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, APRIL 28, 1864. [VOL. XVII.—NO. 13.

Poetry.

Written for the Huron "Signal."

SONG.

AIR,—"*Gillie Callum.*"

Wha was auce like Callum Glen!
And wha like Jeanie Lea, Callum?
Near the lowrs Cruachan Ben,
Their marrows nane could see Callum.

I was then your chosen jo,
And sae were you then mine Callum;
But fairest treasures prized below,
Will aft the soonest tyne Callum.

Sever'd lang we twa has been,
And langer yet maun be Callum;
And many a winsome form you've seen,
Since last you tooked on me Callum.

Many a truthless vow and tale,
To them you will have told Callum;
For woman's heart is warm and frail,
When hopes are young and bauld Callum.

'Twas just an error o' the heart,
That smate as baith lang syne Callum;
Fickle love feels little smart,
Tho' memory claws the min' Callum.
Present joys aye sweetest prove,
The past seem cauld and tame Callum;
Gif you has wale'd another love,
Should I no the same Callum?

You can doubtless be as blythe,
Wi' her's you've been wi' me Callum,
And I whatever fate may cythe,
Can lightly think on thee Callum.
So fare thee weel my fickle chiel,
With him that loes me true Callum,
I'll ne'er repine, to think I tyne,
A changing frail as you Callum.

WM. BANNATYNE.

Ashfield, April, 1864.

A Pretty Good Story.

In one of our southern seaboard cities, and on a long street—almost a road—leading therefrom to the country, dwells an apothecary,' a very tall and remarkably slender person—so thin, in fact, that one would suppose he fed exclusively on his own professional mixtures. No tailor dare attempt to cut a coat or any other garment in any way approaching a *snug fit* to his person, for fear of having the work returned on his hands, and in that case they would be found to fit nobody else.

And yet, with this extraordinary *paucity of flesh*, there was a great supply of humor in our hero; he was extravagantly fond of practical jokes, and practised them freely, when occasion and opportunity offered. He had an electric machine secluded from sight, and when any lazy person sauntered into his shop, and ventured to indulge in a nap or lounge, he was sure to be *shocked* into activity and push off. He was a great advocate for temperance, and yet was ready to furnish gratis a brimming glass of any sort of liquor he found any customer might fancy, but his liquor was found invariably to produce more nausea than any other sensation.

But a *contrivance* which afforded him most merriment was a skeleton of easy access in his shop. This skeleton was placed erect on a platform which ran on smooth wheels, and when the door was opened, this platform was pulled forward by an unseen thin wire or string, which connected it with the bolting of the closet door. There were also similar wires, fastened to the wall behind the skeleton, and passing over each shoulder-bone, were attached to the bones of the wrist.—Consequently, when the closet door was opened, the platform on which the skeleton stood not only advanced, but both arms and hands were lifted upward!

If any intoxicated, noisy, boisterous, or impudent fellow came into his shop, the apothecary would manage, in some way, to lead him to open the door; and it rarely failed, (as he used to say) to take the liquor and spunk out of him.' He had two or three apprenticed lads in his employ, who naturally relished these jokes, and practised them with, his full consent, when he might be absent.

One day during his temporary absence, a sailor came drifting along—occasionally stopping and dancing a jig and singing, to the great merriment of a gang of boys, who followed and surrounded him. He was just drunk enough to play the fool, but not too drunk to navigate. He eventually brought up at the door of the apothecary, and bracing himself in the door-way, yelled out:

'Hi low, my hearties! here you are with your stuffed alligators and gallipot, and 'mixins' for sick folks! Why the devil don't you keep grog for 'tuff' folks like me? and here he shuffled off a rigadoon, and made himself very merry.

'Well Jack,' said one of the lads, 'what kind of grog do you want?'

'I'll take brandy,' was the prompt reply.

'Very well, go and help yourself; (handing him a tin mug) you will find it in that closet.'

Jack went as directed, and pulling open the closet door, found himself within grasping distance of an advancing skeleton; he incontinently fell back a step, dropped his tin cup, turned ash color, made one spring to the door, and when he reached the street, took the middle of it, and ran like a deer till he reached a supposed safe distance.

Shortly after this, our apothecary returned, and being informed of the event, was greatly amused, but sadly lamented his absence.

'I would not have missed seeing it,' said he, 'for a great deal. I do wonder if he will come back this way!'

But this was not probable, and yet it was the only way back to town.

In the course of a few hours, however, sure enough, Jack was heard at a distance on his back, singing and dancing. Our apothecary, hopefully anticipating an 'encore,' went out on his door-steps, and elevating his thin person, and extending his long, emaciated arm and hand, very kindly beckoned to Jack to repeat his visit. Jack no sooner saw him than he 'put his helm hard a port,' and 'sheered' over to the other side of the street, buttoning his jacket over his breast, and pressing his *torpedo* fast closer on his heart, so as to be ready for a run, if *chase* was given.

'Ay yey, old bag of bones,' says Jack; 'there you are again, are you? You think I don't know you, now you've got your clothes on; and away he went on his course, leaving our apothecary rather puzzled in deciding which of the two got the *sharpest end* of that joke.

☞ The butter panic at the east continues. In Boston and Providence many people have pledged themselves to abstain entirely from the use of butter, so long as it is held above thirty cents a pound. A good idea, and one which will commend itself to others. Butter went down three cents in the New York markets on Wednesday, owing to the large number of people who have determined not to pay the extortionate demands of the dairymen and hucksters. In Chicago butter is selling at from forty-three to forty-five cents at wholesale and fifty cents at retail.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., APRIL 28, 1864.

THE HAMILTON NOMINATION.

It has been said that, in order to secure readers or listeners a speech, and especially a political speech, must be either clever or silly—either pithy, pointed and telling, or absurd in point of conception and delivery. The reason assigned is, that a brilliant oration is a something that *naturally* enchains the attention and elicits the admiration of every intelligent mind, while the opposite, the simple ridiculous, will be read as one reads the laughable nonsense of A. Ward, or our worthy friend, J. Brailigan. Between the two lies the *mediocre*, which is never read except by those who cannot procure more pungent mental pabulum. The speech of the Hon. Isaac Buchanan from the hustings at the Hamilton Nomination on Monday last belongs to the very lowest class of absurd speeches. It was to the finished eloquence of Mr. McGee what the grinning Chimpanzee is to a highly organized human being. Of all the foolish speeches ever inflicted upon Canadian ears, we think Isaac's last attempt deserves the palm. It was illogical, ill-timed, and his words were at times capable of bearing such ludicrous double meanings one cannot help saying, after laughing through to the end, that all it requires to cap the climax is a quotation of the gallant English Prince's words, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense!*" The first thing that arrests one's attention in Mr. Buchanan's speech on this occasion, as on every other, is his immense stock of apparently unstudied *self-conceit*. Why, according to his own opinion, publicly expressed, he is a paragon of ability, a very Cavour of administrative talent. *He* can procure favors for Hamilton city which the late Ministry considered inimical to the general welfare of the Province; *he* can secure the capitalization of the Canal tolls *which his colleagues are going to cut off; he* can keep Galt in his place, all the Grand Trunk Cabinet in their places in fact, by the might of the right arm of his lofty eloquence, *he* can secure a fresh Reciprocity Treaty; *for why: Because he is a great Northern man, and therefore, having the confidence of the chief men at Washington!!* We have no doubt of Mr. Buchanan's being on hob-nobbling terms with his fellow joker, Mr. Lincoln, his talented purse-holder, Mr. Chase, and the amiable Seward, but notwithstanding all that, his assertions with regard to the Treaty of Reciprocity are extremely apocryphal. By the way, what does the *Spectator* think of its hero's American tendencies? Did ever William McDougall manifest a more decidedly look-to-Washington spirit? Where are now the ultra-loyalists who used to attack liberal members so savagely if they but set foot across the frontier?

Mr. Buchanan understands the Constitution of this country like a book, and thinks it was decided by violated by Hon. John S. McDonald in reconstructing his Cabinet, but he asks, "why was it that "so little had been said of this? It was "because his Excellency made the blunder. "It was in deference to his Excellency "that so little had been said about it."—Like his pet organ, the *Spectator*, Mr. Buchanan would wish to fasten upon His Excellency the charge of partizanship, but we must say if Lord Mouck possesses anything like the spirit that actuated his double-shuffling predecessor, it is yet to be shown. We cannot refrain from giving a specimen of Isaac's oratory. Towards the close of his speech he said: "The great way in which we can reduce "the debt is by doubling the population. "If we double the population we reduce "the debt one-half. And who is most "like to do that? I claim to have done a "great deal more in the past than the "Mayor in that way, and I think I can "do a great deal more in the future.—"(Laughter.) I would vote for the man "that I thought would do the most for "Hamilton. [A VOICE—'Then vote for "McElroy.'] Mr. Buchanan went on to "say that one of the things he would aim "at in the Government, would be to get "the tolls on the canals capitalized, and "have the amount, two millions sterling, "laid out upon improving the canals be-"tween Hamilton and Montreal, so as to "make Hamilton the head of sea-going "navigation. One great reason why he "had wished to be in the Government, "was to secure a matter in which Hamil-"ton was very much interested—the Re-"ciprocity Treaty. He had a peculiar "advantage with reference to that, as "being a great Northern man—[laughter] "and therefore having the confidence of "the chief people at Washington. And "he had a great advantage, too, as one "who understood the subject. [Laughter.] "And he had a great advantage also, as "holding contrary views to those of Mr. "Galt, and the fact that he and Mr. Galt "went into the one Government shewed "that they had laid all their prejudices and "predilections on the altar of their country. [Great laughter.] Another reason "for his taking office was that he might "help in the militia matter, because he "believed the country was not safe in the "safe in the hands of the people who lately "had the administration of public affairs. "[Oh! oh!] It was safe in the hands "of the present men, the present Govern-"ment being the strongest in character and "the strongest in intellect ever was."

Let the intelligent reader say if he ever, in the whole course of his reading, saw a greater number of absurdities crowded into such a limited space. Let us remember that this arrant nonsense comes not from a mere private gentleman of wealth, nor from even an ordinary member of Parliament, but is the deliberate utterance of a Minister of the Crown, one who "for weal or for wo" seeks to assist in the direction of the ship of State. Mr. Buchanan possesses *money-making* talent of no mean order, he is one of those good-natured souls with whom it is impossible to feel angry, but he is utterly devoid of the first comprehensive idea of political economy, and, therefore, should not be chosen to represent Upper Canada interests in the present or any other Ministry. A prince amongst good fellows, he ought to be consigned to the serene and pleasant shades of private life as quietly and tenderly as possible. We did imagine at first that he could be easily returned, but on reading his speeches and having our mind refreshed with regard to his *eccentric* antecedents, we think it would be remarkable indeed if he succeeded in winning the day.—Respecting his opponent, we have only room to say that his speaking must have been telling, when, at the close of the proceedings on the day of nomination, he carried the majority with him; and was *chaired* in triumph. Mr. McElroy's return is now considered certain, and the ministerialists are quaking in their boots.

WAR NEWS.

We have nothing reliable later than the account of the battle near Natchetoches, immortalized by Capt. Crockett as the place where his brave bee-hunter parted from his lovely little betrothed with a kiss and a song. By same accounts the federal loss was much greater than at first reported, and on the other hand while the defeat of the 11th is admitted, it is variously asserted that the Confeds were defeated next day with a loss of from four to twenty thousand men. The last report is that the Federals were falling back The expedition on the Red River has undoubtedly proved a failure.

By way of Buffalo we have a rumor that Lee is again across the Potomac in force. We give the story for what it is worth.

NORTH WATERLOO.—The polling commenced in this constituency this morning and the result will be made known to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Bowman's friends are sanguine of success.

European News by the Glasgow.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamship Glasgow has arrived, from Liverpool on the 2nd, via Queenston on the 4th instant.

LONDON, April 4.—The *News* reports that measures have been taken by the Tory Opposition, which is mustering its whole strength, for a well-organized attack on the Government in Parliament. The *Times* says that the prospects of the Government have improved since the Easter recess, but says there is a rock ahead, namely: the case of Mr Stansfeld, whose defence from the charge of connection with the late attempt on the life of Nepoleon should, it thinks, be made as a private member of Parliament, and not as a person connected with the Government.—Mazzini had addressed a letter to the *Times*, exonerating Mr. Stansfeld from any connection with the above mad scheme of Greco and others.

Prince Napoleon, it is reported, will go to Sweden. The *Pays* speaks of a serious conflict, said to have taken place in Jutland, between an Austrian and a Prussian regiment. Vienna papers give a positive official denial to the report that a revolt had been planned among the Hungarian troops in the Austrian army, and that in consequence wholesale executions had taken place. The transfer of the Ionian Islands to Greece will take place on the 25th April. The Pekin, one of the gunboats sent out to China for the Emperor, had arrived back at Plymouth. Garibaldi landed at Southampton on the 3rd, and received an enthusiastic welcome. In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston said all the Powers that signed the treaty of 1852 have consented to send representatives to the conference. No answer had been received from the Germanic Diet. The conference would endeavour to restore peace without an armistice. Mr. Sansfeld has resigned his position in the Government. Sir A. Agnew would ask the Government on the 8th if the reports received from the Consular officers in the U. States, to the effect that English subjects have been kidnapped, detained, or otherwise outraged with object of forcing them to serve as soldiers in the Federal army. Lord Clanricarde had moved in the House of Lords for the correspondence in reference to the removal of British Consuls from the Southern ports. The motion was agreed to. The Duke of Newcastle has resigned, and Mr. Cardwell has succeeded to the Colonial Secretaryship. The *Times* says the acceptance of the Mexican throne by Maximilian is doubtful. The Confederate loan was at 51 to 53. All the powers interested have agreed to the holding of a conference. France will only ask the inhabitants of the Duchies to declare what Government they prefer in the event of the greater part of the Powers abandoning the treaty of 1852. The courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico immediately on his accession. The Pope has entirely recovered. The King of Sweden will endeavour to obtain peace, but in the event of failure says he must render assistance to Denmark against overpowering force. The Prussians had cannonaded Duppel without warning. Sonderburg was bombarded on the 3rd, and burned. The Austrians and Prussians had turned the position of Duppel by crossing to Alsen Island. Denmark sends one Foreign Minister to the conference. 6,000 Danes had defeated the Prussians at Veile.—The New Zealand war was proceeding. The natives were concentrated at Pokeitiki. Gen Cameron surrounded them, and they will be compelled to surrender through starvation.

LIVERPOOL, April 5, evening.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Manchester market very dull and prices irregular, though tending downward. Breadstuffs dull and tending downward. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and partially easier.

By the arrival of the *Saxonia* we learn that the House of Lords had given judgment in the "Alexandra" case adverse to the Crown, dismissing the appeal from the judgment of the courts. Later news states that the difficulties about the acceptance of the Mexican crown by Maximilian have been solved by a compromise with the Emperor of Austria and the Archduke will shortly proceed to Mexico. The Prussians had driven in the Danish outposts, and occupied a position 250 paces nearer to Duppel than the first parallel. The works were uninjured by the bombardment. The bombardment of Sonderburg had ceased. The town was burning in several places. Eighty women and children were killed, and the town was deserted by the inhabitants.

Latest News from Europe.

New York, April 20.—The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool on the 9th via Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived a 9.45 this p.m.

Mr. Gladstone presented a favorable budget to Parliament. The expenditure was more than a million sterling, under the estimates; surplus over two and a quarter millions. He proposes to reduce the duty on corn from 1s per quarter to 3d.

Mr. Lavard, in reply to the enquiries, said that the English consuls confirmed the accounts of kidnapping Irishman in New York and Boston, and Lord Lyons had made representations to the United States government.

The Attorney-General made explanations as to the commission sent to Egypt to take evidence as to Laird's rams, and said the commission was returnable on the 12th of May when the Crown would proceed with the case with despatch.

The Canadian line is reinforced by the purchase of the Hammonia, which is rechristened the Belgian.

Garibaldi was to enter London on the 11th. It is believed the demonstration will be unparalleled. The freedom of London has been voted him. Lord Palmerston will give him a banquet.

The bombardment of Duppel was vigorously sustained during the 7th.

The bombardment of Sonderberg recommenced on the eighth inst. with extraordinary violence The Prussians have completed the second parallel.

The conference meets at London on the 12th inst.

All difficulties as to the Mexican crown are adjusted. Maximilian receives a deputation on the 10th, to formally accept it, and sails on the 11th or 12th for Mexico.

It is asserted that relations between France and England are again very friendly.

Breadstuffs dull.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Confederate Victory in Louisiana!

FEDERALS ROUTED WITH A LOSS OF 2,000 MEN!

THEIR ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

Chicago, April 19.—The *Evening Journal* publishes letters from the Red river expedition, giving details of the severe Union disaster at Pleasant Hill De Sota parish, La. Our cavalry of the 3rd and 4th divisions, 13th army corps, after a hard fought action were overpowered and put to rout by a largely superior Confederate force. General Stone was in command of the movement. The 19th corps came up and finally checked the enemy. Our loss is over 2,000. The enemy also lost heavily. General Ransom, who commanded the 3rd and 4th divisions, was wounded in the early part of the fight. The Chicago Mercantile battery lost all its guns four officers and 22 men.

New York, April 19.—Morse & Co. have made arrangements to resume business. The Ale D'Italia arrived at Naples in 18 days and 18 hours from New York. The *Commercial's* Washington letter has a rumor that General Halleck has placed his resignation in the hands of the President, and will insist upon its acceptance.

Richmond papers report a riot in Gen. Warford's Georgia brigade at Bristol Tenn. recently, some 200 members being dissatisfied with the quality of their rations. The store of the commissioners was plundered. The provost guard fired upon them, killing one and wounding five or six. The rest escaped with plunder, but a number have since been arrested and will be sharply punished. The men were armed only with stones. The 17th Vermont and 52nd Massachusetts regiments passed through to-day for Annapolis.

Chicago, April 19.—A letter to the *Evening Journal* dated Grand Ecore, says our cavalry had been driving the enemy for two days but in the afternoon of the 8th inst., Ward was sent back for an infantry support, and Gen. Ransom, in command of the third and fourth divisions of the thirteenth corps, was ordered to send forward a brigade, and did so at noon, following himself with the fourth division. After advancing about five miles from where the third division of his command and the nineteenth corps were encamped, the Confederates made a stand and our line, consisting of only 2,400 infantry, formed in a belt of woods with an open field in front and the enemy in the woods on the other side.

Gen. Stone, of Ball's Bluff fame, chief of Gen Bank's staff, was on the field and took the direction of movements. Gen Ransom was in favor of advancing only in force, but his wish was disregarded. After keeping up a skirmish across this open field for about an hour, the enemy advanced upon us in overwhelming numbers, estimated at 10,000. Gen Ransom got all the available troops to the front and opened on them. The enemy lost heavily but advanced steadily, and soon made our cavalry give way and our infantry fell back. In a few moments the enemy pressed us so closely, and the panic among our cavalry, was so demoralizing that the retreat became a rout. Gen. Ransom did all in his power to rally his men, but finding it impossible without reinforcements, he made every effort to save the artillery. While endeavoring to get the Chicago mercantile battery off, he was severely wounded in the leg. Capt. Cyrus E. Dickey, his Adjutant, was instantly killed. Our loss is very large, probably two thousand. The mercantile battery lost all its guns. Capt. White is a prisoner. Lieuts. Stroop and Mobride are killed. While the fifth division was falling back in disorder the 3rd division, numbering only 1,800 men came up and was immediately routed, finally the 19th army corps, with 7,000 men came up, formed in line, checked the enemy and held them so, until we got all the trains off except that of the cavalry. The whole army is now falling back here where it must wait and organize before proceeding further towards Shreveport.

New York, April 19.—Late Richmond papers contain the following despatch:—

"*To Gen. S. Cooper*: The following report was received at Baton Rouge on the 3rd inst. from the Surgeon of Gen. Bank's army. 'We met the enemy near Shreveport. The Union force was repulsed with great loss.—How many can you accommodate in the hospital at Baton Rouge.' "The steamer Essex or Benton was destroyed by torpedoes in Red River and a transport captured by the Confederates. "A Admiral Farragut is reported to be prepared to attack Mobile. Six monitors are coming to him. "The garrison of New Orleans and Baton Rouge were very much reduced for the purpose of increasing Gen. Bank's forces.

(Signed) D. H. MAURY,
"Major Gen. Com."

RECOGNITION.

SHALL THE WAR GO ON?—SPEECH OF HON. ALEXANDER LONG.

This speech our readers already know, has both by itself and the expressions of other members to which it gave rise, produced much excitement, resulting in propositions to expel two Congressional Representatives from the floor of the House. Mr. Long's remarks are more noteworthy for boldness than ability, and therefore we give only those portions which constitute its principal feature, to wit: those bearing upon the question of stopping the war and recognising the Southern Confederacy.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Long referred to some utterances of Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and said:

Now, sir, for once at least, I agree with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the Confederate States are out of the Union, occupying the position of an independent Power *de facto*: have been acknowledged as a belligerent, both by foreign nations and our own government; maintained their declaration of independence for three years, by force of arms; and that the war has cut asunder all the ligaments and abrogated all the obligations that bound them under the constitution. So far I agree with him, and however unwilling we may be to accept such position as the actual condition of the Confederate States, the history of the past three years, the law of nations, the general sense of our government and a regard for truth compel me, at least, to accept it, and my judgement to approve it, and if the charge of disloyalty is brought against me for this opinion, I have only to shield myself under the broad mantle of the distinguished leader of the republican party. At the commencement of the war England and France both declared the Confederate States to be belligerents; the United States has treated with them as such in the exchange of prisoners, and the administration is today, with the honesty or independence of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to avow it, doing precisely what he proposes to do under his war of conquest, waged against the Confederate States as a foreign nation.

Even as late as December 1860, after Mr. Lincoln was elected, and after the preliminary steps for secession had been taken, the paper having the largest circulation of any in the republican party, and having more influence than any other in the formation of republican opinion, declared that it could see no reason why, if three millions of colonists could separate from the British Crown in 1776, that five millions of Southerners could not separate from us in 1861. I have been as much puzzled as the distinguished republican editor, Mr. Greeley, to find, looking at it as a revolutionary right, the difference in position. Ought we to shrink from the application of a doctrine to ourselves which we have been so willing to apply to other nations, such as Austria, Russia, and Spain.—If we do what will be the judgement of impartial history? How much better it would have been for us and for the cause of democracy throughout the globe? What a splendid tribute it would have been to a republican government if we had parted in peace with our dissatisfied sister States, as Mr. Everett recommended as late as February, 1861, sustained by such leading republican journals as the Cincinnati *Commercial*, New York *Tribune*, Indianapolis *Journal*, Chicago *Tribune*, New Haven (Connecticut) *Palladium*, Columbus *Journal*, and Salmon P. Chase, now Secretary of the Treasury, and many others of that school. What in monarchical countries had required a long and bloody war, would have been accomplished by democratic principles, and republican sense of justice. What a splendid proof it would have afforded of the capacity of the people for self government. What a valuable lesson it would have conveyed to the whole civilized world. The fact that we could rise superior to all prejudices and passions and to have conquered ourselves, would have been the highest triumph that we had ever achieved. I regret, as much, Mr chairman, as any gentleman upon this floor that any of our sister States should have desire to cut asunder the ligaments that bound them to us. None would be more willing than myself to make any reasonable sacrifice to induce them to return to their partnership with us, but still recognizing the truth of the doctrine taught by the fathers of the Republic, and so fairly expressed by Mr John Quincy Adams, that our government was after all in the heart, it would be better, severe as would be the pang of regret, to part in friendship rather than to hold a sovereign States pinned to us by the bayonet, as Mr Greeley expressed it in 1861. What advance have we made in the science and principles of government, Mr Chairman, if we cannot rise above the Autocratic principle of holding subject provinces by the power of force and coercion? What becomes of the Declaration of Independence and of all our teachings for eighty years?—After all, Mr. Chairman, it is not the extent of territory which should be the object of our desires. Better sacrifice over nine tenths of the territory than destroy our republican form of government. What our people desired in 1861, and which I honored though I regarded as mistaken, was the preservation of the government and the retention of our jurisdiction over the whole territory. They were rightly willing to sacrifice every material consideration for that purpose. Land is nothing, Mr Chairman, compared to liberty. We existed as a Republic when the mouth of the Mississippi was held by a foreign power, when we had nothing west of that river, when Florida was held against us, and we could exist again if by the chastisement of heaven we should be curtailed to our own territorial dimensions. For fifteen millions of dollars we purchased the whole of that immense territory, and were it a hundred thousand times as valuable, its preservation would not be worth our admirable form of government.—Pride of territorial ambition is a vulgar and low ambition of national greatness. Russia, and even China, can vie with us in that, but who would not rather reside in one of the Cantons of Switzerland, or in Great Britain, than in those countries? It is not in the extent of territory that we possess, but in the manner in which we govern it, that renders us respectable. Many gentlemen seem rather to look to the quantity than the quality. All republics have been destroyed by the thirst for territorial aggrandizement and the lust of conquest.

Mr Chairman, these lessons of history are full of warning and example. Much better would it have been for us in the beginning—much better would it be for us now—to consent to a division of our magnificent empire and cultivate amicable relations with our estranged brethren than to hold them to us by the power of the sword. Here let me advert to the common, yet perfectly glaring and apparent error; that to part with our jurisdiction over eleven States involves the destruction of our government. The statement of the proposition demonstrates its absurdity.—As well might one say, who had a farm of two hundred acres of land, that he had lost his title deed to all of it because by some misfortune, he had parted with fifty. In losing the South, not one function of our government over us is surrendered. It remains over us as completely sovereign as it ever did. Here let me say, as the experience of my individual belief, that if it had been understood in the north as in the South, that by the terms of the Federal compact a State had a right to secede from the Union, this disruption would never have occurred. Had the North so understood the matter there would have been upon its part a forbearance from the exercise of extreme measures, and a desire not to press its Southern sisters to the wall, that would over have maintained the Confederacy unbroken. It was the prevalence of the idea of the consolidationists in the North that the Southern States had no right to and should not secede, that tempted them and that fatal policy that has sundered the Confederacy.

It is said that no confederacy can exist by a recognition of this principle; but such was not the view of the fathers of our government it was not the view of Jefferson and Madison in their immortal resolutions of 1798 & 1799.

It has been said, Mr Chairman, that it would make a confederacy a rope of sand; but if so, it is strange that the Southern Confederacy, where it is recognized, should hold together through such a bloody pressure as we have applied to it for the last three years; it is a strange rope of sand that endures all this.

But to return, Mr. Chairman. As will be judged, perhaps, by the tenor of these remarks, I am reluctantly and despondingly forced to the conclusion that the Union is lost, never to be restored. I regard all dreams of the restoration of the Union, which was the pride of my life, and to restore which even now I would pour out my heart's blood, as worse than idle. I see neither North or South any sentiment on which it is possible to build a Union—those elements of Union which Mr. Adams described have by the progress of time been destroyed. Worse, yes worse than that, Mr. Chairman, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that, in attempting to preserve our jurisdiction over the Southern States, we have lost our constitutional form of Government over the Northern. What has been predicted by our wisest and most eminent statesmen has come to pass; in grasping at the shadow we have lost the substance; in striving to retain the casket we have lost those precious monuments of freedom. Our government, as all know, is not anything resembling what it was three years ago; there is not one single vestige of the constitution remaining; every clause and every letter of it has been violated, and I have no idea myself that it will ever again be respected. Revolutions never go backward to the point at which they started. There has always been a large party in this country favorable to a strong or monarchial government, and they have now all the elements upon which to establish one. They have a vast army, an immense public debt, and an irresponsible Executive. Ambitious to retain power, he is a candidate for re-election, and as Commander-in-Chief, it is charged (whether true or false I shall not undertake to decide) that he has already used the army of the Florida expedition to advance his chances of success. One of the Generals he has decapitated (General Fremont) has entered the field to dispute his claims to a continuance in power, and if the *Chronicle* of this city, the President's organ, is correct in its construction of the suggestions of the New York *Herald*, speaking of Lieutenant General Grant, the question is already mooted whether he, in certain contingencies, at the head of the army, would not be justified in assuming the reins of government.

The very idea upon which the war is founded—coercion of States, leads to despotism; to preserve a republican form of government, under any constitution, under the prevalence of the doctrine now in vogue, is clearly impossible. These convictions of the complete overthrow of our government are as unwelcome and unpleasant to me as they are to any member of this House. Would to God the facts were such I could cherish other convictions. I may be denounced as disloyal and unpatriotic for entertaining them, but it will only be by shallow fools and arrant knaves, who do not know or will not admit the difference between recognizing a fact and creating its existence. A man may not desire to die, but nevertheless his belief will not alter the fact of his mortality. I shall not in these remarks revive the unpleasant and acrimonious controversy of who is responsible for the death and destruction of our Republic. I do not see any such discussion now would be productive of good. I entertain clear and strong convictions that I have no doubt will be shared in by the impartial historian of the future. For the present I am willing to let the past with all its recollections rest, provided that we can snatch from the common ruin some of our old rights of freedom. I do not share in the belief entertained by many of my political friends on this floor and elsewhere that any peace is attainable upon the basis of Union and reconstruction. If the democratic party were in power to-day, I have no idea, and honesty compels me to declare it, that they could restore the Union over thirty four States. My mind has undergone an entire change upon that subject. I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgement of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former.

The Alabama.

The Cochin China *Chronicle*, of January 23, gives the following account of the capture of the American ship Emma Jane by the Alabama:—

"The Emma Jane was a vessel of about 1,100 tons, belonging to one of the ports on the northern side of the now disunited States. She left Bombay on the 5th inst., bound to Moulmein with ballast, and on the 14th, when off Trivandrum, sighted a steamer which afterwards proved the terrible Alabama, Capt. Semmes. She approached the Emma Jane with American flag flying, and when a short distance from her, fired a gun to make her heave to, and sent an armed boat on board. The Emma Jane at this period also showed throughout American colors, but the moment the armed boat reached alongside, the American flag was struck, and the Confederate banner hoisted on board the steamer.

"The officer in charge of the boat demanded of Captain Jordan's presence on board the Alabama with the ship's papers, and on his reaching the steamer the papers were examined by Capt Semmes, who declared the Emma Jane a prize, and Capt Jordan and his crew prisoners of war, and decided that the vessel must be burnt. Capt Jordan was permitted to return to his ship, and twenty minutes allowed to pack up such effects as he was permitted to retain. Mrs. Jordan, the commander's wife, was allowed to bring away all her wearing apparel, the commander a trunk, and each officer and man a bag, containing clothing only. Several boats were then sent on board, all the provisions and stores, and other valuables removed to the Alabama, and the Emma Jane was set on fire. The Alabama being under sail and not under steam, and the weather a perfect calm, she was decoyed to the vicinity of the burning vessel for 2 days, and then made her way to Arjengo, where she landed the commander and thirteen of the crew of the destroyed vessel, with nine days' provisions, to find their way to Cochin. The Alabama is represented as a vessel carrying six side guns, and two heavy centre ones, and appears to be well furnished with stores of all descriptions, taken, no doubt, from the various captures—but does not appear to be flushed in cash, as she is said to have had scarcely the means to buy fresh provisions while at Arjengo. Even so essential an article as fresh beef, when taken on board the steamer for sale, was not purchased, as being too expensive. The accumulation of chronometers on board is declared to be something marvellous, there being no less than 200. Capt Semmes is represented as a careworn and anxious man, with great taciturnity and austerity of manners, and yet at times capable of much courtesy and affability. He frequently goes aloft himself to ascertain the character of vessels in sight. He wears the uniform of the United States navy, and is perpetually armed with a terrible revolver belted to his side. The crew (about 120 in number) consists of men of all nations, and we are told that the English and Irish elements preponderate. Mrs Jordan, we understand, had frequent conversations with Capt Semmes, and did not spare him or his cause, with those severe and cutting reflections, which a lady alone can bestow without fear of retaliation, under such circumstances; but they appear not to have brought conviction to the mind of the confederate hero. There seems to be little doubt, however, of his great anxiety for the termination of this unhappy intermicine war."

Affecting Anecdote.

On one of the many bridges in Ghent stands two brazen images of father and son, who obtained this distinguished mark of the admiration of their fellow citizens by the following incident:—Both the father and son were for some offence against the State, condemned to die. Some favorable circumstance appearing on the side of the son, he was granted a remission of his sentence under certain provisions; in short he was offered a pardon on the cruel and barbarous condition that he would become the executioner of his father. He at first refused to preserve his life by means so fatal and detestable. This is not to be wondered at; for let us hope, for the honor of our nature that there are very few sons who would not have spurned with abhorrence life sustained on a condition so horrible and unnatural. The son though long inflexible yielded at length to the entreaties of a fond father, who represented to him that his (the father's) life was forfeited and it would be the greatest possible consolation for him to know that he was an instrument of his son's preservation. The youth consented to adopt the horrible means of recovering a life and liberty; he lifted the axe—but as it was about to fall, his arm sank nerveless, and the axe dropped from his hand. Had he has many lives as hairs, he could have yielded them all one after another rather than again conceive much less perpetrate such an act. Life, liberty, everything vanished before the dearer interest of filial affection; he fell upon his father's neck and embracing him, triumphantly exclaimed, 'My father, my father! we die together!' and then called for another executioner to fulfil the sentence of the law. Hard must the hearts be—bereft of every sensation of humanity—which could stand insensible spectators of such a scene. A sudden appeal of involuntary applause mingled with groans and sighs rent the air. The execution was suspended; and on a simple report of the transaction to the authorities, both were pardoned. High rewards and honors were conferred on the sons, and finally two admirable images were raised to commemorate a transaction so honorable to human nature.

AN ELOPEMENT.—A scene of considerable excitement took place on Tuesday evening at the station of the South Devon Railway, Plymouth, on the arrival of the 9.25 down train. By that train a truant couple—a middle-aged man and a young lady—returned to this neighborhood, their absence during the past week having occasioned much anxiety to their respective families. The lady's parents had become partially aware of their movements, and her father had awaited the arrival of the various down trains throughout the day. On the couple making their appearance, he immediately insisted on their separating, and that his daughter should return home. The young lady, however, resisted violently, declared she was of age, and called upon her "Steve" not to leave her. A cab had been provided, but she clung to the springs refusing to enter the vehicle. A large mob soon assembled, and on learning the disgraceful fact, that her gallant was already a married man several persons actively assisted the father, and forced her into the cab, which then drove off. The man's name is Steven Pollard, and he lives at Devonport. Some of the relatives of his inamorata made attempts at administering a castigation on him for his conduct, one woman favoring him with some smart strokes of her umbrella across his countenance. The mob hustled and hissed him on all sides, and he was glad to sneak off as quickly as possible.—*Western News.*

The Hog Crop in the States.

We gather the following information with reference to this season's Pork packing in the West, from the Cincinnati *Price Current*, viz:—

The number of Hogs packed in the State of Ohio was 648,836; Iowa, 313,331; Indiana, 394,217; Illinois, 1,273,398; Kentucky, 126,019; Wisconsin, 161,576; Missouri, 370,036;—making a total of 3,291,105, against 4,084,582 for the season 1862-3; showing a decrease of 793,477, or rather more than 19 1-5 per cent. The average weight for the entire packing is 188 26-20 lbs., and the average yield of lard per hog 22 1-7 lbs. The decrease in the average weight is about 26 lbs. per hog, as compared with last season, or about 12½ per cent. which added to the 19 1-5 per cent. decrease in number, makes a total decrease for the year of 37 7-10 per cent. The total crop, then, is about 31 per cent. less than that of last season, but 9 per cent. greater than that of 1861-2; and 46 per cent. greater than that of 1860-1, when the number of hogs packed was 2,164,070.—*Montreal Witness.*

ARRIVAL OF GARIBALDI IN ENGLAND.—Garibaldi, accompanied by his two sons, arrived at Southampton in the Ripon on Sunday morning, April 3. He was received with great enthusiasm; multitudes flocked to the dock to welcome him. No formal reception was made. On Monday he made a public entry into the town from the Mayor's residence, and received an address from the corporation, and afterwards embarked for the Isle of Wight, on a visit to Mr. Seely, M. P.—The Duke of Sutherland will entertain Garibaldi on his arrival in London.

The Canada Company.

The *Times*, of April 2nd, says:—At the annual meeting of the Canada Company to-day, Sir Minto Farquharson the chair, the report stated that, owing to the continued scarcity of money in Canada, the operations of the company during the past year have been restricted. With regard to the numerous arrears of rent due, steps have been taken to accelerate their collection. The recent inspection of the vacant lands of the Company has resulted satisfactorily. Many thousand lots have been visited and reported upon, and in some of them mineral indications of a favourable character have been discovered. Regarding the oil springs nothing new has transpired. Owing to the failure of the flowing wells pumping has been resorted to, but the result has yet to be ascertained. The sales of lots for the past year have exceeded by 5s. 8d. the estimate previously formed of 40s. currency per acre, and the inquiry for land has recently become more active.—The demand for labor in the United States has interfered with immigration to Canada; but, on the other hand, several thousand persons from the United States have crossed the border and settled in the province, "many of them introducing important branches of manufacturing industry."

A FAITHLESS LOVER.—We learn that a young man, who hails from some part of Pan inch, near Orieff, lately fell deeply in love with a young damsel who was employed in a clothing store in this town. It was almost a case of love at first sight, for after two or three short interviews, the affectionate swain popped the question. He received an answer in the affirmative from the young lady, but she informed him that she would require some money to get a few necessary things for the wedding. The simple youth plunked her over $16 in earnest of the bargain, and returned his intended that he would be in town in a few days subsequent to have the marriage determined. In a day or two after the girl disappeared, $16 and all, and it is understood she went to the