The Daily British Whig

"Optimus per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1865.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

A. H. & Co., Liverpool.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

Auction sale of valuable city property at the auction rooms of James Linton, at noon. See advertisement.

Assizes continue to-day.

Meeting of the School Board at seven o'clock.

SPRING ASSIZES.

END OF MONDAY'S BUSINESS.

LYSTER VS. BURGESS ET AL.—The verdict for the defendants in this case was given on adverse possession, with leave to the plaintiff to enter a verdict for himself, if the Court is of opinion that the 20 years' possession does not bar him from recovery.

LYSTER VS. FARR ET AL.—This action of ejectment, brought by the Rector, to recover possession of a disputed lot of land, was governed by the case of Lyster vs. Burgess et al., and a verdict for defendants allowed. Sir Henry Smith, Q.C., Mr. R. A. Harrison, and Mr. T. Kirkpatrick, Q.C., for plaintiff; Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., and Mr. Britton for defendants.

CHAMBERS VS. SECKLE ET AL.—This was an action of ejectment brought by Philip Chambers against John D. Seckle and John Stevenson, to recover possession of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the 5th concession of the township of Fredericksburg. The plaintiff claimed the lot under a deed dated in September, 1848, from the plaintiff's father, Timothy Chambers. The defendants claimed title under a sheriff's deed, as agents of the land of Timothy Chambers. Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., and Mr. R. A. Harrison for plaintiff; Sir Henry Smith, Q.C., and Mr. W. H. Wilkison for defendants. Verdict for defendants.

Tuesday, March 28th.

The Court opened this morning at nine o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison presiding.

FISHER VS. BERRY ET AL.—This was an action brought by Robert Fisher against Edward Berry & Co. of this city, for balance of account said to be due plaintiff. The defendants in February, 1864, engaged the plaintiff to erect a steam saw mill and dressing machine in the defendants' ship-yard at Portsmouth, certain portion of materials to be furnished by the plaintiff and part by defendants. An agreement was entered into between the parties that the mill was to be finished within a certain time, and that some old machinery of the defendants' was to be inserted in it. It was also agreed that $10 would be forfeited for every day the mill remained unfinished, after the appointed time. The forfeiture amounted to $300, which defendants kept out of the agreed price, and the plaintiff claimed, beside this $500, damages for extra work on the mill, and hiring men to fill a well which was intended to work the engine, but was insufficient to do so. The plaintiff contended that the delay in the work was caused by the defendants' not having supplied the connecting pipe &c. of the engine, mentioned in the agreement, in proper time. The plaintiff shewed that the work was done sufficiently, and proved by competent witnesses that the mill was in better working order than the mill at the Marine Railway, (the agreement also mentioning that the mill was to be an equal, if not a better one than the railway mill,) as it supplied material for building six vessels of from 750 to 1000 tons. The defendants contended that the delay was on the plaintiff's side, as he did not commence work for six weeks after the agreement was made, and then did not put sufficient men on the work; that the engine kept up a jar and vibration contrary to agreement. They therefore refused the amount of the whole contract price, as the $500 was forfeited, and refused to pay for the extra work, as it was not done under special contract. Sir Henry Smith, Q.C., and Mr. R. A. Harrison for plaintiff; Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., and Mr. G. L. Mowat for defendants. Verdict for plaintiff $350.

The Grand Jury brought in a true bill in the case of the Queen vs. David J. Campbell and Charles Playfair for a Breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

THE QUEEN VS. WILLIAM CHRISTMAS, Misdemeanor.—The prisoner was charged with a Breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in enticing a lad named Charles Ransier in the month of October last to enlist in the United States army. The case was reported in a late Police Report. Mr. W. H. Wilkison for the prosecution; Mr. Macarow for the prisoner. The Jury had not returned a verdict when our report left.

THE QUEEN VS. DUNCAN MCKENZIE, Breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act.—This case was put off until the next Assizes, on application of prisoner's Counsel.

THE QUEEN VS. MCKAY WARD, Misdemeanor.—The prisoner was indicted for an alleged Breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in enticing one John Herchmer Conway in February last to enlist in the United States army. The case was the one with which ex-Policeman McDermott was connected, and was lately reported in a Police Court report. The prisoner had several times enticed the informant and once went so far as to drive him part of the way to Wolfe Island, in company with McDermott, when informant refused to go farther. Mr. W. H. Wilkison for the prosecution. The prisoner defended himself, and made not a very eloquent address to the Jury. Verdict 'Guilty.'

In the course of the trial it transpired that the witness had been committed to gaol in default of bail to appear to prosecute. His Lordship stated that the committal was improper and illegal, and there was no authority invested in a magistrate to do so. His Lordship was furnished with the warrant under which he was committed, and had been confined in gaol for more than a month, among hardened criminals, from whom he could receive anything but good lessons. His Lordship quoted the decision of a learned English Judge on a similar case, where the witness was a boy of eleven years of age, and the prisoner was committed on a felony (not a misdemeanor, as in this case) and that Judge placed upon the magistrate the highest disapprobation of his conduct. He hoped he would never again see the committal of a witness repeated.

THE QUEEN VS. WALLACE WILLIAMS.—Misdemeanor.—The prisoner was indicted on a charge of a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in enticing one John Hunter, during the present month, to enlist in the United States army. Mr. W. H. Wilkison for the prosecution. The principle evidence for the prosecution was so inconsistent that his Lordship charged the Jury to bring in a verdict of 'Not Guilty' without proceeding farther, which was accordingly done.

The Grand Jury brought in a true bill in the afternoon in the Queen vs. Thomas McDermott, for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

THE QUEEN VS. DAVID J. CAMPBELL.—Misdemeanor.—This case was put off till the next Assizes on an application by prisoner's Counsel.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[From the London Daily News, Feb. 24.]

The 29th annual general meeting of the proprietors was held yesterday, at the Company's Offices, Liverpool, Mr. James Aspinall Tobin, the Chairman, presiding. The Secretary, Mr. Swinton Boult, read the report of the Directors and the statement of accounts.

The Chairman said he thought he might again congratulate the meeting upon the very satisfactory statement of the affairs of the company presented. During 1864 they had passed through a period of great trial to insurance companies, and, in the opinion of competent judges, if the whole of the companies in England were taken, it would be found that in the aggregate there had been a loss upon the business of the year. Yet the directors of this company felt justified in proposing a dividend of no less than 40 per cent. for the whole year. To show that the past year had been really disastrous, he took the years since the establishment of this company in cycles. In the ten years from 1836 to 1845, the losses had been 58¼ per cent.; in the years from 1846 to 1855 47¾ per cent.; in the years from 1856 to 1864, 64¾ per cent. The losses during 1864 had been no less than 70½ per cent.; and in 1863, 57½. If in 1864 the losses had not been greater than in 1863, it would have made a difference of no less than £100,000 in the profits of the year; and 1863 was not an exceptionally favorable year. The favorable feature in the company's affairs which would strike them all was the enormous increase, year by year, of its revenue. During the last two years the increase in the fire revenue alone had been £290,600—an amount in itself equal to the whole fire business of almost any other company in England. He felt the most perfect confidence that during the next two years the increase of income—which was at the present moment going on at an almost accelerated ratio—would amount to no less than a million per annum. The arrangements in the Globe company, for amalgamation, had been completed during the year; the great difficulties which necessarily arose in a transaction of such enormous magnitude having been overcome; and he was confident that the result would be satisfactory to the shareholders of this company. The amalgamation had placed the company in a position which was unrivalled in this country; and a basis so secure and firm that it would be very difficult to shake it. The reserve fund now amounted to £1,164,000. Another arrangement which had been entered into with the Leeds and Yorkshire company—a long established company in Yorkshire and the surrounding districts—was one of the most satisfactory with which he had to do during his connexion with this company. It would be of great advantage to the company. The terms were most satisfactory, and a large and good class of business had been brought over. The local boards in all parts of the kingdom and in different parts of the world, sent in to the directors annual reports, specifying the securities existing in their districts, and certifying that they were of the value represented in the company's books. The arrangements with the Leeds and Yorkshire and the Globe companies made the past year are very favorable in this respect; but it was only right that from time to time there should be a careful examination of the securities. The directors had to deplore the loss of Mr. Earle, a most valued and estimable colleague, who has been actively connected with the company since its constitution in 1836. His interest in it had never flagged for a moment, and he had held an enormous stake in it. The directors all felt that they had lost a dear and valued friend, and the company a valuable adviser in Mr. Earle; and they had thought it at once conducive to the interests of the company and a just tribute of respect to their late colleague, that they should elect Mr. Thomas Earle, a near relative of his and a gentleman of the highest position in Liverpool, to succeed him. (Hear, hear.) They had also to deplore the loss of the late assistant secretary, Mr. Wilks, a gentleman who would have risen to a much higher position had his life and health been spared. The death of Mr. Wilks had forced upon them the consideration of a subject which had often before engaged their attention—the necessity of provision for the vast business of the company. They had thought it desirable that Mr. Boult's attention should not be so much devoted to the details of the business as to the general interests of the company—carrying out the views of the directors with regard to its general policy and bringing into harmony the views of its various boards throughout the world. The directors were glad—and he was sure he expressed the sentiments of the shareholders in this—that while they were doing what was in itself conducive to the interests of the company, they were also paying a just compliment to Mr. Boult, who had been so long connected with the company, who might, indeed, be said to have originated it, and who had brought it to a state of success not equalled by any other company in England. During its existence £1,041,000 had been distributed in dividends, and its property had increased in value to the extent of $1,950,000. (Applause.) He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. C. S. Parker, as one of the few survivors of the original board of directors, had peculiar pleasure in adding his testimony to the merits and services of Mr. Boult. Mr. G. H. Laurence was the only other gentleman now present who had been present when the company was formed. Mr. Boult, then in the prime of his youth, had devoted his untiring energies to the founding of the company. He had been more sanguine than most of them; but even his expectations had now been almost realized. If Mr. Boult, they possessed a rare union of mental qualities—combining with grasp on mind which enabled him to deal with a large future, a capacity for strict attention to the minutest details. He (Mr. Parker) was sure the shareholders had ratified the appointment of Mr. Boult as managing director of the company. (Applause.) He was sure they would all join him in the hope that for his own sake, for the sake of his family, and for the sake of the company, the vigor of body and mind which he retained after thirty years' labor might be long continued. He (Mr. Parker) had made a calculation, by which he found that the company's income for the whole year of 1837 would be equal to about four days' income at present. He seconded the adoption of the report.

In reply to Mr. Huntley, the Secretary said that besides the sum of £64,000 interest mentioned in the report, there was a further sum of £97,812 interest derived, with the £64,000 from the invested capital. In answer to the same gentleman, the Chairman said the new stock issued to the Globe shareholders had been at £8 premium, as arranged in 1862, when that was the full market value.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman moved, and Mr. Harold Littledale seconded, the usual resolution, authorising a dividend at the rate of 40 per cent.

Upon the motion of Capt. F. Shaw Stuart, seconded by Mr. R. H. Wood, a vote of thanks to the board of directors was passed unanimously; and the Chairman responded.

Mr. S. Ashton, of Manchester, moved the re-election of the retiring directors—Messrs. Tobin, Littledale, Parker, Forget, Gilmour, Haigh and Swainson.

Mr. R. W. Gaskes seconded the resolution and the gentlemen were severally and unanimously re-elected.

Mr. G. A. Laurence moved, and Mr. C. J. Forget seconded, a vote of thanks to the various local boards, which was unanimously passed.

A vote of thanks to the auditors Messrs. C. T. Bowring and N. Caine, was proposed by Mr. Walter Stead, of Leeds, seconded by Mr. Brancker and carried.

Mr. Bowring in acknowledging the compliment, explained that the audit extended no further than a comparison of the statement of accounts with the books, and said it would be absurd for amateurs to attempt to audit the voluminous books of the company.

The Chairman said the directors went much further. The audit committee of the finance committee examined the books periodically, and they proposed to have the assistance of a professional auditor from time to time.

Mr. J. C. Corbally moved that £2100 should be placed at the disposal of the directors for distribution amongst themselves as they think fit. This sum could not be considered in the light of remuneration, but merely as a slight acknowledgment of their valuable services. (Hear).

Mr. J. Mollyneux seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman moved, and Mr. C. Saunders, seconded, a vote of thanks to the secretary of the company, and to the secretaries of the various boards, which was unanimously passed.

Mr. Boult responded, expressing his most cordial gratitude to the chairman and Mr. Parker for the observations with which they had introduced that portion of the report which had reference to his appointment as managing director. He had endeavored to do his duty; he had taken great pride in the company's success; and he entertained a strong hope that that success was but the prelude to greater success yet to come.—(Hear, hear.) He was conscious that no single individual, however anxious, could accomplish such results as had been realised without the confidence and support of those who were in authority over him, and the laborious, voluntary exertions of those who had to carry out any policy which might be adopted. No company in England could command a ghost of the services of a more attached and efficient staff than that which carried on the various concerns of his company. He thought the changes made in the organisation of the executive were calculated to assist greatly the future progress of the company, for he believed its concerns had become so large that no one mind could grasp them altogether, or, at least, see that they were carried out, both in their inception and in their details; and he had no doubt that the proprietors would see great benefit resulting from these alterations. He should continue to do all in his power to aid the company in attaining that greater success which he was persuaded, under ordinary fortune, lay before it in the future. (Applause).

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

CRIMPS ARRESTED.

STRATFORD, March 25, 1865.

John McCulloch and James Watson, resident of this place, were arrested to-day for taking men to Detroit to enlist in the Federal army. McCulloch was tried before the Mayor, and committed to trial at the assizes. The case of Watson was adjourned till Monday. The evidence is quite conclusive, and there is no doubt of the conviction of the prisoners.

*** Why did not the Justice of the Peace try the man and convict him under the provisions of Mr. John A. Macdonald's Crimping Act?

A PARISIAN BAL MASQUE.

A grand fancy Ball was given in Paris on the night of the 27th February by Madame Chasseloup Loubat, wife of the Minister of Marine, the most brilliant affair of the season. Madame herself appeared as Lalla Rookh, in a rich Oriental dress. The Empress was incognito in a scarlet domino. The Emperor wore a black domino, and was full of life and gaiety. The Princess Metternich was dressed as the wife of an Arab chief, and was accompanied by a suite of Arab attendants. The Princess Clotilde wore a white domino, and had her hair powdered. Two Russian Princesses appeared as the Queen of Sheba and the Aurora Borealis, costumes most remarkable for their splendor. The Queen of Sheba's dress was composed of three skirts, the lower one lilac, the second scarlet, and the upper one of white silk; the upper and lower ones were trimmed with a row of peacock's feathers, while the scarlet one was surrounded by black down; the corsage was opened nearly to the waist and without sleeves—a sort of vest, with long sleeves made of gold straps, united by bands of gold feathers, half concealing, half disclosing the outline of the bust, was worn over the semblance of a corsage. A marvelous diadem of diamonds and peacock's feathers formed the head-dress. The Aurora Borealis was in a pink and blue tinted gauze, covered with a thin material all studded with stars. This princess owns a celebrated diamond known as the 'North Star,' which she wore in the centre of a splendid constellation in the hair.

The ball was opened by the appearance of eighteen young ladies, headed by Mdlle. de Lesseps, dressed as marine cadets, in short blue tunics, trowsers, and little caps, and accoutred with little guns. They marched in to the sound of the trumpet and went through with mimic evolutions. A Cochin Chinese procession in the middle of the evening afforded a great deal of amusement. Fifty gentlemen, attired in the most correct costume, came in to the sound of a gong, as an escort to a Cochin Chinese princess, borne in state on a genuine Chinese palanquin.

HONORABLE WARFARE.—Mr. Alexr. Mackenzie, of Lambton, stated in Parliament, some time since, that the charges for advertising in the Official Gazette were double those of other papers, and based the statement upon information he had received, and certain accounts against Sheriffs, which had been shown to him. Mr. Cameron, the Queen's Printer, believing Mr. Mackenzie to be a man of truth, forthwith called upon him to substantiate what he had said in the House, and with this view the member asked for and obtained a Committee. The reports of the Sheriffs having been examined in due course, it was found—as Mr. Cameron alleged, in contradiction of the assertion in the House—that the charges of the Canada Gazette were in reality less than those of the local papers. On Friday, Mr. Mackenzie rose in his place, and fairly and candidly represented the actual state of the case, but we observe no notice has been taken of the correction by the papers which gave publicity to his first and erroneous statement. Mr. Mackenzie is a little warm and speaks strongly, but is evidently a conscientious and honest man, and his conduct in this matter has raised him much in public estimation.—Quebec Mercury.

*** The columns of the Official Gazette are wider than those of Canadian newspapers generally; consequently, Advertisements in the Official Gazette cost less than when in the local newspapers.

MEXICO AND ENGLAND.—Three letters from the Queen of England to the Imperial household of Mexico are published. In writing to the Emperor, the Queen addresses him as "brother," and says she has accredited Sir Peter Campbell Scarlett to him as a "proof of my sincere friendship and my lively desire to maintain the most friendly relations between Great Britain and the Empire to the sovereignty of which Your Imperial Majesty has been called."

In a letter to the Empress, the Queen expressed herself in the most friendly and affectionate language. In a second letter to the Emperor the Queen says:

Profoundly interested in the tranquility and well-being of Mexico, I trust that the establishment of the Empire will be the beginning of a new era of order and prosperity for this country, and I may rest assured that I shall endeavour to improve and strengthen the ties between Great Britain and the Empire, which Divine Providence has placed under your authority. I avail myself with pleasure of this occasion to manifest to your Imperial Majesty my lively wish for your personal happiness, and for the long duration and glory of your reign, as well as the lasting of sincere friendship and confidence upon which I am, my brother, of Your Imperial Majesty, the good sister,

VICTORIA, QUEEN.

CANADIAN NEWS.

AN EXPENSIVE SPREE.—A Canadian from London, C. W., rejoicing in the possession of a patrimony, amounting to about $800 in Canada funds, came to Detroit on Wednesday, when he met with an old friend, to whom he communicated his good fortune. The twain started out on a jollification, and were soon smothered in the luxury of that kind of folly. Like all men over whom the balmy God has exercised his potent influence, the Canuck determined to act sharp, and show his cousins that he knew where the elephant was kept. He drew his wallet from the recesses of an inside coat pocket, and deposited it in an old carpet sack, which had neither lock nor string to close its gasping jaws. He fancied it would be safe among old clothes, as no one would imagine that so poverty stricken a wardrobe could conceal so much treasure. Happy in the thought, he allowed the old sack to be kicked wherever their carousals were located, until finally thro' putting too much water in his whiskey, he became unconscious, and remained so, until Thursday morning, to find that he was in a strange country, with a bad headache, and minus wardrobe and funds. He cannot recollect where he "lost" himself, and it is more than probable that he will never know what has become of his cash. Officer Joy, to whom he applied for relief, has undertaken to follow it out if possible.—Detroit Free Press.

HAVING MILITARY CLOTHES!—An old pensioner residing on Queen Street west, will appear at the Police Court this morning, on complaint of a sergeant of the 16th, for having in his possession a pair of military boots belonging to some soldier in the 16th Regiment. Civilians and others should know that it is punishable to have such in their possession, and in an old pensioner one who has served in the ranks, there is no excuse for ignorance.—Globe.

The Brockville people contemplate the erection of machinery for the purpose of spinning tow into twine ropes and the making of coarse bags. It requires $10,000 capital and this amount it is proposed to raise in shares.

There is a rumor, and we hope it may have good foundation, that Col. McMurdo, the Inspector General of Volunteers in Britain, is about, with the consent of the Imperial authorities, to offer his services to the Canadian Government to complete the organization of the Provincial Militia. We have long advocated the policy of securing the services of a competent military man as Adjutant General of Militia. And if such a man as this, long accustomed to deal with the humors of a citizen soldiery—one who has done his duty with such admirable tact and discretion, as to gain the hearty good will alike of the Government and the volunteers in the mother country, will undertake the work, there is good reason to hope for increased efficiency in the Militia Department. It is needed; for with all the zeal of the present men in office, (which we do not wish to call in question) some of those have been too long accustomed to serious work, and others are too new at the business of soldiering to give entire satisfaction to the country. If the Government and people are thoroughly in earnest in the matter, as we believe they are, they will be glad to see a man like Col. McMurdo undertake to complete the work already well begun. If there is ever to be formed a separate, independent state in this North America, its people must be imbued with a military spirit. The young men of the country are already responding in large numbers to the call to train themselves for military service. We hope the time will never come when they will shrink from the performance of this duty of all good citizens.—Quebec Chronicle.

*** The danger attending a European Instructor or Superintendent in America is, that he is sure to bring with him European ways, customs and manners, which won't go down with the people in America, and his usefulness becomes thereby greatly lessened, and in fact rendered of no value whatsoever.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE RECTORY CASE.

This great Cause which has occupied the time of the Court of Queen's Bench for three entire days, was finished on Monday afternoon. The verdict, as might be expected, was for the Defendants. Juries don't like to dispossess people of property which they have bought and paid for, without strong provocation and some equity. This verdict, however, does not settle the law suit. Leave was reserved to enter the verdict for the plaintiff, if the Court above was of opinion that the law was with him. But this is a matter that one trial as Nisi Prius will not settle. There will be new Trials, other verdicts, applications to the Courts, and Appeals to Higher Courts, if not finally to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. An immense amount of property is at stake, and litigation may go on for years. As to the legal merits of the case, we are unable to give an opinion; but as to its equity, there can be no doubt, but as these people have purchased their property and kept possession of it for more than twenty years, they have an equitable right to keep it. And this we think will be the final result.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following candidates were admitted to the Military School yesterday, at the meeting of the Board of Examiners:—Messrs. Stephen Fairfield, Charles Bleasdell, John Flanigan, jr., F. S. Rees, James A. Hendry, C. F. Ireland and Capt. J. G. Macdonald. One candidate was rejected and one held over for future examination.

THE WAR NEWS.

The statement is repeated in our telegraph's despatches this morning—this time with more positiveness and minuteness of detail than before—that the Federal armies of Generals Sherman and Schofield have effected a junction near Goldsboro in North Carolina. This was not done until after severe fighting, by which Sherman suffered more in two days than his entire loss since leaving Atlanta last year. Whether the Confederates will succeed in arresting his further progress northwards remains to be seen, but it appears unfavorable to them that they have not been able to prevent his union with Schofield and Terry. Some interesting details of the fighting near Petersburg on Saturday are given this morning. Some allowance should be made for the Federal propensity to magnify their prowess and success.

CANADIAN DEFENCES.

An important debate has taken place in the House of Commons on the subject of Canadian defences, and we are very happy to say that the tone, so far as we can judge by the telegraphic report, is exceedingly satisfactory. It will be noted that the chiefs of both the great parties in the House declared unalterable determination to defend Canada with all the resources of the empire. We apprehend that that settles the most important question at issue in Canada. If our people do their fair share of the work, they will be sustained firmly and cordially by England. The opposition of Mr. Bright was expected as a matter of course. He is opposed to colonies at bottom, but in these matters he does not represent the nation, nor even a large minority. If the question 'colonies or no colonies?' were submitted to the people of England to-morrow, the decision would be, we believe, almost unanimously in favor of the former. The doubts which have pervaded some minds in Canada, owing to uncertainty as to the position of the Imperial authorities, may now be expected to disappear. It is evident that the tie which binds Canada to England will be rendered as firm and lasting as the British Government can make it and so long as that is the case it will never lack devoted adherents and supporters in this Province. We also observe that Mr. Cardwell and Lord Palmerston's speeches confirm what we have lately said as to the good feeling existing between the British and American Governments, and the improbability of war arising out of present complications. We trust that these statements will have the effect of allaying the war panic in England, which has brought down Canadian securities to a very low point.—Globe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

CANADIAN DEFENCES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A SPIRITED DISCUSSION.

BRITAIN WILL DEFEND CANADA.

New York, March 28.

The steamship America, from Bremen, via Southampton on the 15, arrived to-night.

The Europa arrived out on the 12th, and the Lafayette on the 13th.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, on the 13th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he would make his financial statement on April 27th.

Mr. Fitzgerald called attention to Col. Jervois' report on Canadian defences. He disclaimed any intention on attribute to the Federals or to the people generally a spirit of hostility towards England. We should not disregard a certain proposal during the conference between the Confederates and Federals. It was important to look to Canadian defences in the event of war, and we ought to come to an understanding with Canada as to the proportion England should bear of the cost of its means of defence.

Mr. Forster believed that the fear of hostilities was unreasonable and utterly groundless, and protested against expenses for the defence of Canada.

Mr. Cardwell assured the House that our relations with America continued perfectly friendly, but the Government was prepared to defend Canada.

Mr. Disraeli thought Canada should be properly defended.

Mr. Watkin said in order to prevent war, England should declare Canada part of the British Empire, and defend it.

Mr. Bright said the root of the misunderstanding was a feeling of jealousy entertained in England towards the American nation. Every one knew that England could not hold Canada in case of war. What could England have said if she had suffered as the Americans have from the Alabama?

Lord Palmerston denied that England was jealous, and believed there was good feeling towards England amongst the great bulk of the Americans. No doubt both the North and South have some feeling for our non-espousal of their cause, but that was no reason why we should not place Canada in a state of defence. Lord Palmerston could not agree with Mr. Lowe. It was not the intention of government to follow his advice, and the relations between England and America were perfectly friendly.

The City of Dublin arrived out on the 14th.

FRANCE.—The funeral obsequies of the Duke de Morry were performed on the 13th with great pomp at Pere la Chase.

ITALY.—The King signed the decree granting full amnesty for political offences.

AUSTRALIA.—Ten thousand ounces of gold arrived in England from Australia.

JAPAN.—The report of the rebuilding of Simonosaki Fort was incorrect.

Six Japanese steamers found in the straits formed part of the expedition to punish Prince Negato.

Liverpool, March 14, Evening.

Cotton firmer, with an advance of ¼d to 1d since Tuesday. Sales for two days twenty-two thousand bales, including eight thousand bales to speculators and exporters. The Manchester market closed with an upward tendency.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer, and 1d higher for red. Corn firm and some descriptions 3d higher. Beef quiet and steady. Pork easier. Lard quiet but firm at 58s to 61s. Butter dull and easier. Tallow steady at 40s to 41s for American. Sugar steady. Coffee—no sales. Petroleum steady.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

AN ANNEXATION STORY SPOILED.

FULL DETAILS OF THE FIGHT BEFORE PETERSBURG.

GEN. SHERIDAN ALL RIGHT.

Washington, March 27.

Robert J. Walker publishes a card in the Chronicle denying the story of the Montreal Gazette that he had visited Canada to propose annexation. He says his visit was purely of a private nature, and that he does not know the views of either Government on the subject of annexation.

City Point, March 25, 3 p.m.

The result of the engagement this morning was more important than at first reported. At the point where the enemy charged, the main lines are only 150 yards apart, the ground between being level and free from obstructions, except the abattles in front of the works on each side. At this place, firing between the pickets has been almost continuous, and scarcely a day passes without two or three being wounded on our side at least.

This part of the line has been occupied by the 3rd brigade of the 1st division of the 9th corps, Gen. McLaughlin commanding.

This morning, four divisions of the enemy were massed in the rear of their line, under command of Gen. Terry, who was appointed to lead the charge. These troops consisted of Bushrod Johnston's, Walker's, Evans', and Gue's divisions of Gen. Gordon's corps. At 5 a.m. the charge was made, and the time occupied in crossing the space between the lines, cutting down the abattis and getting to the rear of the fort was the work of only a few minutes.

The force that attacked the fort were repulsed by the garrison several times, but their numbers being so superior to ours, they finally overpowered and took prisoners nearly all who were in it.

Gen. Hartruft's division, lying partly in reserve and partly on the line to the left, was quickly on the ground with reinforcements, and at once assaulted the fort in turn from the rear, which the rebels seemed determined to hold at all hazards.

To the left of Fort Steadman is located battery No. 11, which the enemy also managed to get possession of, but they did not keep it long, and, although they fought hard, they were forced to relinquish it.

The rebel Gen. Terry, who commanded the assault, is reported by prisoners to have been killed in the hottest part of the fight, and to this they attribute the failure of the movement.

Washington, March 27.

A number of men from Sheridan's command have arrived at City Point from the White House. They brought their saddles and equipments with them, and will remain their until freshly mounted.

Washington, March 27.

Official advices from Chihuahua, Mexico to the 3rd of February, have been received here. An extra of the official paper contains the following news of a French defeat:—

The Government has just received authentic intelligence that Gen. Corona, after having caused the French force which marched from Durango to Mazatlan through the Sierra Nevada some loss, defeated entirely, in the village of Veranos, a party of the regiment of Chasseurs des Vinnes, shooting in retaliation, all those who were not killed on the battle-field. Other advices state that the French forces at Durango advanced to Chihuahua, and on the 29th January they were at Rio Florida. The next day, however, they returned to Durango the Mexicans being prepared to receive them.

Gen. Negrete had left Chihuahua with all the available force there to meet the French.

Portland, March 25.

The steamship United Kingdom sailed this morning for New York.

City Point, Va., March 25, 3 p.m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following despatch of Gen. Parke is received from Gen. Meade, signed U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General:—

The enemy attacked my front this morning at about 4.30 a.m., with about three divisions, under command of Gen. Gordon. By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the third brigade, first division, at the angle of the full right of Fort Steadman, wheeled, and, and overpowering the garrison, took possession of the fort. They established themselves upon the hill, turning our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm. Afterwards a determined attack was made upon Fort Haskell, which was checked by part of McLaughlin's brigade, Wilcox's division, and was repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The first brigade of Hartsuff's division, held in reserve, was brought up and a check given to any further advance. One or two attempts were made to retake the hill, and were only temporarily successful until the arrival of the 2nd brigade, when a charge was made by that body and a number of the troops of the division on either flanks, and the enemy were driven out of the fort with the loss of a number of prisoners (supposed at 1,600; two battle flags have also been brought in. The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside of our lines. The whole line was immediately reoccupied and the guns retaken, uninjured. I regret to add that Gen. McLaughlin was captured in the fort; our loss otherwise was not heavy.

(Signed) JOHN G. PARKE, Major Gen.

City Point, March 27, 10.30 a.m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—The battle of the 25th resulted with the following losses on our side Second Corps, killed 51, wounded 462, and missing 306. Our captures by the 2nd corps were reported to be 161; by the 6th corps 489, and by the 9th corps 1,049. The 2nd and 6th corps pushed forward and captured the enemy's strong entrenchments, and turned its guns against him, and still held them. In trying to retake them the battle was continued until eight o'clock at night, the enemy losing very heavily. Humphrey estimated the loss of the enemy in his front at three times his own, and Gen. Wright in his front was double that of ours. The enemy brought in a flag of truce for permission to collect his dead, which were between their picket line and their main fortifications. Permission was granted.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

Senator C. C. Clay recently returned from England, reporting that England would take nothing to do with the confederacy. When Mr. Stephens returned from Hampton Roads conference he told his friends that they would have peace before May 1st, 1865, that the substance of what Mr. Lincoln said was that he could make no terms with Mr. Davis as leader of the rebellion; that he could not treat with the States while they confessed allegiance to the confederate government, but that he was willing to treat with the States separately, and if peace was restored he would do all in his power to remit pains and penalties. Davis' instructions were that negotiations should be conducted as between two independent nationalities, and pending negotiations an armistice of 90 days. They were not entertained by Mr. Lincoln as a basis for negotiations. Mr. Stephens looks upon further effort on the part of the Confederate government towards negotiations or to carry on the war as futile and unjust to the people and States. His plan for peace is: 1st. Let President Lincoln issue an address to the army and people of the South embodying what he has said as to peace and what passed at the interview. 2nd. Appoint Commissioners to meet State Commissioners, to consult on peace and return of States on condition of obedience to the constitution and laws. 3rd. Election by the States sending Commissioners of Congressmen, who shall enter Congress upon equal terms. Mr. Stephens believed this plan would secure the approbation of North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and perhaps South Carolina and Virginia.

The Herald's Army of the James correspondent says: The rebels have succeeded in getting about four negro troops organized and in the Richmond defences. The white rebel troops do not like their new associates.

FROM FLORIDA.—THE ST. MARK'S EXPEDITION.—Washington, March 22.—The Navy Department has received the particulars of a recent expedition to St. Mark's, Florida. The troops were under the command of General Newton, and the vessels, fifteen in number, under the command of Commander Sheffield. The vessels could not all ascend the river, and several of them run aground. None of them could be brought near enough to attack the forts. The troops had commenced their march into the interior, to near Tallahassee, but Commander Sheffield deemed it, under the circumstances, useless to attempt to ascend higher. Lieut. Commander Gibson was ordered to send a party ashore to hold the bridge, and after the army on its return had crossed, the bridge was burned. The squadron were then ordered to drop back to an anchorage off the light house. General Newton stated to Commander Sheffield that he had accomplished all that he contemplated at present. Rear Admiral Stribling says there is no doubt that preparations had been made by staking out the channel, removing the obstructions, and garrisoning the forts to make St. Mark's, in some sort of way, a compensation for the loss of Wilmington. Commander Sheffield states as the navy now has possession of the mouth of the river, the only point which is of any naval importance whatever, I consider the objects so far as we are concerned, fully gained. This effectually closes the river, so long as we keep an adequate force there.

LATER.

New York, March 28.

The Herald's 6th corps correspondent says: Just four hours after the repulse of the rebel attack on the right, the thunder of artillery and the crash of musketry were heard on the left. This time we were the attacking party. Our object was to prevent the rebels from massing their troops, and at the same time to ascertain if possible their strength. The rebel line captured it considerably in advance of our main line upon which they had erected an elaborate series of rifle pits, behind which they could have massed 20,000 men. They were driven out of these works and compelled to take shelter in their forts. The majority, however, protested to be captured.

The charge was made with great gallantry by our men, and the line was occupied, but the rebels massed an overwhelming body of troops, returned and in turn drove our men out. The artillery then opened, during which our assaulting party was reinforced, and another charge was made. It was irresistable, and the rebels scattered, though scores remained to be captured. Col. Dwight, of the 122nd New York, was killed in this charge. They fight like hopeless, not desperate men. Even their artillery is not served with old time energy and precision.

LATER.—The new position gained and occupied by this corps is now held by a strong body of our troops, who will be able to repel any attack. The 2nd corps correspondent says: The troops were aroused at an early hour by reports of fighting on the right. The men were put in line and reconnoissances sent out, which returned, bringing in some prisoners. Soon after the enemy's skirmishers were met and driven in off their picket line, and their rifle-pits were occupied by our troops. About 3 o'clock the enemy made an attack. They came up in gallant style, demonstrating there was still some fighting in them. It was successfully met and repelled. They soon reformed and again advanced, only to be driven back with great slaughter. Four assaults were thus repulsed, when the enemy withdrew.

The 5th corps correspondent says: There was great enthusiasm at night over the successes of the day. Between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners were reported hours since, and it is reported that several hundred have just been brought in.

New York, March 28.

The Herald's Newbern correspondent of the 23rd says:—Gen. Sherman is said to have informed prominent officers on leaving Fayetteville that if he reached Goldsboro without much trouble, the game was then up with the rebels, as with a concentration with Schofield's and Terry's forces nothing could withstand their momentum.

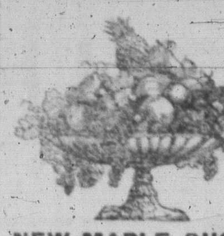
DIED.

In Toronto, on the 27th inst., John Black, Esq., eldest son of the late David Black, Esq., of Bandrane, Dunfermline, Scotland.

In Quebec, on the 22nd inst., Mary Ann Holdsworth, relict of the late Pierce Drolet, aged 48 years.

In Ottawa, on the 22nd inst., Thomas Winkworth Shepherd, Esq., aged 58.

In Montreal, on the 24th instant, Christina Iller, widow of the late Mr. J. L. Alback, aged 74 years and 6 months.



NEW MAPLE SUGAR,

SWEET MESSINA

Oranges and Lemons.

RECEIVED THIS DAY

AT NELLIGAN'S NEW FRUIT DEPOT.

100 lbs New Maple Sugar,
10 boxes Messina Oranges,
5 do do Lemons,
1 sack Cocoa Nuts,

ALSO—

S.S. Almonds,
Filberts,
Brazil Nuts,
Pea Nuts,
Walnuts and
Hickory Nuts,
Figs, Raisins, &c.
Mystic and Spruce Chewing Gum.

☞ Oysters, Sardines, and Mixed Pickles; Confectionary of all kinds.

WINTER APPLES,

Wholesale and retail.

In returning Thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him during the past, he hopes, by strict attendance to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

B. NELLIGAN.

Kingston, March 29th, 1865. 72

Great Gift Distribution.

250,000

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c.,

WORTH over ONE MILLION DOLLARS, all to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you receive. Splendid list of articles, all to be sold for $1 00 each.

250 Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$50 to $150
250