous to that, after the Conference which took place between the Hon. Mr. Ferguson-Blair and Sir Etienne Tache had failed to come to the issue expected out of it, his Excellency was pleased to intimate to Sir Etienne not to absent himself from town. Sir Etienne accordingly remained, and yesterday morning his Excellency had a conference with him with regard to the formation of a Government. Sir Etienne intimated to his Excellency that having retired from active political life, on account of age, after many years' service in political life, that he was entitled to spend the remainder of his days quietly at home, and he suggested that his Excellency might call either on Mr. Cartier or the hon. member for Kingston to form a Government; that was the way in which he (Mr. Cartier) came to be summoned by His Excellency. He had mentioned yesterday the interview he had with his Excellency. He stated to His Excellency that he knew the responsibility of undertaking to form a Government, and he would request twenty-four hours to consider the matter.—After the House adjourned yesterday, he (Mr. Cartier) had the honor to meet again his friend Sir Etienne Tache, and, with the assistance of several friends, persuaded him to forego his determination not again to enter active political life. Having succeeded in this, he immediately waited on his Excellency with Sir Etienne, and stated that the best progress he could report was to ask his Excellency to take back from his (Mr. Cartier's) hands the duty of forming a Government, and to transfer it to Sir Etienne Tache. To this request, his Excellency was graciously pleased to accede, and he (Mr. Cartier) had now to announce to the House that Sir Etienne was at present progressing with the formation of the Government. Perhaps he would have been in a position to announce further progress on Sir Etienne's behalf, if some honorable gentlemen, members of the other House, who had to be consulted or spoken to on the subject were in town, but, unfortunately, they were absent just now, and this entailed a little delay in the progress which Sir Etienne would otherwise have made.—With these observations he begged to second the motion made by his honorable friend the member for Cornwall.

The House then, at a quarter to three, adjourned till Monday.

Editorial News Summary.

☞ The *Leader* thinks Canada can obtain a supply of coal from Nova Scotia.

☞ Spurgeon is coming to this country in May.

☞ Dr. Skinner, of Hamilton, died on the 24th.

☞ Mr. McGee has come out strongly against the Fenian Brotherhood.

☞ Neal Dow says the the Confederate army is not more than 300,000 strong.

☞ Notwithstanding Mr. Chase's Gold Bill, the precious metal is rising in value higher than ever.

☞ We understand that the Railway Bridge across the Niagara at Buffalo will be commenced this summer.

☞ The wheat prospects in Ohio are not good. The excessive cold injured the plant seriously.

☞ The tons of sugar plums thrown about Naples during the carnival cost ten thousand dollars.

☞ At the Perth Assizes, which opened last week, there were only four criminal cases, the most serious being Black vs. Baker—shooting J. Nevins.

☞ Mr. Wm. Greenfield, of Blanshard, avers that last year he raised on 3½ acres of land, 197½ bushels of Fall Wheat, being over 56 bushels per acre!

☞ The Sioux Indians, who for a year or two past have been so troublesome, are getting tired of war. Recently two hundred and fifty lodges came into Fort Pierre and laid down their arms.

☞ A diver who went to the cabin of the wrecked Bohemian, at Portland, recovered the purser's drawer, containing five hundred sovereigns valued at $4,000. He also brought up other valuable articles.

☞ A "big Injun" having strayed from the camp, found himself lost on trying to return to it. After looking about, he drew himself up and exclaimed, 'Injun lost!' but recovering himself, and feeling unwilling to acknowledge such short sightedness, continued, 'No, Injun no lost—wigwam lost; (striking his breast) 'Injun here!'

THE AMERICAN WAR.

A Baltimore correspondent of the *World* gives the following as the exact strength of the Confederate army on March 20th: Department of Virginia and N. E. Lee commanding headquarters with the army, seven divisions of infantry, 70,000 men; 250 pieces of artillery 5,000 men, 15 regiments of cavalry 15,000 men; at Richmond and vicinity, under Elsey at Petersburg, Weldon, Goldboro', Wilmington, and along the railroad between Richmond and Wilmington, under Gen. Pickett and Gen. Barclay, 80,000 men; under Gen. Imboden and Col. Moseby, near the line of the Baltimore, and Ohio Railway, and Northern Virginia 5,000; from Lynchburg to Abington in South West Virginia, and guarding the line of the great southern railroad from Lynchburg to Longstreet's pickets in East Tennessee, under J. C. Breckenridge, 5,000; total under Gen. Lee's orders 130,000.

The department of the Southwest, Gen. L. Polk commanding, headquarters, Dempolis, near Selma, Alabama:—The forces under Gen. Joe Johnston at Dalton and operating against Gen. W. T. Sherman in Grant's late department, including the corps of Gen. Hardee 20,000 strong, part of which was recently sent to Florida, and the cavalry under Gens. Forest, Richardson, S. D. Lee and Wert Adams 75,000; in East Tennessee under Longstreet, headquarters at Bull's Gap 20,000; department of the Gulf, until recently commanded by Gen. Beauregard, headquarter at Charleston, South Carolina; troops at Charleston and Savannah, 30,000; Trans-Miss sippi department, Lieut.-Gen. Kirby Smith commanding the divisions of Gen. Price and Gen Holmes in Arkansas, and Gen. Magruder's division in Texas, 15,000; department of the Gulf at Mobile, under Gens. Maury and Clayborn, 5,000. Total number of disciplined troops, 275,000.

New York, March 26.—The *Tribune's* Washington special despatch says that a great number of ambulances have gone to the front.

An order has been issued, allowing officers and privates of invalid corps, fit for active duty, to enter the veteran corps.

The *Herald's* special Washington despatch says that the 4th New York heavy artillery is ordered to the front, as infantry. It numbers 2,000 men.

The *World's* special Washington despatch has a rumour that the entire organized militia of the North, is to be called into service for six months, to hold certain points during the campaign against Richmond, which is about to commence.

A special despatch to the *Commercial* says that the Secretary of State is understood to be in favor of an immediate and energetic demonstration against the designs of the Mexican Empire and the French in connection with the great rebellion. It is to be regretted if such a demonstration is to be made, that it should have been postponed until the moment when its only effect must be to precipitate us into fresh and dangerous complications. The presence of a fleet of nine or ten French frigates off the mouth of the Rio Grande, of which fact Government is advised by telegraph this morning from your city, has a large significance in connection with this question.

The *Post* states that a private letter from Washington says that Gen. Grant intends to place all general officers on duty at once.

Portland, March 27.—Gen. McCallum, Inspector of Railroads, took possession yesterday, in the name of the United States, of all the unfinished locomotives of the Portland Company's works. They were being constructed for the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Arrival of the America.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The America, from Bremen, via Southampton on the 16th inst., has arrived. Two hundred and fifty persons were drowned by the bursting of the Sheffield reservoir.

The *Times* says that there is good reason to believe, though the matter cannot be announced, it is absolutely certain that the conference will, after all, actually assemble. In the House of Lords on the 14th inst., Lord Campbell asked the meaning of Gortschakoff's words, as to a combination between Russia, Austria, Prussia and England. Earl Granville said that Gortschakoff could only refer to the conference proposal. England had not entered into any combination displaying the slightest hostile feeling toward France. In the House of Commons Mr Roebuck asked if the Federal and Confederate Governments had been remonstrated with for the employment of agents for illegal puposes. He said he would be glad to see the Federal shipping swept from the seas. England's honor was at stake. Lord Palmerston said those Governments had been remonstrated with and prosecutions instituted. Mr Bright said that Mr Roebuck's speech was unworthy of a member of Parliament. Lord Cecil thought there was plenty of reason for remonstrating.

The *Memorial Deplomatique* says:—A treaty between Maximillian and Napoleon will be agreed on immediately on his becoming Emperor of Mexico. That treaty is intended to set the period of French occupation and to arrange the liquidation of French claims. The French troops to be withdrawn gradually when the regimental lists are filled. 6,000 of the volunteer foreign legion to remain in Mexico. The debt due to France is to be paid by fourteen annual instalments of 25,000,000 francs each.

The Federals are said to have violated Mexican territory by seizing cotton belonging to the Confederates at Matamoras.

La France says England and Russia are endeavoring to induce Denmark to accept an armistice, the armies remaining during the conference in the same position.

Five Danish steamers were cruising off Stralsund where the Prussian flotilla was ice bound. The Eiba entrance defences are being hastened. The Danish infantry embarked at Aartus for Frederica and Alsen, and the cavalry started for Viborg. The Swedish troops are ordered to be ready to march.—The bombardment of the Duppel fortifications has commenced. An unimportant engagement occurred on the 13th at Smidewitt.—The Prussians had occupied several places near Duppel, and an important engagement had occurred near the same place.

Breadstuffs generally quiet.

At Danbury, Illinois, a man last week was married on Tuesday, went to jail on Wednesday, but got out, and on Thursday was run over by a waggon and instantly killed.

New Advertisements.

D. McDougall,

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

Lands for Sale!

LOT No. 2, in the 3rd con. of Ashfield, County of Huron, containing 90 acres more or less, situate within one mile of the Village of Port Albert, and nine from Goderich. Said good land selling, and beautiful flats adjoining the 9 mile river, which flows across the southern portion. This is a rare chance, being convenient to market, and a good gravel road in anticipation this season.

S. E. ½ Lot no. 16, con 3, Township of Wawanosh, County of Huron, having 15 acres clear, well timbered, and one mile from the Northern Gravel Road.

Part of lot 8, in the Township of Colborne, County of Huron, containing 26½ acres. This is beautifully located on the Northern Gravel Road, opposite the Village of Molesworth, having a good frame house and barn, also a spring creek passing near the dwelling, within 2 miles of Goderich.

Lots numbers 31, 32, 29 and 28 containing each one fifth of an acre in the Village of Millarn, on the Northern Gravel Road, and within 2 miles of Goderich.

Also four excellent lots in Bridge End Place, township of Colborne, which Village is situate on the Banks of the Maitland and adjoining the Town of Goderich.

For particulars apply, if by letter post-paid, to

GEO. HAWKINS, Port Albert. } WM. ROBERTSON, Gaoler, Goderich.

March 24th, 1864. w8sw60-1yr§E

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

C. M. Trueman

IS instructed by the Proprietor, Mr. Joseph Lawrison, to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, 16th APRIL, 1864.

commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, at his Sale Rooms, Goderich, the desirable Farm Lot number 3, 2nd concession, Bayfield Gravelled Road, TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH, one and a half miles from Goderich town containing 80 acres of land more or less, 30 acres of which are cleared, and

FREE of STUMPS,

which may be viewed on application to the auctioneer or proprietor. The land is of most excellent quality, and being so near a good market is an investment seldom to be met with. SALE POSITIVE.

TERMS:

$200 on day of Sale, or within one month; balance in large equal annual instalments, with interest.

Goderich Auction Mart, March 29th 1864. w9td§p

50 Acres of Land

FOR sale on Lake Road East and North Boundary of the Township of Hay, 35 acres cleared and a good frame dwelling house erected thereon, well-situated for a tavern stand. For further particulars apply to

E. C. GRAHAM,

Bayfield P. O.

March 16th, 1864. w8-4

SPRING STYLE HATS

FOR THE

MILLION!

AT

W. M. SAVAGE'S

Goderich, March 15th, 1864. sw56

Accidents Assurance.

PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Established by Special Act of Parliament,

HEAD OFFICE:

NO. 20, TORONTO-STREET, TORONTO.

PRESIDENT:

Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P.,

MANAGING DIRECTOR:

HENRY ROWSELL, ESQ.

ACCIDENTS are UNAVOIDABLE,

AND every one should provide against them. They are so frequent that, according to the experience of English Companies,

ONE PERSON IN EVERY TWELVE IS INJURED YEARLY BY ACCIDENT.

ACCIDENTS

BY ROAD, RIVER, OR RAILROAD;

ACCIDENTS

In the Bush, the Streets, or at Home,

may be provided against by taking out a Policy in this Company.

☞ Insurances for any sum, with weekly allowance in case of disablement, can be obtained on application to

JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agent, Goderich.

March 22nd, 1864. sw38-6m

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE AT TRUEMAN'S SALE ROOMS,

GODERICH, of

Valuable Farm Property

IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF KINCARDINE!

Lots 47 and 48, South Line, 7 miles from the Town.

G. M. TRUEMAN

HAS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from Mr. ROBERT PALLET, the proprietor, to sell by AUCTION without reserve,

AT HIS SALE ROOMS, GODERICH,

ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 31st, 1864,

at noon, that very valuable farm, lots 47 and 48, South Line of Durham Road (about seven miles from Kincardine Town) in the Township of Kincardine, County of Bruce, containing 100 acres of land more or less; about 40 acres cleared, 15 of which are ready to crop. There is on the property a young orchard, good log house, stable and barn, a creek runs along one side of the entire estate. There are, in addition, two good wells, with other conveniences.

Terms of Sale liberal, and will be made known at time of sale.

The property will be put up at an upset price of $800, free from all incumbrances.—Title, Patents direct from the Crown.

Goderich, March 3rd, 1864. sw53w6 td

New Advertisements.

Department of Crown Lands,

Quebec, 18th March 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lots on the Mattawan and Nipissing Road lines in the Townships of Collins, Chewett, Nipissing and Papineau, in the Judicial District of Nipissing, are now for sale at the Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec, at twenty cents an acre, to be paid in full at the time of sale.

Each settler will be allowed to purchase four hundred acres, and the conditions of settlement now applicable to a lot of two hundred acres, viz: a habitable house, and twenty acres cleared, and under crop, shall be deemed sufficient for four hundred acres.

WM. McDOUGALL, Commissioner.

sw60-6t-qq-l

New Seed Catalogue.

OUR Illustrated Seed Catalogue and Garden Manual for 1864, containing over seventy pages of closely printed matter, will be forwarded to any address on receipt of a three cent stamp. It contains a complete list of everything new and desirable in VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS with many useful hints for their treatment and cultivation, and is a valuable hand book for every lover of the Vegetable and Flower Garden. Address

McELWAIN Bros., Springfield, Mass.

March 28th, 1864. w9-3t

FARM TO RENT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a tenant for a farm of 100 acres, 60 acres cleared, well fenced into 6 fields of ten acres each, situated in the

TOWNSHIP OF STANLEY,

2 miles from Bell's Grist and Saw Mills, and 1½ miles from the London Road, 9 miles from Clinton or Seaforth, and about three from Brucefield.

There is no better Soil in Canada.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to

H. D. CAMERON, Goderich.

March 20th, 1864. w9-1t sx

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Property.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by John Anderson, the younger, of the township of Kinloss, of the first part; Sarah Agnes Anderson, his wife, of the second part, and John T. Naftel, of the Township of Goderich, Esquire, of the third part; default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold at the Auction Mart of Messrs. SMAILL AND THOMSON, Kingston street, Goderich, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, viz., Lots Numbers Twenty-two, Twenty-three, Twenty-four, Twenty five and Twenty-six, in the second Range, south of the Durham Road, in the Township of Kinloss, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Eleven acres and a half, be the same more or less. Deed under Power of Sale. Full particulars can be had by applying to the Solicitor.

M. C. CAMERON, Solicitor for Mortagee.

Goderich, Feb'y. 1st, 1864. w1-td

The above sale is postponed until Friday, 11th March, 1864.

☞ The above sale is further postponed till Friday, the 25th March, 1864. w7td

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Friday the 8th day of April, 1864, at same hour and place.

COUNTY OF HURON Agricultural Society EXHIBITION.

STALLIONS & BULLS.

AN EXHIBITION connected with the above Society will be held at Goderich,

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1864,

when the following premiums will be awarded:

STALLIONS:

Best Draught Stallion, $8; Best stallion for general purposes, $8.

BULLS:

Best thorough bred bull of any breed, $8; 2nd best