Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1863.

PLATFORM AND CANDIDATE.

Is it not an anomaly—the late veto message, signed by Mayor Sherman, in which he argues, not as the chief executive officer of Chicago, but as a member of the Democratic party? As he thus proclaims that he is acting for his constituents, only when he can act in a partisan capacity, will it not be well enough, in looking out for his successor, to see to it that we have a man whose views are broad and generous enough to comprehend the wants of this municipality, regardless of party? Mr. Sherman is a candidate for re-election; and will account his message as a part of his platform. We accept it as such, and define its contents thus: Opposition to loyal gatherings of loyal citizens for the purpose of aiding the Government and sending words of encouragement to our soldiers in the field; and, 2d, Entire subserviency to what the Democratic party demands. The candidate is just as broad as the platform. Trot him out!

SPECULATION IN CHICAGO.

We see in Eastern papers frequent paragraphs to the effect that the mania for real estate speculation is raging in Chicago to an extent unparalleled by the madness of 1856 and 1857. Such, fortunately for the city, is not the case. The movement in real property here, owing partly to the increased volume of the currency, but mainly to the increased confidence in the future of Chicago, is active; but it is confined for the most part to persons who buy for improvement and use, or for investment of surplus funds. Prices have advanced and they are still tending upward; but of speculation there is positively none. The transactions thus far have been for cash or its equivalent; so, whatever the wisdom or folly of the opinion upon which the movement is based, no consequences that can extend beyond purchasers, will follow, because there are no debts contracted. Large orders are here from New York, and New England; and many men of substance in the West, outside of Chicago, are getting each man his corner lot which, in the language of the day, is "salted down" as something that, happen what may, will be sure to keep. We have studied the situation with a full knowledge of the madness that once possessed the whole city, and with an intimate acquaintance with the hopes, and expectations, which lie behind the advance and the activity that we have noted; but we are unable to see anything dangerous or unhealthy in what is going on. The city is every day increasing in population and wealth; business of all kinds is active and flourishing, and the limit of manufacturing enterprises and mercantile ventures, is fixed only by the capital of those who enter therein. Our people, mindful of the immense population—immense and rapidly increasing—upon whose necessities the future growth and importance of Chicago depend, see no reason to doubt that the advance in the city's numbers, and the consequent extension of its business, will be such as to make their predictions good—that, in a word, in spite of the rebellion, our growth must continue. And they are undoubtedly right.

MCCLELLAN AGAIN.

If every man in the North could read the report of the Committee of the House and Senate on the Conduct of the war, every allegation made against McClellan by those, who, up to the time of that General's removal, clamored for a better officer in his place, would be so proved that dispute over his merit or demerit would be hereafter impossible. The nation, without dissent, would agree that he is a traitor or a plunderer, from whom the command ought to have been wrested sixteen months ago. We have a copy of the document before us; and after reading it attentively, and with a pre-determination to find in it, if possible, some justification or excuse for the wanton and unnecessary delay; the errors in planning, and the want of promptness and zeal in executing, for which he has been arraigned before his countrymen, we confess that we can find only the most positive, and at the same time the most mournful, proofs that he either did not intend to fight and disperse his enemies, or that he was, with immense resources in his hands, paralyzed by his incapacity. And as we cannot believe that the President, the Cabinet, many of the officers of the army, and all his personal friends, were so grossly mistaken in his capability, we are impelled to adopt the opinion, that while at the head of the army, he sought and expected some other solution of the question at issue, between the North and the South, than that which he ought to have found in the men at his back. We believe, in short, that he had hardly arrived in Washington before he became a politician, and that what he gained in that character he lost as a General. He was undoubtedly at once the victim and the dupe of the peace party; and with commendable, and, as events have proved, well warranted distrust of his talent for victory, he sought the opportunity to commend himself to his countrymen as a pacificator rather than a conqueror—to coax the enemy back to loyalty and submission, rather than to exterminate them by his arms. The cordiality with which he was, and is yet, supported by all men who are justly suspected of sharing the views that we attribute to him; the clamor made by them when he was removed, and their extraordinary efforts to reinstate him; his own personal associations in the army and outside of it, confined almost wholly to those who have no stomach for the fight, are collateral but almost conclusive proofs of what we say. We have no need to tell how miserably he failed, nor how ingloriously he fell. The treasury to the amount of hundreds of millions, the lives of tens of thousands of our brave men, and the indefinite postponement of the triumph of the righteous cause, are the fruits of his campaigns.

The Report of the Committee is a thick pamphlet of near seventy pages, in fine type, far too lengthy for our columns. As it should not be marred by presenting a part here and another there, we suggest the propriety of raising a fund for an edition for circulation in the Northwest. The facts stated, their reliability, their importance, and the impartiality with which they are given, give the document permanent historical value. It is the lamp by which the path ahead may be illumined, if the Republic is willing to learn wisdom by experience!

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ALABAMA.

There can be no doubt in morals, whatever there may be in law, that when the Alabama left Liverpool Dock on the memorable 29th of July last year, the neutrality of England was violated in respect to the war between the Federal Government and the Southern rebels; and that she is responsible for all the depredations which have been committed by that vessel on the High Seas.

It was widely credited in England, as well as in this country, that she was destined for the Confederate service, long before she was launched from the builder's stocks; and this current opinion and belief was strengthened by the fashioning and war-like appointments of the vessel itself. The attention of the English Government was directed to it by Mr. Adams as early as June 23d, but Lord Russell—who has the control of this Department by virtue of his office—took no official notice of it, and treated it, indeed, with a hauteur which, in private affairs, we should be apt to think amounted to downright insolence.

In the meanwhile, the Alabama was fast rising in all her stately architecture, towards completion; and a few days would find her ready and fully equipped for sea. Mr. Collier, Queens Counsel, who was employed by our Minister to argue the case with the Law Advisers of the Crown, wrote to the American Embassy, that the Collector of Customs at Liverpool, would undoubtedly incur a heavy responsibility, if he allowed the vessel to leave the port, as he might legally do, if not otherwise instructed by his government.

At this point, the government took the responsibility out of the Collector's hands, by commanding him *not to exercise the powers conferred upon him by the Act;* thus clearing the way for the departure of the privateer, and, in a measure, sanctioning it, the plea being all along that no absolute proof existed, that she was being fitted out for the rebels, by their order.

In this manner the thing was shuffled over and winked at, by the British Government, who wanted to show that they were uncommonly conscientious on the occasion, until the 22d of July, when Mr. Adams placed in Lord Russell's hands, the affidavit of William Passmore, an English seaman, who swore that he had been engaged by Captain Butcher of the Alabama to fight for the Southern Confederacy.

There was no mistake now, at all events, about the character and ownership of the vessel; and William Passmore furnished the "absolute proofs" which the Government had so stubbornly demanded all through the controversy.

But so loth were they to act against the Confederates, and deprive them of this powerful arm of service, that they talked and slept over it until the 29th, the very day that the Alabama took her leave of Liverpool without ship's papers. So barefaced an act of deceit and complicity was too much to attempt palming off on the English people and the world, without an apology of some sort, and Lord Russell pleaded as an excuse for his delay, that the Queen's Counsel was sick, and that he did not choose to act without the legal advice of that high functionary.

That the whole transaction was a public fraud, and a violation of the law of nations, we have no doubt whatever; and the subsequent action of the Government, forbidding the Alabama to take shelter in English ports, was a miserable plaster for the treachery which had been perpetrated.

We could point to the history of our own country and show with triumph, and to the shame and confounding of these British boasters of their honor and love of fair play—that the Government of this Republic was too great, and respected itself too highly to do a deed of this sort, or suffer it to be done without rebuke and condemnation. When Citizen Genet made use of the American ports, as the Confederates did of the English, Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, (1793) denounced him in the strongest language. "It would have been proper respect to the authority of this country," he said, "had that been consulted before these armaments were undertaken."

Jeff. Davis did not ask British leave to build his pirate, and Britain did not feel insulted thereby—which would be curious enough, and altogether unprecedented, if she were not quite friendly to Jeff., and did not heartily wish him and his miserable rebels a hearty God speed!

The time will come when England will have to foot a little bill on account of the Alabama, which she will not altogether like to pay. Nor is it the ravages of this pirate alone, which will be brought against her for liquidation, if not in pounds, shillings and pence, then in the coinage of that dreadful Nemesis which is the judge and the avenger of nations.

Not a mail arrives from Europe which does not bring intelligence of gunboats being built in English dock-yards for the rebels. And to-day we have news that a whole fleet of such is preparing for their service in the same country. It is monstrous for England to talk about her neutrality in this war, whilst she allows our enemy to arm himself on her shores, and supplies him with all the munitions of war which he can smuggle into his ports. Avowed and open hostility would be infinitely better than this sneaking, canting, hypocritical pretence of friendly relations towards us—infinitely braver, also, for England to adopt, and more in consonance with her old traditions and history.

She Copperhends.

Mrs. Moone, and her daughter Minne Moone, from Hamilton, Ohio, and relatives of Judge James Clark, the leading Copperhead of Butler county, of the most malignant persuasion, were arrested in Cincinnati on Friday, on board the steamer Jennie Denny, just as they were about to leave for Memphis, under a strong suspicion that they had in their possession contraband goods for the rebels. When the ladies were confronted by the officer, and charged with bearing letters and contraband goods to the rebels, they sternly denied it, saying that this was all prejudice and spite against them, merely because they were related to Judge Clark, but the officer told them they would have to disgorge. Finding there was no alternative, and that they were fairly caught, the young lady collapsed, and delivered her precious charge. She had concealed upon her person from twenty-five to fifty letters, addressed to sundry Colonels, Captains, Majors, &c., in the rebel army; and in a huge bustle, or sack, fastened to her person, she had forty bottles of morphine, seven pounds of opium and a quantity of camphor, all of which was taken possession of by Mr. Rose, in the name of "Uncle Sam." After the young lady was caught, she got on the *rampage*, and shouted for Jeff. Davis in the most beautiful style. The ladies, together with the correspondence, were handed over to the custody of the military authorities, to be dealt with according to the rules and regulations in such cases made and provided.

Copperheadism on the Decline.

At the State election in the city of Concord, N. H., on the 10th ult., the vote was as follows: Republican, 1,019; Copperhead, 918; Republican majority, 101. On the 30th ult., an election was held in the same city, for municipal officers with the following result: Republican ticket 914; Copperhead, 691. Republican majority 227, or a gain of 109.

☞ Letters have been received in Boston, says the *Traveller*, from St. Johns, N. B., announcing that crowds of young men are daily arriving at various parts of the British Provinces from the United States, in order to avoid the impending draft. One steamer arrived with two hundred passengers, and another with six hundred. There is no employment for them at present in the Provinces, and unless they are provided with the means to live, they will find it necessary to return to this country.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* says that a Massachusetts regiment was sent to Paris, Ky., recently, and after remaining there a week or so, Gen. Burnside ordered it to duty elsewhere. During their stay, the conduct of the volunteers was so decorous and their discipline so perfect that they excited the admiration of our Parisian friends, who requested the General commanding the Department of the Ohio to have them remain, but the exigencies of the service would not permit the request to be granted.

THE ARMY NEARLY PAID TO MARCH 1ST.—The Department will send out from Washington, on Saturday next, for new York, Paymasters, with money enough to pay all the troops in North and South Carolina. This payment will bring up all arrearages due our troops to the 1st of March, with the exception of a small portion of the army of the Potomac, which will also soon be paid off.

☞ SUICIDE.—A young man named Jas. Welsh, committed suicide by shooting himself, in front of the Harrison House, at La Salle, on Tuesday last. He died in about an hour after committing the deed. Previous to his death, he stated that he was the son of Thos. Welsh, of 208 Taylor street, in this city. In answer to the question why he shot himself, he replied that he was tired of life.

THE COLORED CANADIAN DOCTOR AGAIN.—Dr. Augnste, the Canadian negro whom we recently referred to, as having applied for examination as a Surgeon in the army, has been examined and found entirely competent. He was at once appointed to a negro regiment, now being raised. Any other physician found similarly qualified, will be likewise assigned.

☞ Hon. O. H. Browning, ex-United States Senator from this State, was one of the speakers at a Copperhead meeting at Quincy a few days since. The Copperhead *Herald* says that Mr. Browning's speech "met the cordial approbation and received the hearty applause of the Democrats." Of course it did.

Washington's Original Seal.

We have the pleasure to announce that the seal of Washington, in general use by him while living, and which has long been missed from the known memorials of the "Father of his Country," is at length discovered.

The following letter was recently received by the Chicago Historical Society, from S. A. Washington, esq., of Middleport, Illinois, who obligingly forwarded several impressions on wax of the original seal, to be preserved in the Society's collections.

The description of the seal of Washington, as given by Lossing, in his work entitled "Mount Vernon and its Associations," is a shield, surmounted by a ducal coronet, over which is the figure of a raven, the shield bearing on the superior part three spur-rowels (resembling stars), under which are two bars. The shield is encircled either by a wreath, or the family motto, "*Ecitus acta probat.*"

Mr. Lossing has given two impressions of Washington's seal, bearing his family arms—one as attached to the death-warrant of a soldier executed at Morristown, in 1780; the other of his "seal-ring." The first bears the "wreath," without the "motto;" the second, the "motto," without the "wreath."

The seal from which the impressions now sent to the Historical Society were made, bears both the wreath and the motto. The original from which these impressions were made, is evidently in good preservation; and it is gratifying to know that it is in existence, and in the custody of a member of the Washington family, a citizen of Illinois.

Mr. Washington, the fortunate possessor of this most interesting memento of our great national benefactor, has been for many years, as we learn, a resident of Middleport, in this State, engaged in the legal profession, and has proved his loyalty alike to our country and to the memory of its illustrious leader in the great struggle for American Independence, by his patriotic devotion to the Union during the present war for its maintenance and preservation.

At the first call of the President for the three months volunteers, he raised a company in Iroquois county, with which he proceeded to Cairo. His oldest son, the probable inheritor of the family honors, as he himself informs us, is still in the army. God be thanked that the Washington family in Illinois have no traitors, but are all true to the name never sullied by him who bore it, unrivalled in human history, and yet, we trust, to be handed down with undivided honor, by the undivided land, whose liberty and independence he achieved.

Mr. Washington is entitled to the thanks of the people of this State, in thus making our Historical Society the depository of these sacred mementoes of our country's greatest benefactor—"first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The following is Mr. Washington's communication to the Society:

MIDDLEPORT, Illinois, March 10, 1863.

To the President of the Historical Society, Chicago:

DEAR SIR: Some year or two ago (if my memory serves me) I recollect of noticing that Edward Everett, in a number of his "Mount Vernon Papers," mentioned the (supposed) fact that the private seal and coat of arms of General George Washington, was either lost to history or with some member of the family.

The seal and coat of arms of the Washington family, and worn by General Washington, and with which he sealed both his private and official correspondence, is not lost, but is in my possession, and highly esteemed as an heir-loom, and been possessed by me for thirty-two years, and is now in my possession, several impressions of which I send you, which you are at liberty to place in your Society's cabinet. They were made by me from the original seal, a few days since, together with others, which I desire to send to the Honorable Edward Everett and George Bancroft.

The seal was left to the late Judge Bushrod Washington, of Mount Vernon, who left the same to my father, the late Bushrod Washington, junior, the then nearest relative of the name, who, on his death, in 1831, left the same to me, his oldest son, with whom it has ever since remained, and been preserved as a future gift to my oldest son, Bushrod D. Washington, now in the army, should he survive me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. A. WASHINGTON.

Negro Troops.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, says it is understood that no more authorization will be given to raise negro troops in the free States as it is believed that there are not any more available men than will be needed to fill existing organizations. But other Generals will follow the plans of Gen. Ullman, and organize the officers of skeleton brigades, the men to be recruited at the South. While on this topic, the following letter may not be uninteresting, as showing that the employment of slaves in the armies of the revolution was approved by some of the wisest statesmen, and the first soldiers of that glorious epoch:

"PROVIDENCE, Feb. 23, 1778.

"SIR: I have been favored with your Excellency's letter of the 3d inst., inclosing a proposal, made to you by Gen. Varnum, for recruiting the two continental battalions raised by this State, (Rhode Island).

"I laid the letter before the General Assembly, at their session on the second Monday in this month, who, considering the pressing necessity of filling up the continental army, and the peculiarly difficult circumstances of this State, which rendered it in a manner impossible to recruit our battalions in any other way, adopted the measure. Liberty is given to every effective slave to enter the service during the war; and, upon his passing muster, he is absolutely made free, and entitled to all the wages, bounties, and encouragements given by Congress to any soldier enlisting into their service. The masters are allowed at the rate of £120 for the most valuable slave, and in proportion for those of less value. The number of slaves in this State is not great, but it is generally thought that three hundred and upwards will be enlisted.

"I am, with great respect, sir, your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,
NICHOLAS COOKE.

"To Gen. George Washington."

The New "Obstruction Remover."

Capt. Ericsson's new "Obstruction Remover," or "Devil," four of which machines were recently started for Port Royal, only one, however, reaching its destination, the remainder being lost in a gale, is admirably adapted to the protection of our vessels against torpedoes. A contemporary describes the "Devil" as follows:

An iron frame, floated to the water's edge by iron sponsors, is pushed ahead of the Monitor as she runs in. Its length, from the bow of the Monitor, is from twenty to thirty feet. An aperture is made next to the vessel of the shape of her bows, intended to receive it. The breadth of the "Obstruction Remover," as it is called, is twelve feet. From each side of the extremity a strong iron bar or shaft runs down also twelve feet, the Monitor drawing but from eight to ten feet of water, thus rendering it impossible for any torpedoes over which the "Obstruction Remover" passes to injure the vessel. A number of iron bars are used, not only to form a net work so to either put forward or explode safely every torpedo less than twelve feet under water, but also to strengthen and steady the masts. At the bottom a heavy tie-bar unites these two vertical rods, upon which rests the percussion torpedo, containing 700 pounds of powder. Above this a hammer which catches in a spring so stiff as to require two men to set it, but constructed so that the lever which protrudes in front, forming the handle or other end of the hammer, will cause the spring to give with little pressure. This is to remove "piles."

The experiments made upon this machine in New York have demonstrated the fact that it is a complete success; and an amount of powder greater than has ever been proposed for any torpedo before, caused no injury to the vessel, and indeed, did not disturb any of the ties of the "Devil." It will be readily seen that under no circumstances can any strain be given to the Monitor, for supposing the apparatus to be destroyed, as it floats independent of the Monitor, supporting itself, the worst that can happen is its loss.

A Narrow Choice.

Application was recently made to a gentleman in Boston, who is in the habit of answering such calls, for a lecturer for a small country town. The correspondence, if somewhat profane, is laconic, thus:

APPLICATION.

"DEAR SIR: We want a good lecturer here next Tuesday evening. Can you send us one who is not a d——d Abolitionist?
Yours, &c."

REPLY.

"DEAR SIR: There are numerous lecturers who may be engaged to appear in your town, but I am afraid that if we did not send you what you term 'a d——d Abolitionist,' we should be compelled to send what might, perhaps, be termed a 'd——d fool.' I really see no choice between these two extremes. Please favor us with your answer.
Yours very truly,"

PRIZE MONEY TO THE SOLDIERS.—Sixty-one thousand dollars have been distributed as prize money among 931 claimants, by S. P. Brown, esq., Navy Agent, of Washington, according to his recent report to the Secretary of the Navy.

☞ There are a good many severe remarks "hove in" by the press throughout the country upon the recent message of Mayor Sherman, vetoing the patriotic Union resolutions passed by our Common Council. His reputation as a malignant Copperhead is fully established.

☞ The Nashville *Union* says that large numbers of citizens of Nashville have taken the oath of allegiance since the issue of Gen. Mitchell's order, issued March 30, and but few have taken the non-combatant's parole. This is a good symptom. The rebel women, on the other hand, take the parole,

MINNESOTA CORRESPONDENCE.

The St. Paul City Election—The Indian Prisoners—Designs of the Sioux.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 2, 1863.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The election of city officers takes place on Tuesday. Both political parties are in the field, each with a strong ticket, and the active managers are busy in canvassing for the victory.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Mayor—J. E. Warren.
For Comptroller—Charles Lienau.
For Surveyor—C. M. Boyle.
For Attorney—S. M. Flint.
For Assessor—J. J. Seens.
For Street Commissioner—John Dolan.

The Union Convention for the nomination of city officers, which met yesterday, has presented a strong ticket, comprising some of the best and most substantial men in the city.

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

For Mayor—Dr. J. H. Stewart.
For Comptroller—T. M. Metcalf.
For Assessor—Chas. T. Whitney.
For Street Commissioner—Gottfried Rank.
For Surveyor—Gates A. Johnson.
For Attorney—S. M. Flint.

THE INDIAN PRISONERS.

Twenty or thirty of the prisoners at Mankato, have authorized Rev. S. R. Riggs, to take their medicine bags and war spears, now with their friends at Fort Snelling, and destroy or dispose of them, as he may see proper. Prizing as they do these articles, this is thought to be an evidence that they are sincere, at least for the present, in their renunciation of Paganism, and resolutions for a change in their manner of life. Nearly all of them have been baptized, either by the Catholic or Protestant clergymen who visit them. They spend a great deal of time in reading Dakata books, and in writing letters to their friends. Mr. Riggs on his return a few days ago, brought with him not less than 500 letters. Many of the prisoners are making rapid progress in learning to read and write the Dakata language.

Their letters which are read by Maj. Brown before they are sent, are most of them brief, and generally state that the writer "is well cared for and well fed, is in good health, has been baptized and joined the church, says his prayers three times a day, and has taken the sacrament," together with various items of prison life, and Mr. Riggs says that the statements are generally correct.

DESIGNS OF THE SIOUX.

A letter just received from the Red River settlement dated March 1st, gives some information in regard to the movements and apparent designs of the Indians. The writer says:

"There has been some 200 lodges of Sioux at Devil's Lake this winter, and I have heard that 200 lodges of Yankton Sioux have recently arrived there from towards the Missouri to join with the others in a campaign against the whites in the spring. It will require a great many troops to keep the road safe between here and St. Paul. We had a visit from ninety to 100 Sioux recently. They made their headquarters at Fort Garry."

The writer adds: Prompt measures are demanded to prevent further trouble. Half way measures will only tend to a second edition of the Florida war.

A TRAGEDY IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

A Soldier Assaulted with Knives by two Desperadoes, and He Kills them with a Hatchet in Self-Defence.

CAIRO, April 3.—From an eye witness and a citizen of the town of Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Illinois, I learn the following particulars of a fearful tragedy enacted over a week ago. Elizabethtown, the county seat of Hardin county, is situated on the banks of the Ohio river, about twenty-five miles below Shawneetown. At the time to which I refer, court was in session, and quite a number of country people were in town. Amongst the rest were two brothers, by the name of Belford.

They belonged to a family of bullies who have been a terror to the neighborhood for several years, and who have made a livelihood by running down and catching or killing runaway negroes from Kentucky. Each runaway caught would, when taken back to his master, pay them from one to three hundred dollars. I hardly need tell you they were thoroughly secesh, and that their hate was about equally divided between "niggers" and "Abolitionists." On the day referred to, a soldier from the 20th Illinois happened in town. He had been taken prisoner in Tennessee and paroled, and was then on his way to St. Louis to report. I regret that I could not learn his name. As soon as the Belfords got sight of his uniform they resolved on mischief. None of Uncle Sam's boys should peacefully breathe the same atmosphere with them. They dogged his footsteps, and damned "the Abolitionists" in his hearing. At length one of them asked him what his principles were. Well, he said, he did not know as his principles were different, materially, from other men's. He said he was for his country, his God and himself. They then sneeringly told him he belonged to the "d——d Abolition army," and they suspected he was a "d—d Abolitionist" himself, and they "could whip any son of a—— who belonged to old Abe's army." The soldier seeing that these fellows were thirsting for his blood, and that the odds were against him in case of a fight, evaded a direct issue as much as possible. After a little more talk in the same strain as above, one of the Belfords openly charged him with being an Abolitionist, to which he replied, "You are a liar!" At this the Belfords out with their knives and plunged at him. He dodged them, and seizing a hatchet that came in his way, felled them to the earth. One of them died in a few hours after, and the other was at the point of death when last heard from.

These facts were presented to the grand jury, then in session, and the soldier was duly notified, while the dying desperadoes were indicted. The case, however, is likely to be tried in a higher court than that sitting in Hardin county.

A Sensation in Canada.

They have got a veritable "sensation" in Canada—one, too, that they nurse with a mother's care. We published the fact a few weeks since, that at a ball given in London, Canada West, in honor of Prince Albert's wedding, Mr. Cormick, the Mayor of that city, while drunk and in the presence of ladies, grossly assaulted Col. Bowles, in command of the military of that station. The matter came first before the Police Court, and then the Common Council of London, each of which failed to properly reprobate the evil conduct of the intoxicated Mayor. The matter then went into the keeping of Sir Fenwick Williams, Commander-in-Chief, who lectures the Londoners seriously for their neglect to "wipe out" the delinquent functionary. He says:

"The commander of the forces considers it imperatively his duty officially through you to protest against the conduct of the Mayor and the majority of the Magistrates and Council of London"—further His Excellency feels himself in duty bound to take such steps as will prevent officers serving under his command from being subject or liable to such treatment in the future, and as some individuals are so constituted by nature, that they are without any sense or knowledge of right or wrong, of honor or justice, until it reaches their person or circumstances through their pockets; and as His Excellency understands that the constituents and the electors of the majority of the Aldermen and Council, who uphold and defend the conduct of the Chief Magistrate of London, are those who chiefly benefit in a pecuniary manner by the large military force now stationed in London, it is some satisfaction to His Excellency to inform the City Council and their constituents, that it is his intention to remove the military from London on the first opportunity, or on a reduction of the forces in Canada.

The newspaper press in Canada generally take sides against Sir Fenwick's proclamation, and they lampoon him without mercy.

A Southern Monarchy Proposed.

[Paris Cor. of the Louisville Journal.]

I have received from a friend intimately connected with the French court, information to the effect that seventy-three of the leading men of the South, including Jeff. Davis, the members of his cabinet, many Senators, and Gens. Toombs and Wise, have sent a letter to the Emperor urging on him a speedy recognition of the South. The missive is dated November 2, 1862, and offers the following inducements to Napoleon:

1st. That it was the intention of the leaders of the South (which intention, however, was to be kept secret until the war was over), so soon as their independence was declared to establish a nobility in the South, before their army was disbanded. That the poor whites or non-slaveowners who would help them fight and conquer their independence, so soon as a nobility is established and they are left free to act, will emigrate North and leave only the noble and his slave, constituting the firmest nobility, because the peasant will be the property of the noble, while the line of demarcation between them will be that of color and race. That their ability so to establish a nobility cannot be doubtful, when it is well known that the leaders of the South had forced this war and established the present Confederacy in opposition to a majority of every State.

2d. That it is the duty of France, as of other monarchies, to encourage nobility and discourage Democracy.

3d. That in accordance with the above intention they (these seventy-three) designed to secure (or had secured), I forgot which, a re-modeling of their conscript law, so as to exempt and preserve for their future Confederacy as many slaveowners or future nobles as possible.

How Gen. Sumner Entered the Army.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Gen. Sumner when a young man was a stage driver among the Berkshire hills, and this is how he happened to get into the army: At a time in winter when the roads were dangerous, going down a steep hill, the stage slewed and turned over, but the horses kept on. One of the passengers pushed out of the door on the upper side of the coach and climbed upon the box and attempted to take the reins from Sumner's hands. "You let the reins alone or I'll throw you off!" said the driver, with determination. The passenger wisely abandoned his attempt at interference, and Sumner guided the team firmly till it was safe to stop them, dragging the overturned coach along, and so saved passengers and team. The passenger who attempted to take the reins was Gen. Worth. He was so impressed with young Sumner's sterling qualities that he cultivated his acquaintance and induced him to join the army, and the cool and determined driver made an intrepid commander.

"Me Maryland Dick" a False Prophet.

[From the Nashville Union, of the 2d.]

On the 11th day of last December, one Richard Merritt, (this means "Me Maryland" Dick Merrick,) made a speech before the Young Men's Democratic Club, of Chicago, which was so well liked by his auditors, that they scattered copies of it by thousands over the country, and sent multitudes of them to the armies of the Mississippi and the Cumberland. In that speech Mr. *Merritt* makes the following bold prediction in reference to the Emancipation Proclamation:

"Men of Illinois, on the 1st day of January, if the President, accomplishing the act which is to give effective operation to this decree, designates the States in which it shall apply, there is not a man in those states who will not fly to arms. Mothers will give up their children to the battle, and the cold blood of worn out age, fired by this accursed measure, will flow again with the restless ardor of youth, and the legions of the rebellion will advance a power you cannot subdue, except at the cost of your own and your country's ruin. With the objects announced in this proclamation as the avowed purpose of the war, the South cannot be subdued, and ought not to be subdued."

This prediction was re-echoed and reaffirmed by the conservative press generally. The proclamation they all agreed, would make the South "a unit against the government." Three months have elapsed since the publication of the proclamation, and what has been the result? Has not Mr. *Merritt's* prophecy failed signally? We do not know of one loyal man in Nashville whose fidelity to the cause of the Union, has been shaken in consequence of the proclamation. We do not believe there is one instance among us, of a Union man having joined the enemy since the 1st of January. We have not seen or heard the slightest evidence that the rebels throughout the whole South have gained a single convert. On the contrary, we have been assured by many intelligent, loyal refugees, slaveholders themselves, who have escaped from Georgia, Alabama, and those portions of this State which are within the rebel lines, that not one loyal man of their acquaintance has wavered in his faith. The prediction of Mr. *Merritt*, fathered no doubt by a wish, has been signally falsified, and we may add, disappointed. We have heard many intelligent slaveholders, refugees from various counties in East and Middle Tennessee express deep regret that the State was excepted in the proclamation. The loyalty of the Union men of the South is made of nobler stuff than such men as *Merritt* suppose, who act and speak on the supposition that the patriotism of the Southern Unionists will last until their property is confiscated, and no longer.

We tell these Northern Copperheads that we love the Union for its free, enlightened, and progressive institutions. We had rather bequeath a good and stable government to our children, than leave them the inheritance of all the splendid plantations of Middle Tennessee, with all its negroes for their bondsmen. We fight for freedom. We fight for nationality. We fight for justice and humanity. If other patriots can afford to give up their sons as a sacrifice to the Union, the loyal men of the South can afford to give up their negroes, must have fed on rebel swill of the filthiest kind, and it has penetrated her brain. Such vaccine virus is disgraceful to her "or any udder woman."—*Louisville Journal.*

Coals of fire on the Copperheads.

[From the Ottawa Republican, 4th.]

We learn that Father Terry, the Catholic Priest of this city, has taken occasion on one or two Sundays past to lecture his congregation a little, in support of the right of negroes to peaceably walk the streets, without molestation from Irishman. He reminded them that the human race all have one origin—that negroes have souls and may go to Heaven, and if an Irishman should go there, he might find some negro saint occupying a higher seat than himself. These remarks took well with a portion of the congregation; but some of the negrophobists have been in high dudgeon ever since, and report says they swear terrible things against their spiritual adviser, declaring that he shall not stay in Ottawa. In this however they will have to back down, for the high estimation in which Father Terry is held by his Society, as well as by community generally, places him out of the reach of a few malignant copperhead Knights of the Golden Circle. We notice that his remarks to the negro lighters has had a salutary effect, as the negroes have not been molested since. Father Terry is worth twice as much to the city as all the police, in the way of preventing rows in the streets. We trust that he will continue his good work.

OPENING OF THE CANALS.—It is rumored that the Canal Board propose to open the canals for navigation on or about the 22d of April. Of the capacity of the canal fleet for 1863, the Rochester Union gives the following statement, based on an actual survey recently made. There are now building at various points in this State, 214 boats, which will be ready for launching on the opening of navigation. These boats will average in capacity 200 tons, thus adding 42,000 tons to the carrying capacity of the fleet.

There were 4,185 boats, good, bad and indifferent afloat at the close of navigation last fall, and with the new will make a total of 3,399. Something over 2,000 of these boats are suitable for carrying grain—just how many is a matter of question.

If each of these 2,000 grain boats makes eight round trips in the season, and carries a cargo of two hundred tons, the total amount moved would be 3,200,000 tons, over one hundred millions of bushels of wheat.

CHARITY PARTY FOR THE BENEFIT OF **Soldiers' Families,** UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GREAT WESTERN BAND, AT BRYAN HALL, APRIL 15th, 1863.

The proceeds to be disbursed through the City War Fund Committee.

Tickets ONE DOLLAR. For sale at the Principal Hotels, Music Stores, &c., &c.

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BUTTER! BUTTER!—I am prepared to fill orders for the GOSHEN BUTTER FIRKIN, Holding 100 lbs. Also, WELSH BUTTER TUBS, holding 20, 40, 50 and 100 lbs. Parties intending to visit this season, will note where their goods are to be had. I am also Sole Agent for the Davis' Patent Churn and Butter Worker.

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WHO MAKE THE BEST PIANOS? Hazelton Bros., of New York. WHO SAYS SO? Nearly all the Piano makers in New York City. Like wise, all the Piano makers in Chicago, amateurs and good impartial judges. They have taken the First Premium over Steinway's, at the New Jersey State Fair. Call and examine them, at 115 Lake street. N. GOOLD. apl5-c100 3t

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SALT. 500 Brls. Fine Salt. 500 Sacks Liverpool Dairy Salt. LADD, WILLIAMS & YOUNG, apl5-c112-3t 129 South Water street.

1863. 1863. CLOTHING FOR THE Spring and Summer Trade. YOUNG, BROS. & CO., 33 AND 35 LAKE STREET, Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, AND 135 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS. We have now in store, both in Chicago and St. Louis, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF CLOTHING, Which we Manufactured Early in the Season, And to which we invite the attention of all merchants who wish to buy CHOICE GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES. YOUNG, BROS. & CO. [mh6 a815-1m]

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