Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

W. T. COX, Editor and Proprietor.] "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865. [VOL. XVII.—NO 9

Business Directory.

John Kane,
COMMISSIONER IN THE COURT OF Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c. A Registry kept of Farm and Town Lots for Sale; parties having lots for sale, or desiring to purchase will please send full particulars.
Dungannon, Feb. 20, 1857. 9:9

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
(LATE DARR'S.)
EAST STREET, GODERICH.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS sincerely to thank his friends and the travelling public generally for the very liberal patronage he has enjoyed for the past nine years, and would respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage. His new house has been thoroughly repaired, and will be found complete in every particular.
JOHN DONOGH, Proprietor
Goderich, Sept. 26, 1864. sw7

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
B. WILSON, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v15n10ly

DAYS' HOTEL,
WROXETER
IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one travelling to
Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,
or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.
ICE ALWAYS ON HAND
FOR HIS
Trout-Fishing Friends!
THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF
A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET!
CHARLES DAYS,
w46-1. Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C. W
JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice 1&7

GODERICH
CABINET WAREHOUSE
(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
SUCH AS
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of
Home Manufacture and Imported!!
D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.
☞ Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863 w27

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE!
AND
MADE TO ORDER,
BY
J. C. M'INTOSH.
Opposite the Market.
☞ All kinds of repairing done on most reasonable terms. ☜
Goderich, August 2a 1864. sw94

THE
CANADA COMPANY
WOULD particularly draw the attention of Settlers on their Lands and others, to the Statute 23 Vict. cap. 37, making better provision for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of persons stealing Timber.
And the CANADA COMPANY hereby offer Fifty Dollars to be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons stealing Timber from any of the Lands of the said Canada Company.
J. MACDONALD,
Agent.
Goderich, 25th Feb'y, 1865. sw&w5 1m

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to John H. Wheeldon, late of the Village of St. Helens, in the Township of Wawanosh, an absconding debtor, by book account or otherwise, are hereby notified not to pay the same otherwise than into this office.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & H.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 23th Feb., 1865. w5-1d

Business Directory.

INSURANCE.
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, British America Assurance Company; Head Offices, Toronto. Marine, Fire and Life Insurances effected on favorable terms.
☞ Office in Mr. J. B. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agt.
Goderich, Nov. 24, 1860

ROYAL
Insurance Comp'ny
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000.
Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000.
FIRE Insurances effected at the LOWEST RATES consistent with safety.
Life Insurance—Ample Security.
LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.
Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors
CHARLES FLETCHER,
Agent.
Goderich, May, 1864. w15

North British and Mercantile
Insurance Co.,
Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr.,
Agent.
Goderich, October 13, 1863. sw12-1yr

MATT. ROBERTSON,
MANUFACTURER
OF ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads in endless variety, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Mattresses, Center Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of
WOOD TURNING
Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY, in all its branches.
UNDERTAKING, &c., &c
Mr. R. respectfully invites an examination of his stock. Warranted to be made of the best material and workmanship, and at greatly reduced prices. Call and compare, and be satisfied before going elsewhere.
☞ Cordwood and all kinds of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange.
☞ Warerooms on Elgin Street.
Goderich, March 24th, 1863. 8W39

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; Accumulated Fund, $5,671,722.
Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.
A. M. ROSS, Agent.
Goderich, July 1st 1859 w12n21

ISAAC FREDRICK,
REMOVED
TO F. NITSCHES' OLD STAND.
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER
WEST ST., GODERICH,
Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,
ALL KINDS OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.
In the best Style & Warranted.
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented or not, money refunded.
Goderich July 27th, 1864. w26n31

TAILORING
D. ADAMS,
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season; having now secured facilities for
Carrying on Business Extensively
and employing none but first-class tradesmen. And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he fearlessly states to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Oct. 30 863. sw17w40-1y

Peter McRae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, Inverhuron, C. W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
w40-1y8ox

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.
1000 Acres in One Block,
LARGELY IMPROVED and conveniently situated along the bank of the River Maitland, opposite the Town of Goderich and the Goderich Station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, C. W.
Apply if by letter post paid, to
J. B. GORDON, ESQ.
w49 Solicitor, Goderich, C. W.

IN CHANCERY:

IN THE MATTER OF PARTITION

BETWEEN

PATRICK KENNEDY HYNDMAN

AND

HENRY COWPER HYNDMAN AND OTHERS.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY:

THE humble petition of the above named Patrick Kennedy Hyndman, of the Village of Exeter, in the County of Huron and Province of Canada, Provincial Land Surveyor, sheweth as follows:

1. Henry Hyndman, late of Lunderston, in the Township of Colborne, in the County of Huron and Province aforesaid, was at the time of his death the owner of the fee simple of Lots Numbers four and five, Lake Road East, in the township of Colborne, in the County of Huron and Province aforesaid, and of the easterly half of lot Number two, front of Maitland Terrace, west of North street, in the town of Goderich, otherwise known as running number four hundred and ninety three, in the town plot of Goderich. And the said Henry Hyndman was likewise at the time of his death equitably entitled to the fee simple and inheritance of lots numbers nine, ten and eleven in the eighth concession, Western Division, of the said township of Colborne.

2. The said Henry Hyndman departed this life on or about the nineteenth day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Four, having first duly made and published his last will and testament in writing which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "I, Henry Hyndman, of Lunderston, in the County of Huron, District of London and Province of Upper Canada, do make and publish this my last will and testament. I do hereby appoint my dear wife Augusta Harriet Elizabeth Hyndman my sole executrix and sole guardian to our children, and I do hereby direct that in the first place my executrix do provide for the payment of all my lawful debts, and in the next place that she do make a suitable provision for my dear mother, Mrs. Sarah Hyndman, equal to the life annuity of £50 sterling renounced in my favor and the interest of the farm of Gorgoside, in the parish of Largo and County of Ayr, in Scotland, lately sold by her and me to John Blair Hyndman, Enquire, to my dear wife on condition of her renouncing her right of dower. I leave for her life the lots No. 1, 2&3, Lake road east, township of Colborne, Western Division, with all houses, buildings, furniture, plate, books, linen, farming stock, cattle and utensils of husbandry which may be on the same at the time of my death; all other property, whether real or personal, I direct to be equally divided among my children, share and share alike, and give and bequeath the said lots No. 1, 2&3, Lake Road East, with the houses and buildings thereon after the death of my dear wife to my eldest son. Lastly I leave to my dear wife the power of dividing among our children as she may think proper the furniture, plate, &c., of which she has the present and reserve to myself the right by any writing under my hand to add codicils to this my last will and testament or to make special bequests to any appointees of me from time to time necessary. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Lunderston aforesaid, the nineteenth of June 1844, before the witnesses William Ross and Alexander Douglas, my farm servants.

(Signed) H. HYNDMAN.

(Sd) WM. ROSS, Witness.
(Sd) ALEX. DOUGLAS, Witness.

3. The said late Henry Hyndman had eleven children, namely: Your petitioner Patrick Kennedy Hyndman and the said Henry Cowper Hyndman, of Springside, West Kilbride, in Ayrshire, in that part of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Scotland, Maria Caroline Hyndman, of the same place, spinster, Isabella Hyndman, of the same place, spinster, Elizabeth Mary Hyndman, of the same place, spinster, and Anna Louisa Hyndman, of the town of Stratford, in the County of Perth and Province aforesaid, spinster, Augusta Harriet Williams (formerly Augusta Harriet Hyndman) now the wife of Raby Williams of the same place, John Hyndman, of the Village of Exeter, in the County of Huron, aforesaid, George William Hyndman, supposed to be now residing in Australia or New Zealand, who are all of age, and Robert Blair Hyndman and Arthur Hyndman, now deceased.

4. The said late Henry Hyndman left him surviving your petitioner and the said Henry Cowper Hyndman, Maria Caroline Hyndman, Isabella Hyndman, Elizabeth Mary Hyndman, Anna Louisa Hyndman, Augusta Harriet Williams (formerly Augusta Harriet Hyndman) John Hyndman, George William Hyndman, his heirs and heirs-at-law and his widow Augusta Harriet Elizabeth Hyndman, who has a claim for dower out of the said lands, and who is intended to be and is made a party to this petition, and Robert Blair Hyndman and Arthur Hyndman, who have since died leaving no issue.

5. In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six the above named Henry Cowper Hyndman paid to the Canada Company on behalf of himself and the other co-heirs and co-heiresses at-Law of the said late Henry Hyndman the balance of the purchase money at the said lots number nine, ten and eleven in the eighth concession, Western Division, of the said township of Colborne, whereupon the said the Canada Company executed conveyances of the said land to the said Henry Cowper Hyndman and the said other co-heirs and co-heiresses-at-law, and he and they are entitled to all the aforementioned premises as tenants in common each being entitled to an equal proportion thereof.

6. The said Henry Cowper Hyndman is a creditor of the Estate of the said late Henry Hyndman in respect of the amount so paid by him as aforesaid to the said the Canada Company.

7. By deed poll bearing date the twenty first day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and executed by the said Raby Williams and Augusta Harriet Williams, the interest of the said Augusta Harriet Williams in all of the aforesaid lands was charged with the payment of the sum of six hundred and seventy dollars and interest to Samuel Street Fuller, of the town of Stratford, in the County of Perth who is in consequence thereof made a party to this petition.

8. There are no other debts or assets of the said late Henry Hyndman, nor are there any means whereout your petitioner and the said other co-heirs and co-heiresses-at-law of the said late Henry Hyndman can be supported save out of the proceeds of the said lands.

9. The said premises are to a great extent unproductive in their present state and they cannot be conveniently or advantageously partitioned.

10. It will be advantageous for all parties interested and it is necessary for the support and maintenance of your petitioner and the said other co-heirs and co-heiresses-at-law of the said late Henry Hyndman that the said premises should be sold and the proceeds divided between and applied for the benefit of all parties entitled thereto.

You petitioner therefore prays

[1] That the said premises may be sold and the proceeds paid to and applied for the benefit of the parties interested therein.

[2] And that your petitioner may be paid his share of the proceeds of such sale.

[3] And that the costs of such sale and of these proceedings as between solicitor and client may be paid out of the said proceeds.

[4] And that the said premises may be partitioned.

[5] And for the purposes aforesaid that all proper directions may be given and accounts taken.

[6] And that your Petitioner may have such further and other relief as shall in the premises seem meet.

[7] And your Petitioner will ever pray.

EDWARD BLAKE.

IN CHANCERY, in re Hyndman.

PETITION.

Take notice that this petition will be presented to the Court of Chancery on Monday, the 29th day of next May at ten of the clock in the forenoon. Yours.

BLAKE, KERR & WELLS,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Dated 15th February, 1865.

To Henry Cowper Hyndman, Maria Caroline Hyndman, Isabella Hyndman, Elizabeth Mary Hyndman, Anna Louisa Hyndman, Augusta Harriet Williams, Raby Williams, John Hyndman, George William Hyndman, Augusta Harriet Hyndman and to all others having or claiming an interest in the estate in question. w4-3m

STEAM ENGINE
AND
BOILER!
FOR SALE
UPON CREDIT
Apply to W. E. GRACE.
Goderich, Nov. 7th, 1864. w41sw19

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!
F. JORDAN,
(Successor to R. B. Reynolds)
Medical Hall,
Court-House Square, Goderich,
DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
Dealer in, and Importer of
GENUINE DRUGS
Chemicals, Perfumery,
Hair Tooth, and Nail Brushes!!
PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYE STUFFS,
HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES
GARDEN SEEDS, &C., &C.
Orders from Medical men punctually attended to at Lowest Trade Prices.
N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully dispensed.
Goderich, Jan. 10, 1858. 4?

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!
ROCK & COAL OILS.
[Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.
[For Sale by F. JORDAN.
Goderich, Jan. 17, 1859. 50

Money to Lend,
ON very reasonable terms. Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block.
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50 1yr

St. Albans' Raiders.

RECOVERY OF JUDGE SMITH—THE INVESTIGATION RECOMMENCED.

MONTREAL, March 29, 1865.

His Honor Judge Smith having recovered from his recent sickness, the investigation in the St. Albans raiders case was resumed this morning. The Court was somewhat less crowded than formerly, and opened at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Laflamme, Q. C., continued his address from the last sitting of the Court. After asserting that he had established that the offence was a political one, he referred to Lord J. Russell's despatch to Mr. Adams, which laid down that the production of a commission by the accused as an authorized officer of a belligerent government was a sufficient justification of any act of war. He also referred to the trial of Beall, a companion of Burley in the Lake Erie affair, who was arrested in the United States for a political offence, thus giving the lie on the part of the United States authorities for the application for extradition in the case of Burley. The rest of the address, which lasted till one o'clock p. m., was principally devoted to contending for the military character of the prisoners, and that consequently their offence did not come within the provisions of the treaty. As for the alleged breach of neutrality, he (Mr. L.) stated that he had nothing to do with the acts as committed towards the United States government.

Hon. Mr. Monk, who was to follow on the part of the defence, having stated that he thought it unnecessary, it was arranged that Mr. B. Devlin should open the case for the prosecution to-morrow.

The court adjourned at 1 p. m. until 10:30 to-morrow (Tuesday).

MONTREAL, March 21, 1865.

The court opened at the usual hour to-day. Mr. Devlin occupied the whole of the day with his opening address on the part of the prosecution, and after some preliminary remarks, based his argument on three propositions:—1st. That the offence was committed at the time and place alleged. 2nd. That it was one of the crimes mentioned in the treaty. 3rd. That the prisoners whose extradition was demanded had participated in the offence. Mr. Devlin then went on to review the evidence adduced by the defence, contending that the documents brought from Richmond were of no value. He also adverted to the case of Burley at some length, and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal for the extradition of the prisoners, strongly supporting the decision of the Upper Canada Judges.

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

By Special Telegraph to Globe.

QUEBEC, MARCH 22.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the sitting to-day. The Council did not break up till after six o'clock. The impression prevails that the subjects to engage discussion in England still occupy their attention.

The following shows the stations of the several companies of the Active Force at the frontier:—

First or Western Battalion.—Brantford and York companies at Sarnia; St. Catharines and Dunville company at Chatham; Quebec and Montreal companies at Windsor; two Montreal companies at Sandwich; Belleville and Brockville companies at Amherstburg.

Central Battalion.—Two Toronto companies, one Kingston, one Collingwood, one Barrie, one Whitby, one Scarboro', one Lacolle, and one Simcoe, stationed at Niagara; Hemmingford company at Clifton.

Detachments of the Third or Eastern Administrative Battalion are stationed as follows:—Woodstock company at Philipsburg; Beachville company at Hemmingford; Cornwall and one Quebec company at Lapairie; one Quebec company at Huntingdon; two Montreal companies at Prescott; one Montreal company at Freligbsburg; Megantic company at Sherbrooke; St. Johns company at Lacolle.

The following numbers of candidates joined the military schools in Upper Canada yesterday:—Kingston, 14; Toronto, 9; Hamilton, 14; in all 37. The number in each school is as follows:—Kingston 86, Toronto 71; total in the three schools 258.

The Militia Department has advertised for tenders up to the 30th inst., for the delivery before the 20th April, of two thousand pairs of boots.

The question of the commutation of the sentence of Poulin and Turcotte, to be hanged here on Friday, it is understood will be considered by the Government to-day.

We have high wind and rain here to day.

The draft was to take place in New York yesterday (15), and as 13,000 soldiers are needed to fill up her quota, 26,000 persons will be drafted.

Arrival of the "City of London."

NEW YORK, March 21.

The steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool on the 8th via Queenstown on the 9th, arrived here this morning. It was reported that the Emperor Louis Napoleon was firmly resolved on maintaining the Empire of Mexico and the honor of the French flag. The London *Star* repudiates the rumors of a possible war between England and America. The French Minister of Public Instruction had tendered his resignation, but Napoleon refused to accept it. In the absence of later news from America, which was anxiously expected, the result of the fall of Charleston continued to be largely canvassed. The *Times* says the next operations are expected with singular interest. The Federals have recovered their military reputaton, but if the South is still resolved to stand out till the end, they have made but little progress towards the conclusion of the war. In another editorial the *Times* says the signs of Confederate exhaustion have brought us to that turning point which places us within sight of the final scene and the part we shall be called on to play in it. As the Federal Government maintains the quarrel with England in the shape of claims which she does not acknowledge, the question we have to address ourselves to is simply whether they can go to war with us with fair prospects of success. If they can, they certainly will. The *Times* argues that the Washington Government will show its wisdom by not attacking immediately on the conclusion of peace, but it will be for English statesmen at the proper time to see that the quarrel is not allowed to hang over until it suits American convenience and opportunity. The *Times'* city article alludes to the probable shipments of gold to New York, owing to the dullness in exchange, consequent on the heavy supplies of Federal bonds to the continent and the arrival of Savannah cotton at New York. The house of Commons commenced the debate of the navy estimates.

Sir F. Kelly's proposition in favour of the repeal of the malt duty, was defeated by a Government majority of 80. M. DeMonthoion has been appointed French Minister to Washington, and E. Dano to Mexico. The draft of an address to the Emperor in response to the speech from the Throne was read in the Senate. It is merely a paraphrase of the speech, and pacific in tone. The Minister of Public Instruction has issued a report recommending gratuitous and compulsory primary instruction. It is asserted that the Austrian reply to the Prussian note on the Duchies, declared the proposals of Prussia entirely unfitted to be a basis for further negotiation. BOMBAY, March 3.—Business suspended here and at Calcutta, awaiting later news than February 15, reporting a panic at Liverpool, and pending the American peace negotiations.

Liverpool, March 9.—Cotton sales for the two days, 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were speculators and exporters; market flat. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Lard firm.

Confederation in Nova Scotia.

In the Nova Scotia House of Assembly on the 7th inst,

Mr. Bourinot said, as there was nothing before the House, he was desirous of asking the government a question in reference to the union of the colonies. That speech was a signal to agitate the country to perhaps a greater extent than any other question for years, and the people were naturally anxious to hear the views of the House on the subject. He was therefore desirous of learning from the Provincial Secretary, as the leader of the government, when it was proposed to discuss this all important topic.

Hon. Provincial Secretary replied that the House was now in possession of all the correspondence relative to the subject, and the policy of the government relative to it would be submitted at an early day.

Mr. Bourinot said this was not the answer he expected. He had hoped that the government would have been prepared to name the day when they would be ready to lay this question fully before the House. When the prorogation was close at hand, was not the proper time for the discussion of a question which required so much deliberation on the part of every one in the Legislature.

The Confederation of British America.

From the New York Tribune.

The prospects of a confederation of the British Provinces of North America has, of late, become highly unfavorable. The expectation that the remarkable unanimity exhibited at the Quebec Conference, by the leading men of both the great political parties in the Canadas and in each of the Lower Provinces, would carry the bill of the voters in each province, has not been fulfilled.—The opposition to the scheme has grown stronger and stronger, and even its most sanguine champions now admit that for the present it is hopelessly defeated in each of the maritime provinces.

The first province in which public opinion very emphatically declared itself against confederation, is little Prince Edward's Island. Financially, this has been the most prosperous of the British provinces, and the opponents of confederation found it, therefore, comparatively easy to represent a union with the other provinces as detrimental to the best interests of the Island. It is generally admitted that the scheme of confederation stands, for the present, not the slightest chance of adoption. Mr. Haviland, one of the delegates of the Island to the Quebec Conference, recently admitted; at a public meeting, that nine tenths of the population are opposed to confederation. Only two members of the Government now favor it, and the scheme will therefore not be brought forward at all for the present.

New Brunswick is thus far the only province in which the peole have had a chance to pronounce their opinion on the plan agreed upon by the Conference of Quebec. The result of this vote is entirely adverse to confederation. The chief champions of the plan have been defeated, and a new government will be formed which will be, of course, hostile to it.

As New Brunswick separates Nova Scotia from the Canadas, Nova Scotia cannot think of entering the Confederation is New Brunswick stays out. We are therefore not surprised to learn from the Halifax Morning Chronicle (anti-Conferation) that "the table of the House groans with petitions against the measure, while no one has been presented in its favor."

The delegates from Newfoundland at the Quebec Conference had in their report presented the subject in the most tempting aspect possible, endeavoring to show that their Colony had made the best bargain. Still the people hesitate as to whether to accept the gift or not; public demonstrations are against rather than for confederation, and the Government has therefore resolved not to recommend the scheme to the present House, as it was not elected with reference to any such contingency.

In view of this unanimous refusal of the maritime provinces to join the Confederacy, it is somewhat singular that the Canadian Government should persist in recommending the adoption of the Quebec resolutions by the present Legislature and that the latter should adopt the plan—as it did on Friday, March 10—by the large majority of 91 to 33. A member of the Canadian Government is to leave at once for England, to confer with the Home Government about the execution of the plan.

On the Pacific side of the British dominions the union is progressing somewhat more rapidly, and the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island has passed resolutions in favor of being united with British Columbia.

All this, however, is no compensation for the failure of the plan in the Maritime Provinces. The people have evidently no faith yet in the "new nationality" which it was the intention to establish, and they by far prefer the hope of being protected by the English Crown to the pride of being members of a new and independent nation.

The State of Affairs in Mexico.

A Jalapa correspondent of the *World*, dating from the headquarters of an Austrian Prince, writes an interesting account of the condition of affairs, civil and military, in the new empire. The opposition that still exists in various quarters of the new regime, and military movements are rendered necessary to put down the adherents of the Republican cause. The points where the various operations of the opposing parties are carried forwards are so widely apart, that a correct idea of what occurs can only be obtained by following the army. The writer says:

"The French have suffered some very severe losses in the last few weeks. One company of Zouaves, escorting a *conducta* of forty thousand dollars to Mazatlan, were recently routed and dispersed by the liberals, only a few of the company escaping. Near Tulantengo another fight had taken place, in which two companies of French troops were defeated, and nearly all of them killed.

"The news of the past few days is summed up briefly as follows: Ojaca has been unconditionally surrendered. Gen Diaz and the whole garrison are prisoners. The failure of water is presumed to have been the moving cause of the capitulation. General Rojas, the friend of Doblado, has been killed, and in him Mexico lost her greatest felon. Romero, the famous guerilla, has been routed and dispersed, and himself taken prisoner by Col Polinis, of the 81st French infantry.—Major Robert Baron de Koniz has been assigned to the Austrian troops at Jalapa, by order of the Emperor. Gen Galvoy is *en route* to Vera Cruz, with three regiments, intending embark for Yucatan."

There are now five thousand six hundred Austrian troops in Mexico, commanded by young scions of Austrian nobility, those of the cavalry, without exception, belonging to the highest and richest aristocracy of Austria.—Many of them are the oldest sons of such families as the Counts of Coburg of Heberstein, Khenrehuller, and Lichtenstein, who have taken service under Maximilian much against the wishes of their families, who despise them as reckless adventurers and democrats. The Emperor, still an Archduke of Austria, is very liberal, and is therefore hated by the court and the aristocracy of Vienna. So says this writer. Guerilla forces operate within six miles of the city of Mexico, but are easily disposed of by small bodies of French cavalry sent out against them. The mail and passenger coaches are attended by mounted guards, to protect them from guerrillas, who watch every opportunity to depredate, and all the small town have garrisons of foreign troops. Puebla, which is still in the ruinous condition to which it was reduced by the long siege, has an Austrian garrison, clad in the picturesque costume of Southern Europe, and are very popular with the Mexicans. The city of Perote, 90 miles from Puebla, is held in like manner. The correspondent rode with the Emperor's troops to witness the attack upon twelve hundred Mexicans, under Gen Ortega, at Tezuitlan, by three hundred, who surprised the Mexicans and won an easy victory. The garrison had indulged in a grand festival the night before, and were completely surprised by the arrival of the Austrians. Many turned out in shirt and pantaloons, and some in even less clothing. The Austrian column advanced steadily, and after a brief but furious fight drove the Mexicans out of their fortifications and took possession of the city. Half an hour later, the Imperial banner was flying from the government buildings, and the Mayor had delivered up the keys of the city. The loss of the Austrians in the action was thirty killed and wounded, and that of the Republicans one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The captures consisted of forty five prisoners, two hundred stand of arms, one hundred horses, and two hundred knapsacks. During the next day Prince Ghika arrived with four hundred rifle men and fifty engineers. A force of three hundred was at once despatched in pursuit of the enemy. They came up with them at San Diego, which place was evacuated without resistance. Among the captures at Tezuitlan was $250,000 in paper money.

The Maritime Defence of the Colonies.

(In the House of Commons, on the 2nd.)

Mr. Cardwell rose to ask leave to introduce a Bill to enable Her Majesty's colonial possessions to make better provision for their maritime defences. No subject had of late years attracted greater interest with regard to the government of our colonies than the development of those qualities of self reliance which would enable them to make provision for their own defence, and thereby relieve this country of the great burthen hitherto cast upon it. That interest had been chiefly directed to the question of defence by land, but the defence against an enemy by sea was of equal, if not greater importance. After alluding to the desire of our colonies to take measures for their own maritime defence, the right hon. member said the conclusions arrived at by successive governments in 1857-58, after considering the subject of a colonial navy, were that for local defence against sudden incursion by sea a local force, trained in and belonging to the colony, was the most natural and best, but, for general defence against a great foreign war, the defence of the Queen's navy was the defence that would be the most effective. With these conclusions he (the right hon. gentleman) did not disagree, but in consequence of these conclusions nothing had been done to secure the maritime defence of the colonies by their own exertions. After referring to the raising of the Naval Reserve in 1859 as being a great and important acquisition to the maritime defence of this country, the right hon. gentleman said there was no reason why the same principle, which was applicable with so much efficiency in this country, should not be equally applicable to every British colony possessing a maritime population. The main provision of the proposed Bill was to extend the principals of the Royal Naval Reserve of this country to all the maritime colonies of the empire. The second purpose of the Bill was to enable any colony to place a ship of its own under the Admiralty, and thereby to acquire all the rights of a ship of war. The object of the Bill therefore was not only to enable the colonies to provide for their naval defence, but to combine for that purpose under the authority of the British Admiralty. The Bill contemplated no expenditure but what was to be bourne by the colonies themselves.

Leave was given, and the Bill was accordingly brought in and read a first time.

Mysterious Affair in Guelph.

A YOUNG MAN FOUND DEAD.

It becomes our painful duty to-day to record another mysterious death in Guelph. About half-past four o'clock this morning, as Mr. Tyrrell, hotel-keeper, Morrison, was passing along McDonnell Street, and when nearly opposite the "Advertiser" office, he discovered what he took to be a man lying drunk on the side of the road. Before touching him he proceeded to the hotel and got the hostler to accompany him back with a lantern. On reaching the place they found that the man was dead and immediately proceeded to the Wellington Hotel for Dr. Phillips, who, with a number of others was soon on the spot. The body was then recognized by some of the persons to be that of a young man named William Walker, about 24 years of age, who had come out from Strafordshire, England, in September last, and had been learning dentistry for the last three months with Dr. Trotter. When found he was lying on his back, about ten or twelve feet from the sidewall, amongst some water and ice. His coat, vest and hat were lying at short distances from him. He was then taken up and carried to the Great Western hotel. The knees and arms of the body are slightly bruised and scraped, and there are slight bruises or scratches on his forehead. In his pocket were found a watch, a pocket book containing $1 in silver, a lead pencil, some keys and a copy of letters. The deceased boarded at Platt's hotel, and had left there about 11 o'clock last night, slightly under the influence of liquor. This is about the last time, so far as we are aware, he was seen until found. It is said that he was seen by some at the Wellington hotel a little later in the evening, but as the St. Patrick's dinner took place there, in the confusion they might have been mistaken as to his identity. The place where the body was found, was slippery with ice, and it is thought by some that being the worse of liquor he fell and was unable to get up. This, perhaps, would account for the slight bruises on his knees and arms, which would likely be done in endeavoring to raise himself up. How his coat and vest came off, however, is hard to say, and at present the question cannot be answered. It he had fallen, as supposed by some, and been unable to get up, how did his coat and vest come where they were found? It is to be hoped that the case will have a thorough sifting, and no means be left untried to bring the facts to light. The inquest will take place on Monday, and in the meantime a post-mortem examination of the body will be made.—[Guelph Advertiser.

Disaster at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE, March 22.—To-day the ice in the Moira river gave way, tearing down, in its course, houses, barns, sheds and outbuildings on both sides of the river. The fine iron bridge has been swept away, carried down the river, and crushed to pieces. Over 80 houses, principally on the west side of the river, are completely surrounded by water from 2 to 4 feet deep. The mouth of the river is blocked with ice, and the water, turned from its usual course, is rushing down Front, Coleman and Everett streets. Boats are engaged in removing families and household effects from the most dangerous localities on the west side of the river, and many of the inhabitants are preparing for a further rise, as the water still continues very high. This is the most destructive freshet which has ever taken place here. The damage done to property, including the iron bridge, which was almost new, is estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

Narrow Escape of Queen Victoria.

On Sunday last, says the *Court Journal*, Her Majesty had a most miraculous escape from becoming crushed to death by the falling of a huge elm tree in the Home Park. Her Majesty was taking an airing on her favourite little Scotch pony, and proceeding thro' the tall avenue of elms at Windsor known as Queen Elizabeth's ride, the pony led by a gillie, and a groom following at a short distance, when fortunately and providentially, the servant observed one of the large trees falling immediately over Her Majesty. The groom calling out loudly and Her Majesty made aware of the danger by this timely alarm, escaped being crushed beneath the tree by a few yards only.

☞ The *Knickerbocker* tells us the following good story:—About six months ago a man named James Pangman, who formerly worked as a laborer for Patrick Brandy and Thos. Lynch, in this city, started for Pennsylvania to procure work. He left behind him a wife and three children, who were in reduced circumstances. In fact, they were so wretched during the past winter that one of our city authorities took their case in hand and had relief extended to them from the poor fund of the city. Nothing was heard of Mr. Pangman from the time of his arrival in Pennsylvania until Monday last, when he returned home to his wife and children a new man. It appears that he secured a situation as a borer for one of the companies. Being a man of intelligence, and somewhat versed as an engineer and explorer, he made discoveries that proved of the greatest value to him.—From the examinations he made he became satisfied that a well could be struck on a piece of ground that had been overlooked. An association set a price on his ideas, in case they proved successful, and furnished the means for him to work on. He commenced, and as he expected, struck a well, which proved to be of a superior quality. By this he made $50,000. He then invested largely, and to-day his estimated worth, from speculating in petroleum, is set down at figures close on $200,000.

ARMING THE SOUTHERN SLAVES.—The negro Soldier Bill passed by the Congress of the Confederate States, authorises President Davis to call upon each State for its quota of slaves. These men cannot be placed in the field until late in the summer, and even then will have to be accompanied by equal numbers of whites. The three hundred thousand rank and file thus added to the Confederate army will add much to its strength, for, according to the Black Republican papers, the negro acquires a knowledge of drill with surprising facility, and is superior in many respects to the white man.

☞ The Confederate Gen. Forrest has published an account of the results of his guerilla warfare during the past year. He says his troops have fought fifty battles, killed and captured 16,000 of the enemy, captured 2,000 horses and mules, 67 pieces of artillery, 14 transports, 20 barges, 300 waggons, 50 ambulances, 105 stand of armes, 40 block houses, destroyed 36 railroad bridges, 2,000 miles of railroad, 6 locomotives and 100 cars—amounting to $15,000,000 of property.

THE CARNIVAL IN MEXICO.—The carnival in Mexico this year is described as brilliant. The city has been in a ferment of masked balls, riding, visiting, illuminating, feasting and merrymaking generally. A letter says: Everybody and his or her neighbor is dressed to death, and the streets are alive with gaiety and fashion by day, and elegant equipages, fancy costumes, flashing uniforms, flowers, silks, bonfires, fireworks and nonsense of every discription by night. The thing winds up with a grand masked ball at the Imperial Theatre, where the parquet having been raised to a level with the stage, offers a spacious arena for the disciples of Terpsichore kept in motion by a combined French and Austrian band of more than a hundred pieces. The boxes on these occasions are taken by the principal families of Mexico, who are as spectators of the revel. Not only the *bon ton* have prepared for a more than ordinary display, but the poorest classes are out in all the flippery and tinsel that their humble means could afford.

FIRING AT RANDOM.—The New York *Herald* says:—The commaders of naval vessels in the Narrows have, it appears, been firing at random lately. In their anxiety to prevent piratical vessels from entering the harbor, they fired cannon balls on the land, and subjected the inhabitants of that portion of the town of New Utrecht, which borders on the Narrows, to the inconvenience as well as the dangers of a bombardment. The house of Hon. Tunis E. Bergar, member of Congress elect, was struck a day or two since; also, the house of Mr. Townsend, the residence of Mr. Jacques Van Brunt, and one other place. Nobody was killed nor no one hurt; but it might have been otherwise.—More care will probably be taken hereafter.

THE LOWER PROVINCE AND CONFEDERATION—The ministers of Canada will not, we think, make any effort to get the British government to coerce the people of these provinces into federation, unless, indeed, they are sincerely desirous of having the whole thing destroyed for ever. If they make the attempt their doing so will at once give color and substance to all the statements and assertions, made during the late political campaign, of Canada's desire to secure confederation to sustain her failing credit and to get our revinue, small as it is, to aid her in her necessity. At the first sign of Canada attempting to bring any pressure to bear upon us, or of the Imperial government attempting to coerce us in this particular, the province will in an unmistakeable manner, make known its determination.—*St. Johns, New Brunswick Globe.*

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