# Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., MAY 9, 1865.


## THE LATEST SENSATION.

We had thought, now that the great civil strife in America seems to be subsiding, in so far as military operations are concerned, that no new sensation could be sprung upon the world, but we are disappointed. The very latest is a discovery alleged to have been made that Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, and sundry other prominent Southerners, were implicated in the plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln, and the offer of immense rewards for their capture. The following proclamation has just been issued by President Johnson, by and with the consent and approval of his legal advisers :—

Whereas it appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, was incited, concerted, and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia; and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverley Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada; now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer and prompt for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards :—$100,000 for the arrest of Jefferson Davis; $25,000 for the arrest of Clement C. Clay; $25,000 for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Missouri; $25,000 for the arrest of George N. Sanders; $25,000 for the arrest of Beverley Tucker; and $10,000 for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay. The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the 2nd day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,

W. HUNTER,

Acting Secretary of State.

Several of the persons mentioned in the above Proclamation, as having been implicated in the conspiracy, are now or were recently resident in Canada. They were desperate men, no doubt, and it may or it may not be that they had some knowledge of the plans of Booth and his accomplices, but we must see some stronger evidence than has yet been ferreted out by the Argus-eyed reporters and correspondents before we can believe that Jeff. Davis could descend to anything so atrocious. There is nothing in his antecedents as a statesman of rare ability and there has been nothing, certainly, in his public conduct since he was called to rule the destinies of the Confederacy, to warrant the belief that he was capable of planning or countenancing a deliberate, cold-blooded, *useless* murder.

If President Johnson cherishes Tyler-ising proclivities, he has not displayed them, thus far, in his public acts. On the contrary, he seems to have given himself up entirely to the guidance of dangerous fire-eating advisers. The military power of the South *is* broken for the present, but the merest child in knowledge of human nature must know that a policy of cruel vindictiveness can never heal the breaches made by fire and sword between the sections of a once united and happy country. We repeat that until there is clear evidence to the contrary, we must continue to believe that the story upon which President Johnson's Proclamation is based has been concocted by unprincipled men, whose chief anxiety is to lengthen out by every possible means the era of easy, ill-gotten, blood stained gain.

## THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

We observe with pleasure that even the New York *Tribune* is loth to believe that Mr. Jefferson Davis is, or could have been capable of being, guilty of the great crime of plotting the "useless murder of President Lincoln," and declares its desire to await the appearance of irrefragible evidence ere it enters its condemnation of a man whose antecedents disprove, as emphatically as antecedents can disprove anything, that he was not the person to tarnish a fair name by an act as fatal as it would be dangerous and impolitic.

Several of the gentlemen mentioned in President Johnson's proclamation and who are now residents in Canada, solemnly declare before high Heaven and in the hearing of a brave, just, *free* people, that they are innocent, completely innocent, of having committed the "high crimes and misdemeanors" laid at their doors, either by *thought, word,* or *deed.* We believe them to be innocent because we know that if there were satisfactory evidence of their complicity—which, according to English law, would render them guilty of murder in the first degree—the American Government would immediately make a well-grounded demand for their extradition under the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty, instead of fulminating a crude and confessedly impotent proclamation offering rewards for their arrest *within* the United States. And we believe Davis innocent because he has during the past thirty years manifested a desire to be guided by moral principle, because there has never been exhibited in his actions a spirit of vindictive blood-thirstiness, and because even his enemies concede him to be one of the brightest men of the age. A shrewd, [illegible]-sense man must have seen that a plot of this kind, apart from its criminality, would be the most useless and *dangerous* experiment that even desperate political gamblers could foster. We trust and hope, and say we *believe*, that a calm, but searching inquiry will leave Jefferson Davis a *good name* in the midst of his fallen fortunes.

## POOR TUMBLETY.

The man of puffs and pills, after spending thousands of dollars in newspaper advertising and laying up a nice little "pile" for the rainy day, has got into the hands of the Philistines at last, and he who has saved so many precious lives, if we believe his testimonials, will probably get a twitch some fine morning that not even his own medicaments can cure. Had the learned Dr. stuck to his ointment pot, he might have come out of "this cruel war" with a hundred weight or so of greenbacks, but ambition seized upon his "manly buzzum"—he must, like several Washington ladies of quality, fall in love with the assassin Booth in his gay and festive days, and now he is pulled up short with a charge of complicity in the murderous plot. Booth's errand boy has, it is said, made a confession, in which it appears that "about a year ago, Tumblety took up his residence in Brooklyn under the assumed name of Blackburn, and by his eccentric acts succeeded famously as a "medicine man." Just before going to Brooklyn, he became acquainted with Booth in Washington, through whom he made the acquaintance of Harrold. The latter was then out of employment, and having some knowledge of drugs, was engaged by Tumblety to go to Brooklyn as his assistant. Harrold remained with Tumblety until, for some reason not stated, the latter found it prudent to break up his Brooklyn establishment. Harrold returned to Washington, and was next heard of as Booth's accomplice in the subsequent flight. If there is any further evidence against Tumblety than this fact of his having had business relations with Harrold, the authorities at Washington have not allowed it to become known."

## Booth's Grave.

A great deal has been said and written about the place in which the body of Booth was deposited. In the name of common-sense what matters it where the grave is located. All that man could inflict in the way of punishment was done when the bullet was sent through the assassin's brain. It seems, from the following, that while the last resting place of Booth is to be forever unknown, the morbid curiosity of the multitude is to be tickled by a sight of his *head and heart.* What a prize it would be to the energetic and philanthropic proprietor of Barnum's Museum :—

The vexed question as to the disposal of the remains of John Wilkes Booth is at length settled by a statement which may be regarded as final. After the head and heart, which have been deposited in the army medical museum in this city, had been removed, the corpse was placed in charge of two men, who, after various movements calculated to baffle impertinent curiosity, dug a grave in a little spot of ground close to the penitentiary where for some years felons have been buried. Booth's body was deposited here and the earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. Other graves of less infamous felons had previously been levelled, and a strong guard is now in charge of the spot, and will continue to keep it undisturbed until grass has grown so thickly that no one will ever be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's corpse was interred from other nameless graves around it.

## Another Assassination.

Certain crimes, like certain diseases, become epidemic. In times of peace, villainy runs in strongly-defined channels. Incendiarism, burglary, forgery, garrotting, drugging, &c., have each their turn in the estimation of the extensive brotherhood of ruffianism. Assassination, however, has been a common crime, during periods of intense social and political disturbance throughout all ages. Commencing at the head of the American Republic, it is to be feared that it will become the common means of avenging real or fancied injuries. With a regularly armed and organized movement we could sympathise, but never with the midnight assassin. The telegraph brings us intelligence of another crime of this nature :—

SYRACUSE, May 3,—Hon. Burr Burton, of this city, was shot by an assassin about one o'clock this morning, and will not probably live the night out. The murderer in order to fire at his victim, broke out a pane of glass, and as Mr. Burton stepped in his night clothes to a door in range of the broken glass, fired, the ball striking the right breast about the nipple, and passing through the lung. Mr. Burton was a prominent citizen, and a member of the Assembly in 1856. An arrest has been made.

THE FRENCH MISSION AND MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.—The offer of the French mission was one of the last acts of the great and good man who has been taken from us, and it will remain as part of his history and of the history of the country. At the proper time the public will be furnished with all the particulars of the offer and of the declination, with the full correspondence upon both sides. It is true, as has already been suggested by the tenor of this article, that the offer of the French mission was made by President Lincoln to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the editor of this journal; and it is also true, as stated by Mr. Horace Greeley, that the offer was respectfully declined by Mr. Bennett, on the ground that at this great crisis he could serve the country better here than in Paris. This much Mr. Bennett is willing to have stated in order to gratify and satisfy those who have devoted so much time and attention to the thorough elucidation of the subject. But for the particulars and the correspondence the journals and the gossips will be obliged to wait a little longer. It is certain that the exceptional compliment to an editor, to which Mr. Greeley called especial attention, was by no means unappreciated in the spirit in which it was intended.—*New York Herald 29th Feb.*

What a blessing to America that Mr. J. Gordon Bennett refused to accept of the said appointment. Mr. Bennett is highly qualified, no doubt, by his associations with the *sans culotte* of New York, for an appearance in the brilliant salons and refined atmosphere of Paris, but then Americans would miss his clear logic, his "unsurpassed" wisdom, his avoidance of the dangerous sensationalism of the day, his vast erudition, and his calm, careful tone as a journalist. Take our advice, Bennett, and stay in your adopted country! Keep one eye on the "plug uglies" and the other on Great Britain, and you will do well yet.

## THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

### COVERT DESIGNS ON MEXICO.

A Philadelphia journal shows the manner in which a row is likely to be kicked up with Maximilian as follows :—"It is very evident that the valuable region of country known as Mexico occupies a very considerable share of attention. Several organizations are being perfected in this city, all apparently acting under one head. Similar movements are made in the city of New York, having the same object in view. There is some publicity given to the efforts at organization, and report says that large numbers of returned soldiers, rebel refugees, repentant rebel soldiers, and other persons of civil professions are swelling the lists daily with their names. It is reported that these men intend emigrating to Mexico as soon as possible, but for what purpose we cannot ascertain from an authentic source. There is considerable outside talk of a desire to enforce the Monroe doctrine in the most summary manner.

"It is said that over five thousand in the city of New York alone have already enrolled themselves, and the business seems almost amounting to a furor. A gentleman accredited with power arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday of last week, and he has already put the ball in motion—so it is currently reported—and the result is much activity prevails, though conducted on the principle of 'still waters run deep.' It is stated that the emigrants are wanted to progress with and perfect modern improvements incident with the march of civilization. Large railroads and extensive manufactories and immense mining explorations are talked about. There is nothing said about rifle manufactories nor saltpetre. Perhaps these additions may not be wanted, as the emigrants will be armed with the most modern improvements in deadly weapons, to be used as occasion may require. There is much mystery connected with the movement; but the idea of the Monroe doctrine seems to be decidedly popular. Even some of the detectives, who have been in Mexico, are rather shy in conversation on the subject, but they would be 'delighted to visit that place once more.' All they say is the movement is a 'big thing,' and 'sufficient to the day is the evil thereof.' This is equivocal language, but accompanied with sly winks, nods, &c., may be considered significant of something, not desirable at the present time to be made public.

"In connection with this affair we hear of parties who desire to visit Mexico by water, instead of overland. Seventy men who have seen sea and naval service, are already organized, and the commander is a gentleman truly loyal, once in the service, stationed in foreign waters. It is also hinted that vessels are being or will be fitted out at Baltimore and manned by hardy crews. Our large cities are now over populated, and as it is likely the number will be swelled to an almost indefinite extent in a few months, it is thought proper by the enterprising gentlemen engaged in the emigrant movement to prepare an outlet at once through which the tide of population may readily flow. Incident to this movement, there will be quite a demand for some of the United States vessels, to be sold to the highest bidder, in a short time."

### FENIANISM AGAIN.

That delightful sheet the New Y. Herald pats Pat. on the back in a late "ranting, raving, roaring" article, in the following grandiloquent strains :—"Upon the organization and objects of the Fenians in the Canadas and other British possessions, it is not our present purpose to enter. That, whatever they may be, they are no lovers or admirers of the 'Red Cross of St. George' is very certain. If the United States, for example, should desire to seize the Canadas as a material guarantee for England's making satisfaction in money for the injuries inflicted on our commerce by Anglo-rebel pirates, it is not immediately probable that the Fenians in the Blue Nose Land would offer any violent or decided resistance to annexation.—Every blow against England is a balm to the true Irish nature. Every humbling of the 'red flag,' everywhere and anywhere, is an act of long-delayed retribution to 'our immortal green.' Let there be a war between the United States and England and not a dollar in bounty would be required to enlist from seventy-five to one hundred thousand able-bodied and pugnacious Irishmen throughout the States in that holy war. With all veritable Milesian natures, hatred of the British government is a part of their religion.—Against the foreign usurpation which crushes, depopulates and plunders their country, having long since disfranchised it, their hatred is as immortal as the mountain of their rock bound island, as deep and wild as are the waves which lash the volcanic crags of Donegal and Antrim. Show a true Irishman the red flag or a red coat, and you show him his native enemy and the symbol of that bloody rule which has either driven his race into unpitied exile or kept them a race at home. There are massacres of six hundred years to be avenged; confiscations of James, Elizabeth and Cromwell to be reversed; a tyrant church, hostile and foreign to the people, though fattening on their substance, to be blotted out; rights of the honest laboring tenant against the libidinous and cruel foreign landholder to be established; massacres by starvation in recent years to be avenged; penal codes, and treason-felony bills, and hundreds—yes, literally hundreds—of fierce coercion acts to be erased from the books of Ireland's renovated courts. There are tombs to be built to the martyred dead, and many graves to be filled on both sides before this can be done.

### THE PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Beverly Tucker in a Montreal paper thus solemnly denies his guilt of the crime alleged against him in the recent proclamation and for which a reward of $25,000 has been offered for his arrest :—'It is scarcely possible that such proclamation would have been issued unless some such 'evidence' has been adduced. What such 'evidence' is I am totally at a loss to conjecture. I am compelled, therefore, to content myself with the declaration that whosoever hath sworn to anything authorizing in the slightest degree suspicion of my having 'incited, concerted or procured' or of any knowledge whatever by me of the attacks made on the President and Mr. Seward, or any acts or projects of a kindred character, or of any plan to kidnap or capture either of them, or any of the Federal authorities, hath blackened his soul with diabolical perjury.'

### THE PEAR RIPE.

A cor., of the N. Y. *Times*, writing from London, declares himself thus with regard to the annexation of Canada. There is more truth in the last sentence than most persons in Britain believe :—"Canada, in the opinion of the best judges, can be had for the asking. England must be kicked very hard indeed, and with a very sharp boot, to be kicked into a war with America. There is some bluster left about honor, and of not abandoning Canada, if called upon to defend her, but it is all bosh. In the first place Canada does not wish to be defended, and in the second, she cannot be. The act of annexation, therefore, can be completed at any time, without firing a gun, with the the free consent of a large portion of the people of Canada, and with nothing but the impotent hatred of some of the people of England, and cordial approbation of a considerable portion."

### THE PLOT

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that the "confession of Harrold, and documentary evidence found on Booth's body, fasten beyond cavil the plot and its full sanction upon Jeff. Davis and his Canada commissioners." The New York *Post* has intelligence from Washington to the effect that "additional arrests have been made, and further information obtained, throwing more light upon the conspiracy to assassinate the President, Vice-President and Secretary of State."

The War Department has ordered the printing of blank discharges in sufficient numbers to include nearly all of the army.

## Editorial Items.

☞ Coal oil discoveries have been made at Paisley, Co. Bruce.

☞ The hardest man to deal with—a proverbially easy man.

☞ In six years "Peter's Pence" amounts to eight and a half millions of dollars.

☞ Hon. Mr. Foley has removed to Simcoe, where he will practice in his profession.

☞ They are now making crinoline skirts worth $100! Gold and silver wire is used.

☞ President Johnson is to receive a present of a splendid pair of horses from New Yorkers.

☞ The New York *Tribune* denounces the postal system of the United States as a shameful failure.

☞ An immense cloud of "hen hawks" passed over the village of Arthur on the 21st ult., going north-east.

☞ The party that brought Booth to bay was led by a Canadian named Dougherty. He hails from St. Hyacinth.

☞ Mr. Robert Gell, treasurer of the township of Holland, County Grey, is a defaulter to the amount of several hundred dollars.

☞ The Hamilton Times proves, much to its own satisfaction, that Booth must have been an Italian or "summat" of that sort, and is "none of us."

☞ We should have noticed ere now that our enterprising contemporary, the Berlin *Telegraph*, has put on a new dress of handsome type, &c. Success to it.

☞ In Great Britain, in the year 1862, a living child was born to every twenty-eight persons. In France (1861), only one child to every thirty-seven persons.

☞ The Montreal wholesalers are getting alarmed lest the people of the West should carry economy to the extreme and wear their old clothes long enough to seriously injure trade!

☞ A private of the 1st battalion, 17th regiment, convicted before a military tribunal for theft, and known as an incorrigibly bad character, underwent the severe and somewhat unusual punishment of flogging yesterday afternoon. He received fifty lashes in the barrack square, Quebec.

☞ The Stratford *Beacon* states that at the last sitting of the Council instructions were issued to take immediate action against R. S. Service, collector of the town of Stratford and his sureties, to recover the balance due the town of Stratford on collection of 1864, and that the clerk notify him of the action of the council.

☞ The gun cotton committee, says the Army and Navy Gazette, have been trying further experiments with this highly explosive material, and there seems to be every hope of its being used instead of powder as a bursting charge for shells, and also as a mine in the torpedoes and other similar vessels, which are expected to be largely employed in any future naval war.

## The Accused Southern Refugees in Canada.

The reward offered for the arrest of Davis seems to us, with our present means of forming a judgment, more consistent and intelligible than the rewards offered for his accomplices. Davis is yet within the limits of the United States, and a telegram from the South, which we publish this morning, renders it not improbable that he may be overtaken and caught. But his fellow scoundrels are in Canada; and if guilty, they will, of course, never come voluntarily into the United States. We do not perceive, therefore, how a reward offered for their arrest "in the United States" has any tendency to secure their persons. They may be demanded under the extradition article in the Ashburton treaty, and in this way brought into custody; but we wholly fail to perceive in what way the offer of heavy rewards is likely to procure their arrest in the United States. This particular feature of the proclamation (until it receives the explanations which are as yet withheld) wears an appearance of haste and want of deliberation in an act that ought to have been well considered.

It enables those traitors and cut-throats to place the government in an embarrassing dilemma. They may cause it to be proclaimed from some safe place of retreat, that they are unjustly accused; that if an opportunity be allowed them they can substantiate their innocence; and that they will voluntarily surrender themselves for a public trial, on condition that the government will engage not to institute proceedings against them on any other charge, if they are acquitted of this. If the government should refuse such a promise, it would look as if the accusation had been made on insufficient evidence, as a *ruse* to procure their surrender under the extradition treaty, with the purpose of trying them on other charges to which the treaty does not apply. Under the suspicion of such double-dealing, the British authorities might refuse to surrender them; and hence the offer of the reward tends to defeat its own object. They can be arrested in the United States only on being first kidnapped in Canada; and the holding out of a temptation to violate the Canadian laws, is not a promising means of securing their extradition.—[New York World.

## How England can Hold Canada

Mr. "Special" Russell, of the London *Times*, has just published a book on Canada and its defences, which is much praised by the English reviewers. It informs Great Britain, after a careful examination of the defencibilities of Canada, that "an army of 150,000 would suffice to hold Canada against twice that number." As the force here set down is just about equal to the whole regular army of Great Britain, Mr. Russell's book is not likely to carry much comfort to those Britons who go in fear of a war with the Union, and a consequent conquest of the Canadas. Great Britain is not strong enough to hold her American Provinces if she provokes the United States into taking them; but there is "a more excellent way" at her command. Let her make up her mind that nothing is half so important to her as the friendship and good-will of the great republic, and so demean herself socially, politically, and diplomatically, as to deserve that friendship and good-will. We do not want the Canadas, and can only be driven into taking possession of them; and if all the obligations of neighborly respect are rigidly observed by the imperial Administration in those Provinces, we will not merely keep them in good order, but make them eventually as much a source of profit and pleasure to Great Britain as they now are of anxiety and expence.—[New York World.

☞ A few weeks since, in Portsmouth, N. H., a large bull dog seized an infant lying in a cradle, and tore away one side of its face; and before the brute could be secured, he grasped the child by the throat, and shook it until life was extinct.

A correspondant of the Hamilton Times says that he played a game of billiards with Booth at Montreal, in October last, and that he was struck at the time with the wandering character of the actor's conversation. Since then, he has remembered some peculiar remarks he made, as follows :—'Do you know I have got the sharpest play laid out ever done in America—I can bag the biggest game this side of——; just remember my address—you'll hear of a double carom one of these days. I like your Canadian style; I must post myself in Canadian aire, for some of us devils may have to settle here shortly.'

## The Weather and the Crops in England.

In the West Midlands spring opens in an exceptional manner. The winter has been a most protracted one, which, combined with the failure of the root crops generally last year, has put farmers almost to their wits' ends to provide fodder for their stock. They have had to resort to the use of corn to an unusal extent, and this they were enabled to do on account of its cheapness. In the last fortnight the weather has changed from cold east winds and frosts to warm and dry sunny days. Rain was much wanted, and its advent on Easter Monday, with the accompaniement of thunder and a soft south breeze, was most welcome. The effect on vegetation has been most remarkable in the agricultural counties of Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester.—Fields brown ten days ago now present a brilliant green verdure. The wheat, which was hardly visible during the dry weather, since grown sufficiently to hide a hare, and barley and beans have sprung up as if by magic. The autumn and spring sowing of grain has been the most successful ever remembered. Farmers on every hand agree that a more favorable seed time they never recollect to have experienced. Should the present weather continue, vegetation will be in quite as forward a state as on the average of years, while every crop has at present a most healthy apprance. There is now a good crop of grass for ewes and lambs. Hops are showing on the stools in Herefordshire and Worcestshire, and polling has commenced. The plum trees are in blossom, and present a very promising appearance, some of the trees being literally "as white as a sheet" with blossom. Apples and pears are more scantily bloomed, and an abundant crop is not to be looked for after the extraordinary quantity grown last year. Potatoes last well, and a great many have already been planted for the present year's crop.—*London daily News.*

## United States.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Herald's* Richmond despatches show a terrable state of impoverishment in which the people of Virginia are now found to be, and to which they have been reduced by the drafts of the Confederate military establishment on their resources of all kinds. Thousands of the inhabitants of Richmond, Petersburg and the surrounding country are preserved from starvation only by the supplies of food which the United States commissioners furnish them. Strong desires are expressed for the removal by government of all restrictions on trade not contraband of war, so that facilities may be afforded for a resuscitation of industry both in the towns and rural districts. At present the farmers generally are without the implements or seeds necessary to do their planting, and unless these can be speedily procured there will be no crop forthcoming in the State in the summer and fall.

It is understood that the army of the James commanded by General Ord, and consisting of the 24th and 25th corps will remain in Virginia for the present. It is said that the 25th corps consisting of colored troops will go into camp at City Point.

The *Tribune's* Washington special has the following :—The President has been strongly urged by prominent gentlemen here to subject to arrest and trial such men as Brick, Pomeroy, of the La Crosse, Wisconsin, *Democrat*, and the editor of the Chicago *Times*, who during the past year have publicly advised and incited the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The subject is receiving serious consideration.

The secessionest of Charlestown were wild with joy on learning of the assassination of President Lincoln, and it is said that women were actually so profane and sacrilegious as to fall on their knees and express their thanks to God for this enormous crime! But the sudden arrest of ex-Governor Aiken appeared to bring them to their senses and they immediately become more discreet in their conduct.

## Full and Interesting Details of Gen. Wilson's Expedition.

New York, May 4.—The Herald's Savannah correspondence of the 29th ult., says: Gen. Wilson's famous raiding expedition arrived here yesterday from Macon. The following is a condensed history of the trip:—Gen. Wilson left Chickasaw, Ala., on the 22nd of March. It is not proper to give any statement of the number of his force. Eliza Ezer Churen, near Plantersville, Ala., was taken after a short engagement with Forrest's cavalry; 300 prisoners were captured and three guns. Forrest's forces were driven to the west of the Cahawba River and separated. A column was sent to Tuscaloosa, which captured and destroyed much government property. Selma was captured on the 22nd of April, with 2,100 prisoners, 32 guns in position and 75 in arsenal. We destroyed three rolling mills with fixtures; a very large naval foundry; an arsenal, the second in importance in the Confederacy; also powder works, magazines, and large numbers of cars. We remained at Selma for eight days. The Alabama River was bridged 850 feet, the operation occupying five days, from the 5th to the 10th. The next place attacked was Montgomery, 50 miles distant, destroying all the bridges on the Alabama and Tennessee rivers. The railroad to Columbia was destroyed; the enemy destroyed 2,500 bales of cotton; Montgomery surrendered without assault; 5 guns fell into our hands; we destroyed 2 rolling mills and foundries, 2 magazines and locomotives, 63 cars and 5 steamboats, captured on the river, near the Wetumpka Nitre Works; the rebels burned 85,000 bales of cotton before evacuating, Columbus, Ga., 85 miles distant, was taken by assault, by Gen. Upton, after dark, on the 16th; 1200 prisoners were captured; 53 guns, 7 large cotton factories, 100,000 bales of cotton, immense quantities of ordinance, quartermaster and commissary stores, a large arsenal, a pistol factory, an accoutrement factory, a naval foundry, a rolling mill and foundry, an arsenal foundry, thirteen locomotives, over one hundred cars depot and machine shops, &c., were captured and destroyed. A gunboat mounting six seven inch rifled guns now called the Jackson, but the name of which has been recently changed, was captured here. A detour to West Point was made by Lagrange's brigade, who attacked the works and carried them by storm, capturing the garrison 350 in number and 4 guns, and killing Gen. Tyler in command.—Fifteen locomotives were destroyed, two hundred cars, two bridges and two factories in the vicinity were destroyed, large quantities of Quartermaster and commissary stores at Griffin, and the R. R. bridges on the Selma and Montgomery R. R. We captured along the road 5 guns. Macon was taken without opposition. It has not been necessary as yet to destroy any property. We captured Gens. Howell, Cobb, Gustavus W. Smith—formerly Street Inspector of New York city.—Robertson, Mercer and McCall. The captures are: 132 guns in position, in the field and by assault, and 200 guns in arsenals and in store, with immense amounts of ordnance, quartermaster and commissary stores, cotton, machinery, railroad stock, &c.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ASSASSINS' TRIAL.

The Tribune's Washington special has the following:—The court rooms for the trial of the Presidential assassins have been fitted up at the Arsenal Building; and the trials will proceed without delay. The number likely to be put on trial is about forty, and others now in custody will probably be discharged as the case progresses and their testimony given in.

☞ If the Recorder be correct, Brockville is an awful town. He says, "It swarms with young thieves. Daily and nightly petty pilfering goes on, success emboldening the young rascals till they are now almost reckless."

A number of unemployed Generals will be mustered out of the service in a week or two, if they do not take the hint and resign. It is intended to retain only about 15 Major-Generals, 60 Brigadiers, and 150 Colonels.

☞ Kennedy, the spy and hotel burner, was executed on Saturday, Gen. Dix having signed the order to that effect. Kennedy attempted to escape last Surday night by burning the panel of his cell door with a red-hot poker.

## Maximilian in Mexico.

The New York *World*, which, less than six months ago, favored the establishment of "the Empire" in Mexico, is now on another tack, warned, we suppose, by the signs of the times. The following is from its latest article on the subject;

But the feverish activity which the friends and supporters of Maximilian in Europe are now displaying to secure moral and financial help for the embryo empire, sufficiently proves that neither Maximilian himself nor Napoleon believes that the Mexican throne could stand for a month if the French flag were withdrawn from beside it. A Mexican "lottery loan" on a grand scale, offering Aladdin's lamp at a ridiculously low figure to anybody who will take his chance in it, is now pressed on the Continental markets; and the French Moniteur is at great pains to make it appear that the news of this fresh financial operation is "very well received in London, and has caused an advance in the old Mexican funds. The general feeling in London," it adds, "is, that all Europe, and particularly England, is now interested in the consolidation of the Mexican empire."

The Moniteur is an excellant authority in regard to the plans and wishes of the French Emperor; but the "general feeling in London" may be quite as safely gathered from other sources, and it is difficult to find any good English authority for a profound English anxiety to see the empire of Maximilian consolidated. All that this language of the French official organ really proves is, that the empire of Maximilian is not consolidated and that Napoleon III. is unpleasantly aware of the fact.

## The Cotton Question--Aspect of the British Market.

The report of the Liverpool Cotton Market, which we received by the Scotia, shows a less marked decline in prices than might have been anticipated. Up to Friday afternoon, the 21st ult., the fall caused by the news of the evacuation of Richmond had not averaged more than 1d sterling in the pound; and about half of this was recovered at the close of Saturday, the 22nd, with a "buoyant" market.

The cause for this unexpected firmness is not apparent outside of there application.—There is a large stock on hand in the British market; not less than 800,000 bales, or fully double the amount in store a year ago. There are 100,000 bales additional, computed to be afloat, bound to British ports. There is the certainty of the early release of a vast amount of cotton from the emancipated Southern States. What that amount will reach we shall learn anon. It will certainly not be less than a million bales. It may reach nearer to two millions. Egypt, Brazil, Peru, the West Indies, Turkey, China, India, &c., —countries whose average cotton exports, previous to the war in this country, was only seven hundred thousand bales—yielded last year nearly two and a half million bales.—In other words, the countries we have named sent nearly as much cotton to England, in 1864, as the United States sent in the most prosperous of the years preceding the war.

It is in the face of these facts that the Liverpool operators have laid their heads together to keep up the present prices to the last possible moment. Their game will work for a brief season; but it is at best a combination against laws as resistless as the flight of time. The productions of India and China alone have been fully quadrupled since 1861. At the same rate of increase, these countries will be in the same position as cotton producers (in quantity if not in quality) that the United States held in 1860. Before these two years elapse the cultivation of cotton in the Southern States will at least be in such active progress, as to swell the aggregate of 1866 and 1867, as far beyond the receipts of the best peace years, as the returns of 1864 are in excess of those of 1862 and 1863. It will take time, necessarily, to bring the great industry of the South back to its normal condition, even were all the political problems involved in reconstruction already solved.—The social derangements which the war has caused, have to be remedied, not by a return to the industrial system of four years ago—although even that, were it permissible, would take years to accomplish—but by the introduction of a scheme of labor to which the employer and the employed are alike unused. Time, then, is the chief element in the full solution of the problem of what this vast industry is to be, as compared with the results under the system of enforced servitude.

But, aside from the consideration of the new relations between capital and labor, to which the South must henceforth accommodate itself, there is no reason in the world to suppose that the industry of the recorded States will lie dormant a day after peace is effectually re-established. Within the cotton growing States, whatever labor can be turned to account, will be as naturally employed in the cultivation of cotton, as the available labor of Virginia will be applied to tobacco growing or wheat culture. The notion is entirely fallacious that the farmers or planters of the Gulf States will cease to cultivate what is, by all odds, the most profitable product of the soil, because Jeff. Davis and his rebel crew have retired, and the Confederacy is at an end; or because the negro laborer will hereafter have to be paid for his work, instead of being robbed of it.

The industries of the different States will seek the same outlet as before the war. The products of these industries will not be so great, probably, for years. But the South will grow and export all its great staples from this day out; and the most profitable of these staples, we need not doubt, will receive the earliest and most eager attention, whatever relation capital and labor may ultimately settle into.

How long the cotton speculators of Liverpool may be able to hide these facts from themselves, we cannot conjecture without knowing the nature of the combinations which now, in the face of the vast stock of cotton on hand, keeps the market so buoyant as it is.—[New York Times.

## Interesting from Japan--Trade Prospects Brightening.

From the World's Special Correspondence.

Yokahama, Japan, Jan. 24, 1865.—The new year of Christendom has gone by, and that of China and Japan is close at hand.—The 27th inst. is the first day of the first moon with these two great nations. The people of both these countries have the laudable custom of settling all accounts and paying all debts before the old year dies. He who cannot come up to time is counted a bankrupt, and hence there is eager efforts just now among the Japanese to liquidate all their debts, in order to commence the year with clean papers. The man who apprehends the possibility of failing in this, is, *makoto komary*, in real straits, and nothing so brightens his countenance as the receipt of payment from some before doubtful source. There are two or three periods in the course of the year when the Japanese are expected to compare accounts with each other, and make at least partial payment of their indebtedness; but no one can get off without squaring his accounts with his neighbor at the end of the year. Men are often occupied about this till midnight on the last day. That hour terminates their day of grace, and happy is he who before the noon of that night can say, "No man is my creditor."

It is a good time to buy Japanese curiosities just now, for everybody wishes to realize all the ready money he can. The sailors are accordingly full of business in the shopping line, buying nicknacks for their wives and sweethearts at home. Jack is very apt to spoil the market for buyers, especially if he takes a dram before he goes a-shopping; then a dollar loses much of its value in his eyes, and his perception of the value of the commodities for sale is considerably dimmed.—Unfortunately, there are some fifty grog-shops in this town of 500 European and American residents to overhaul him on the way to the market. We are beginning to see the fruits of the late convention made between the foreign ministers and the Taikun's Government. Trade revived at once, and some of the most valuable cargoes of silk ever carried from this country were immediately exported. The Japanese Government has nearly completed a fine carriage road to Mississippi Bay, and back. When finished, it will furnish a delightful drive out of town to the owners of "traps," or any other wheeled vehicles, besides affording a comfortable and more sociable ride for equestrians than the Japanese bridle path, where two can seldom go abreast. In other respects, we are enjoying a period of quiet. Though troops have been sent to put down the rebellious Prince of Nagato, we have no news from the seat of war, if, indeed, there be any war at all, which after all may well be doubted. I have surmised for some time past, that the Government would come to some amicable understanding with Choshin, rather than attempt to put down so powerful a prince, and one of the eighteen greatest notables of Japan. One of our local newspapers, of the 11th inst., states that Kikawa Kenmota, a retainer of Choshin, having in view the safety of his Prince, has arrested and decapitated Masuda, the most turbulent and headstrong of Choshin's Ministers, who was implicated in the attack on the Imperial Palace at Miako, last year; and, besides having arrested seventy-five of the most prominent men who did the bidding of Masuda in that affair, has taken them to Miako, begging for peace. It is also stated that even the Prince of Satszma advises Choshin's pardon, notwithstanding his steamer was fired upon by Choshin, and forty of his retainers killed. If this be true, the Emperor's sentence of extermination against Choshin will end in a termination of hostilities against him. No doubt the Japanese princes admired Choshin's pluck in stopping the Straits of Shimonoseki, though they could not but look upon his movements and plots against the Emperor as a crime. Perhaps, too, his brush with the combined fleet, so disastrous to himself, may be regarded as a sufficient punishment. Besides, to take from him his titles and territory, and thus destroy one of the oldest and most noted families among the princes of the land, just after he has ventured to try his strength with foreigners, might be interpreted by the Japanese people as a punishment for daring to go to war against foreigners, and everything like that both the Emperor and Taikun may very naturally wish to avoid. So, very likely, we shall soon hear that the ban of extermination has been withdrawn, and Choshin holds his possessions and his power, being only mulcted in a good round sum to pay the $3,000,000 of indemnity assumed in the late convention by the Taikun. It will take time to bring this all about, for great bodies move even more slowly in Japan than anywhere else. It takes two to do the smallest piece of business, besides innumerable superiors to direct and supervise their work. One great reason of this is that there is very little mutual confidence among the Japanese. Bosom friends are rare possessions. Treacherous spies are everywhere on the look-out, in all sorts of disguises, to detect the unwary. Distrust is the rule, therefore, and a wretched state of things it produces. Now and then a Japanese unburdens himself of his pent-up secrets to a foreigner whom he has learned to trust.

This want of confidence in one another betrays itself in the entire machinery of government, and makes political movements slow, and legal processes long. Thus my neighbor, who is under the jurisdiction of Yokohama, is sued by a man who lives just over the boundary line of the town, and whose complaint must be carried before the bench of judges at Yedo. Those judges live five or six miles apart in different districts of the city, and the complaint must go from one to another, and the finding of the judges must be signed by all of them. The omission of one name invalidates it, and after all it must be sent to Yokohama to be executed by the governor. I am giving no imaginary case. I know an instance for which a man was sued for fifty-six rin, or about $70, and it has been four or five months in this sort of chancery and no one knows how much longer it may remain there. By the time the judgment is rendered, the law officers will probably milk the cow at whose horns and tail respectively the litigants are tugging.

# Town & Counties

SMALL POX.—It is asserted that there are a few cases of small-pox in town. Parents should attend to the vaccination of their children.

☞ The shares in the Tecumseth advertised in our columns, were sold on Saturday last to the Messrs. Kay, of this town. As before remarked be believe the investment a sound one.

HOW SHALL WE CELEBRATE THE 24TH?—If there is to be any demonstration in God-rich on the Queen's Birthday, worthy of the occasion, it is high time that the matter were taken in hand. Other towns and cities are alive to their own interests in this respect, and we think that most of our townsmen will concede that it is very desirable that we should have a crowd here on the natal day of our beloved Sovereign. Would it not be well to have a public meeting called at once to devise something to create a stir? The military will, no doubt, do their share, but civilians should not be behind them in patriotism or public spirit. We have only a little more than a week for preparation—let us take action immediately!

HISTORY OF CANADA.—We have received from the publisher, Mr. John Lovell, Montreal, a copy of a new book intended for schools and private libraries, entitled "A History of Canada and the other British North American Provinces: by J. G. Hodgins, L. L. B., F. R. G. S." The compilation of this little work of some 300 pp. involves an immense amount of careful research, and from a cursory inspection we are led to believe that the author has succeeded in accomplishing his purpose in a most satisfactory manner.—It is well printed and profusely illustrated, and should meet with a very large sale. We would be glad to see it introduced into our common schools.

GODERICH, May 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the HURON SI