Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1867. [VOL. XX.—NO 7

Business Directory.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL
Dentist, Hospital, C. W.

Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by use of narcotic spray.

January 17th, 1867. aw38-y1y

PROPRIETORS

Of Saw Mills, Woollen Mills, Flour and Grist Mills, Paper Mills, Threshing Machines, Foundries and Machine Shops, &c., &c., &c.,

Use the Lubric Oil!

MANUFACTURED BY US:

It is the Best and Cheapest!

Lubricating Oil in the market.

There is less friction with this than with any other oil, and owing to its excellent body a smaller quantity is consumed. While on the other hand

IT NEVER GUMS!

but runs sweet, and keeps the bearings and working parts smooth and cool.

Sold by most respectable druggists, General Merchants and Oil Dealers in the country. Ask for the

Brantford Lubric Oil Company's Oil.

JOHN H. STRATFORD, Manager.

Brantford, July 3, 1866. w23m9

FOR SALE.

LOTS 8 and 9, range B, in the township of Stanley 150 per acre; Easth 25 acres of a with east quarter of lot 2 in the 9th con., W. D., Ashfield, $4 per acre; and 20 Town Lots in Goderich, price $30.00 each and upwards. Apply to

THOS WEATHERALD, Goderich

w201

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH

E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents w1n10v1y

1859] HENRY GRIST, [1866

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA.

Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and take charge of Private Bills during the session, &c., for parties residing elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. R. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
R. Jaques, Esq., Hamilton.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
Messrs. R Lewis & Son, Toronto.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co

Rintoul Brothers,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

87 & 89 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

Advances made on consignments of Produce to Liverpool, Glasgow and other port in Great Britain.

Consignments of Ashes, Butter, &c., respectfully solicited.

Sept. 3, 1866. aw2

MONEY TO LEND

AT

EIGHT PER CENT

IN SUMS OF

One Hundred Dollars and upwards.

Apply to

COMS & MOORE, Solicitors

CRABB'S NEW BLOCK

Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1864. 233t

GODERICH

BROOM FACTORY.

Isaac Dobson & Sons.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A FACTORY for the manufacture of Brooms in Goderich, the subscribers are prepared to attend to all orders in their line of business from any part of Canada with promptness

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

Their facilities for manufacture will, they feel confident, enable them to compete with any establishment of the kind in the country.

☞ Factory in Cameron's Block, Kingston Street, next door to Huron Hotel, Address,

ISAAC DOBSON & SONS, Goderich, C. W.

December 11, 1866. w46tf

FIRE, FIRE.

IN consequence of having been burned out of his old stand, the undersigned begs to state that he has opened a new shop in the building occupied as the

OLD POST OFFICE,

WEST STREET,

Where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers.

As he wishes to reduce his present stock, the goods will be offered at prices much lower than hitherto.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.

H. DUNLOP.

West St., Goderich.

Dec. 21, 1866. w49 tf

Business Directory.

Malcolm Nicholson,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, ELECTROPATHIST, &c.

TEETH inserted in either Plates, Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber on reasonable terms

☞ Office over the Post Office, West Street Goderich. w

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.

PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather. Porcelain or Opalotype Pictures, and

THE HELIOARISTOTYPIA,

OR "BEST SUN PICTURE,"

Taken in various styles from $1 50 to $20 (colored in water colours or oil.

Life-Size Photographs taken on reasonable terms—either plain or colored.

☞ PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.

D. CAMPBELL.

Goderich, June 1, 1866. aw27

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - - $15,000,000

Invested in Canada, - - - 250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES EFFECTED ON ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY AT CURRENT RATES.

FARM RISKS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

No EXTRA Charge for Military Service in Defence of the Country.

Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or children are secure from seizure by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!!!

☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL.

A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V. Elliott, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth.

Goderich, Nov. 2, 1866. w41

New Marble Works

Pollock's Block,

VICTORIA ST., GODERICH.

A. M. Johnston

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, Table Tops, Posts, &c., Tombs, of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash. All orders punctually attended to. Designs of Monuments, &c., may be seen at the shop.

Goderich, Dec. 19, 1865. w47 1yr

SPECIAL NOTICE

ST. CATHERINES NURSERIES

INASMUCH as certain persons are selling trees in the Counties of Huron and Bruce under the false pretence that they are obtained from the St Catherine Nurseries, this is to certify that Messrs. James Stewart and Robert Gordan are the only persons now authorized to sell trees from my nurseries in those Counties.

D. W. BEADLE, Proprietor.

25 May, 1866. w18 1yr

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Nurseries, are prepared to fill all orders in their line, and as they make their selections personally, their patrons may rely upon it that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction.

STEWART & GORDON.

June 1st, 1866.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES of Lot No. 32, East Lake Road, Hay.

FIRST-RATE LAND!

Terms easy. Apply to

DONALD SUTHERLAND, on the premises, or

M. C. CAMERON, Goderich.

Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14-tf

G. BARRY & BRO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

WOOD-TURNERS!

AND UNDERTAKERS,

Hamilton St., Goderich,

KEEP constantly on hand for sale all articles in their line, such as

Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, &c.,

☞ All kinds of wood-turning done, such as Newel posts, stair banisters, neckyokes, &c.

Always on hand, a complete

ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS,

and a HEARSE to hire on reasonable terms.

Goderich, May 3rd, 1866. 15w6m

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

F. JORDAN,

(Successor to R. B. Reynolds)

Medical Hall,

Court-House Square, Goderich.

DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

Dealers in, and Importers of

GENUINE DRUGS

Chemicals, Perfumery,

Hair Tooth, and Nail Brushes

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYESTUFFS,

HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES

GARDEN SEEDS, &C., &C.

Orders from Medical men punctually attended to at Lowest Trade Prices.

N.B.—Physician's Prescription carefully dispensed.

Goderich Jan. 10, 1858.

LIGHT! LIGHT LIGHT

ROCK & COAL OILS,

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.

For Sale by

F. JORDAN.

Goderich, Jan. 17, 1859 50

CABINET WAREHOUSE

(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.

D. GORDON,

CABINET MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,

WEST STREET, GODERICH,

SUCH AS

Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of

Home Manufacture and Imported

D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.

☞ Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.

Goderich, 27th Oct. 1866 w2

ARRIVED THIS WEEK,

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE,

BOXES NEW

LAYER RAISINS,

BOXES NEW

M. R. RAISINS.

BOXES NEW

CHOICE RAISINS.

BOXES NEW

VALENCIA RAISINS,

QUARTER BOXES

LAYER RAISINS,

KEGS NEW

SEEDLESS RAISINS,

TO ARRIVE,

BARRELS NEW CURRANTS.

THE ABOVE AT

PRICES HARD TO BEAT.

ACHESON & SMITH.

Goderich, Oct. 23, 1866. w19

Grocery and Provision Store.

HAVING rented and fitted up the store lately occupied by A. F. Bush, for the above business, I am now prepared to furnish families with

Groceries and Provisions

which I shall sell at the Lowest Cash prices,

Flour and Feed

kept constantly on hand.

A share of your patronage will be thankfully received and faithfully attended to.

Wines and Liquors, Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, &c., Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c

COAL OIL!

AND

COAL OIL LAMPS.

D. FERGUSON.

P. S.—Goods will be delivered in any part of the town.

Goderich, Feb. 2nd, 1866. aw45

TAILORING

D. ADAMS

RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season; having now secured facilities for

Carrying on Business Extensively

and employing none but first-class tradesmen And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he fearlessly states to a discerning public that

CLOTHING CAN BE MADE

at his establishment equal to the best Establishments in Toronto or Montreal.

Goderich, Oct. 25 1866 aw17-1year

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

AT THE

Goderich Boot & Shoe Factory

SAMUEL FURSE has on hand and keeps CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING

EVERY STYLE OF

LADIES', GENTS', & CHILDRENS'

Boots and Shoes!

He also keeps one of the Largest Stocks of Imported Work in Town, all of which he is determined to sell as cheap as any house in the trade. ☞ Call and see.

SAMUEL FURSE,

Elgin Street, Huron Road

Goderich Nov. 19, 1866. w43 tf

FRESH OYSTERS

IN

CANS AND KEGS

RECEIVED DAILY, AND SOLD

At the Lowest Figure,

by SHEPPHARD & STRACHAN,

South side Market Square.

Goderich, Sept. 14, 1866. aw5tf

JOHN HARRIS'S

CHEAP CASH STORE!

At John Fair and Companys' old stand, Where John Harris is now the man. Additional stock has come to hand, That will suit exactly the folk of the land

Real Good Wincey

12½ CENTS PER YARD.

REAL GOOD FACTORY!

40 INCHES WIDE,

10 cts. per Yard.

REAL GOOD CANADA TWEED

all wool, 75cts per yard.

About 100 pieces Canadian and Imported fancy and plain

Shirting Flannels!

25 per cent lower than usual.

A LARGE LOT OF

NICE NEW NUBIAS!

or Clouds, from 37½ cents.

Winter Gloves & Winter Hosiery.

BUFFALO ROBES!

at about two thirds the price what they were.

FRESH GROCERIES!

are received every week.

☞ No One in Canada sells Cheaper!

Good goods always at the

Very Lowest Prices!

JOHN HARRIS.

Goderich, Corner of Market Sq. and West Street, Nov. 1st, 1866. w29

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,

TANNERS!

DEALERS

IN

LEATHER FINDINGS!

&c., &c.

GODERICH, C. W.

February 12, 1865, w67

SALT TERRITORY

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

WITHIN 150 yards of the present Goderich Salt Works. Also,

FARMING LANDS!

convenient to that locality. Apply to

JOHN BELL, GORDON, Solicitor, Goderich

Goderich, 1st Dec., 1866. w45tf

FARM FOR SALE.

TOWNSHIP OF HURON.

The subscriber offers for sale a fine farm in the township of Huron, County of Bruce, being lot 31 in the 6th con. 100 acres. A good spring creek across the centre, 50 acres cleared and 20 chopped. Log house and barn 1 acre of orchard, bearing. There is saw mill within half a mile.—School, post office, &c., very convenient. The neighbood is a good one, being a corner lot it is a good chance for any one wishing to start other a store or tavern.

RICHARD MANTIN.

Verdun p. o., Huron Co.

Jan. 15, 1867. w51 2m $c.a

MONEY to Loan at reasonable rate Apply to

M. C. CAMERON, Goderich

From our Waterloo Correspondent.

Berlin, March 1st, 1866.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR,—Being unavoidably called to the East, I have not able to resume my narrative, at an earlier date, which, with your indulgence I now proceed to do:

You will remember I was to spend an evening with Herr Schawkelpferde—who is probably, as pure a specimen of the genuine Pennsylvanian as is to be found in Ontario. As I promised something of the Pennsylvanian manners in my next, perhaps an account, of Mr. S's might prove as fair a mode of illustration as could be adopted,—on my arrival, I found him quietly smoking his pipe, he made no excessive demonstrations of welcome, yet by a free and easy method of action, made me feel I was so. I was obliged to perform the circuit of the room and shake hands with all and sundry, viz: Moses, Aron, Abram, Isaac, Jacob, Noah, &c., and turning to the fair portion of the household, with Ruth, Esre, Magdelena, Rachel, Esther, &c.; never before having squeezed hands with so many sacred and historic characters, I felt duly impressed with the awful importance, and when finished felt much relived. I was shown a chair, rough, strong, clean, and free of paint; taking a survey of the room, I observed that the furniture consisted of two strong, pine tables, a dozen chairs, old and rough, a large pine cupboard, a sink, and the ever-present wood box, all, except the chairs, painted red, a large cooking stove at one end of the room and a box stove at the other, gave heat to the room, a large eight-day clock ticked in a corner, while the walls were hung with coats, caps, tins, basins, &c., &c., in blissful confusion; still all look clean and tidy. The female part of the family were busy spinning flax on old fashioned creepie wheels, pur, purring away, as earnestly as if the safety of the universe depended on their diligence.—Speaking of flax culture, Mr. S. said he would not grow it on his farm, except for his own use, but cottons were now so dear and worthless he found it to pay well; he commonly made a hundred yards of linen cloth each year, which cost only ten cents for weaving, the rest being done by home labour. The cloth is made into shirts, sheets, pants, bags, &c., of a quality not often found in an English farmer's house; in this species of industry the Germans are far ahead of us. Each female, in a day spins thread for a yard of cloth, the cloth is well worth 75 cents per yard, by this process female labor is made valuable. I went out with my host, to view his farm; it consisted of 500 acres, nearly 300 of which were cleared and cultivated—if ploughing and dragging can be called such—much of his land was cold and wet. I suggested the benefits of a few drains, he shook his head and said emphatically "that's humbug, we just grow as good crops in Waterloo as any other place, and I don't think there is a thousand rods of drain in the township." "You English" he continued "have strange notions about ploughing, draining, cropping, &c., you plough so narrow, and deep, you've subsoils and cultivators, but it is all humbug; our ploughs turn from 18 to 24 inches, and we can plow from 3 to 4 acres every day, and we grow fair crops too." Reasoning was useless, as he belonged to a class that never change. On looking at his plough I observed it turned the furrow to the left, instead of the right hand. "Aye," said Herr S. "that is a real, genuine Dutch plow," and he went on to show its advantages over the English plow. His farm implements were all clumsy, awkward, unhandy, and a full century behind the times. Now he is one of the most progressive of his people; he believes in manuring, if one don't put on too much; he tries to improve his stock, though he abhors Agricultural Shows, and occasionally changes his seed, though he is a sceptical of the benefit. His buildings were devoid of taste, but very comfortable, his barn a bank one, of course—a Dutchman will have a bank barn though the spot he builds on is as level as Lake Huron—his house seemed to defy all systems of architecture, and looked as if each room had been built separately and tossed together with a pitch fork, then roofed over as they chanced to light,—his orchard consisted of apple trees alone, and bore evidences of much neglect, the fences were fair but irregular, his stock was numerous, but inferior, especially the sheep; taking all together his method of farming was very objectionable, though by artful economy and hard working he realized fair profits. On reentering the house, we were taken into a large uninviting room, which served all the purposes of drawing room, reception-room, sitting-room and dining-room; the furniture was rough and bush-like, not a picture graced the the walls, the windows were small and without hangings, a common box stove heated the apartment. On sitting down to supper, no blessing was asked aloud, each one bowed his head a few minutes, in silence, before eating, the viands consisted of rye-coffee, sweetened with maple sugar, cabbage, apple and other butter, elderberry pie, pork, bread, potatoes and sausage—not one article was there that his own farm did not produce, nor one article of clothing did I observe but such as was home made, and in this stringent system of home production, I believe lies the secret of the proverbial "well to do Dutchman's" wealth. He never buys in a store, he grows his living and makes his own clothing. Herr S. assured me, that in the course of a year he did, not perhaps spend ten dollars in the way of shopping. Examining his library I found it to consist of a bible, hymn-book and an almanac, all seemingly held in equal respect; his almanac is consulted daily, the signs of the zodiac guide him in all his labor, nothing can be undertaken, save under a favorable sign, never did Roman consult the Auguries, or Grecian his famous Delphic Oracle, with more faith than do these people the zodiacal signs; all sowing, gardening, reaping, dyeing, &c., are refered to these wonderful signs. His bible though little read is firmly believed, and the melodies of his hymn book while many a tedious hour away. The evening was passed in talking of farming, horses, cattle, &c., enlivened with copious draughts of cider, and smoking home grown weed. On retiring, I found the bed uppermost, and I was of opinion the good hostess had forgotten the covering, but on inspection I found there were two beds, one above the other, and I crawled in between them, and there ensconced, bid defiance to cold and comfort alike, though warm such beds are as comfortless as sleeping in a hay stack. Next day being Sunday, I accompanied Herr Schankelpferd to church, who himself is a minister in the Mennonite body. The manner of choosing preachers, by them, is somewhat singular; supposing one is to be chosen, a meeting is convened in the needy locality, at which each member has the right to propose a candidate, allow six are proposed, the bishop then places six bibles in a row, one of which contains a card of election, the candidates then step forward and draw each a bible, which are opened publicly, he who draws the card is duly elected. All good Mennonites maintain heaven selects the proper man, hence their ministers are all heaven appointed, to their holy office. The church is a long, low, unpretentious building, having two small doors in front, one for each sex.—The interior looked extremely naked, the seats were benches, about fifteen feet long, unpainted, and raising from the pulpit in form of a gallery, a few had a rest for the back, these were intended for the aged, more had none, over each bench, suspended from the ceiling ran a narrow board, having pins for the hats to hang on; on the female's side there is none of this, as there is an antiroom, or wardrobe, in which the ladies place their bonnets shawls, or any extra article of apparel, each woman young or old wears no bonnet, or shawl in meeting, she covers her head with a white muslin cap, sometimes bordered with a frill; but this is a piece of gaiety much denounced by the more rigid, round her neck is a plain white bankerchief over her dress; each chooses to her fancy, though, all must be free of gaiety. The pulpit is raised about six inches from the level of the floor, is about twelve feet long, looks like a school desk, and is unpainted, behind it is a rough board nailed to the wall, for the preachers to sit on, overhead are pins to hang their hats on. I have counted as few as six and as many as ten pins, so I drew the inference that ten is the maximum number of divines ever expected present on any occasion. All their places of worship look alike, to see one is to see all. The preaching was such as is heard every day from illiterate men, but entirely free of polemics, as all their teachings are. To the outer world it is the most liberal church in christendom, to its own members, perhaps, the most exacting. It being sacrament day I had the pleasure of witnessing their peculiar rites,—before dispensing the Lord's supper the members arranged themselves in couples, in front of each couple was placed a small tub containing water, a piece of soap and a towel, when all set to, and washed each others feet, when finished each saluted his neighbor with a holy kiss, then all partook of bread and wine, and the service was concluded. Mr. Schaukelpferd and I then parted, I much delighted and he seemingly happy. With regard to the Mennonite body, I might say they were originally a puritanic sect in Germany, which immigrated about 200 years ago into Pennsylvania, where under the mild rule of the British Government they enjoyed liberty of conscience, a number of them colonized Waterloo about 65 years ago, and he is said to their honor they form the backbone of the township at this day, they are honest, frugal and industrious, most unassuming in manners, they never swear, vote, or hold office, they never go to law one with the other, they support their own poor, pay no clergyman, but help all needy, they are simple in life, austere in manner and free from ambition, they despise learning, and are hence ignorant, hate arms hence unpatriotic, they never examine the world around them, hence they are unprogressive, they love money, and being frugal and industrious, are mostly rich.

Yours, &c.,

SAUERKRAUT.

THE FENIANS.

THEIR MOVEMENTS AND INTENTIONS.

(From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.)

We detailed a squad of our pearl-handed reporters the other day for special duty.

Their instructions were to look after the Fenians and the Fenian movements generally.

And to give the result of their investigations, with such facts as they might be able to collect, without regard to expense or authenticity.

How they acquitted themselves, let the public, who pays its money and takes its paper, decide.

We carefully compiled the various accounts submitted erasing such statements and speculations as might appear contradictory or inconsistent.

The grand combined total figured up somewhere about as follows:

The Fenian movement, from head centre to circumference, may be considered as played.

Though the wildest excitement still prevails in this and other localities, and active preparations are making for the coming campaign.

Which is supposed to be coming faster and faster every day.

At the present time the leaders are reported to be comin' through the old rye.

The number of troops already enrolled and uniformed is estimated at three hundred and seventy-five millions.

Or thereabouts.

Each of whom is to have a farm when Canada is gobbled.

Every man, on joining the organization swears—

(In fact they all swear more or less.)

—That he will remember the glories of Brian the Brave, and strike wherever he sees a hat—

—That he will strike for his home on the first convenient opportunity—

—That he will have his rights, forcibly if he can, peaceably if he must—

—That he believes St. Patrick to have been a better man than ever the Fourth of July was—

—That "God save the Queen" can't hold a candle to "Garryowen," nor "Rule Britannia" to the "Shan Van Vocht"—

That the "Harp that once through Tara's Halls" lays clear over the "Harp of a thousand strings"—

And that we will deliver Ireland or die, or perish in the attempt.

The men are all armed with repeating Shamrocks and breech-loading shillalahs.

The latter being of an improved pattern, and warranted never to miss fire.

The uniform to be worn consists principally of coats and trowsers.

The coats are of a green color.

While the trowers by way of contrast are much the same.

The stripes and trimmings being of green.

Each Fenian, when fully equipped, will carry, in addition to the other traps, a saddle and bridle.

To supply the Canadians, who are understand to be short of those articles.

The various Fenian regiments in this city meet for drill fourteen nights in a week.

One of our reporters accepted an invitation to visit the head-quarters a few nights since.

He was in company with General O'Neill, President Roberts, and Mr. O'Day, whose christian name, as we have had occasion to state heretofore, is Patrick, and not Peep.

Our reporter, though not of the Irish belief himself, has a friend who has a cousin from the country Down.

Therefore he was regarded as sound, and admitted to the confidence of the leaders.

Who told him everything in relation to their future plans.

And gave him a programme.

Of course he is not at liberty to disclose anything calculated to injure the cause.

And is therefore only able to give a few unimportant facts.

The great flank movement upon the kingdom of Canada will take place early some fine morning.

The army of invasion will be concentrated on Bird Island pier the night previous.

And will be conveyed over the river by the steamers Michigan, Commodore Perry and Pensacola.

Which have been chartered for the purpose.

These vessels will also be on hand with open scows, to receive the Fenians on their return.

The artillery, which will be spiked to prevent accidents, will be dismounted and floated across.

On reaching the other side forty rounds of pamphlets on the sufferings of Ireland will be issued to the troops.

Together with one day's rations of cold Queen's Oats and mountain dew.

They will then move for the interior.

The horses for the cavalry being kindly loaned for the occasion by the inhabitants.

Who will appear against the Fenians when they are put upon trial.

After blowing up the Welland canal, in retaliation for the seven hundred years of wrong inflicted upon their ancesters, they will march upon Suspension Bridge.

Having captured and paroled the bridge the next thing will be something else.

And then, in succession, Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec and Montreal will rapidly fall.

So will Niagara Falls.

In the battles which are to take place, no quarter to be shown.

As no one of the men is expected to have one about him.

The captured cities will be garrisoned and guards placed around the banks.

To prevent the soldiers from taking the bills to light their pipes with.

President Roberts will be detailed to act as controller of currency.

And it is pretty generally conceded that he can control currency, if anybody can.

On reaching Kingston, the army under Gen. John O'Neill will be welcomed by Father McMahon and Col. Lynch.

Who will sing—

"In the prison cell we sat,
Thinking, Johnny dear, of you"

To which Gen. O'Neill will respond by tendering them the freedom of the city—

And agreeing to take charge of their interest in the puddling business.

After blowing all the smaller cities and towns into smithereens preparations will be made for paying a visit to Ottawa, the capital.

This will be a capital idea.

After the place has capitulated, General O'Neill will occupy the Parliament buildings as his headquarters.

And proceed to establish a new government—which will be known as the United States of Ireland.

With new scenery and music.

No constitution will be adopted.

This, it is thought, will effectually enchre all attempts at amendment.

And thus enable the new republic to avoid the rock upon which America split.

A law will be immediately enacted forbidding the circulation of anything except the counterfeit postal currency.

Which will be furnished from this side, and be recognized as a legal tender.

Every man will be appointed to a fat office, and his salary will be paid in advance.

Neither Thad Stevens, Summer nor Gen. Butler, will be allowed to enter the country.

Consequently the government will never be broken up nor the silver ware be found missing.

And all the people will spend their lives in peace and die happily.

History of the Recent Rising in Ireland.

MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURGENTS—DETAILS AND INCIDENTS OF THE OUTBREAK.

Killarney Correspondence, Cork Herald, Feb. 15.

The Fenians have at length, as is now generally known, taken the field on Irish soil, making the kingdom of Kerry their base of operations. The exciting rumors circulated on Tuesday and Wednesday have been almost fully verified by what has occurred. It is true that no engagement took place, as was reported, between the insurrectionists and the goverament forces, but it is the fact that a body of the Fenians had bivouacked on Thursday evening in the wood which skirts the Loomies Mountains, and that they held their position in it until this afternoon, when they retreated across the mountains in the direction of Kenmare. This sudden outbreak, when it was hoped that imprisonment and expatriation had put a quietus to Fenianism in the country, caused panic and consternation among those of the people who had openly condemned or were known to disprove of it and produced excitement among all classes.

It was the general opinion throughout the county of Kerry, wherever the news of the rising reached, that the entire country—at least as much of it as comprised the Fenian element—was up in arms. It is even supposed that such was was the opinion of the great body of the insurgents themselves. Happily for the mental peace of "the lovers of law and order," and for their corporal safety too it was not so. If the outbreak had been general throughout the country—if it had been even general throughout Munster—the probability is that they would have been left to themselves, and the consequences are not over pleasant to contemplate. Owing to the movement being isolated the authorities were enabled to concentrate troops in the country, and the presence of the military restored confidence to the alarmed. But for the treachery of some of the insurgents, or a person who became acquainted with their secret, considerable progress would have been made by them in the work they had set before them ere a military force could have been opposed to them.

It was intended that the Fenians of the district between Killarney and Kenmore should rise in arms on Tuesday night. The order, it is said, came from General O'Connor, and its safe delivery was intrusted to Captain Moriarty—both men whose names have been of late associated with the Fenian movements in Ireland. Captain Moriarty left Cahirciveen on Tuesday on his mission, taking his seat in the public car which plies between that town and Killarney. Before he reached the latter town a communication was received by Mr. Tuomas Gallwey, J. P., agent of Lord Castlerosse, informing him of the projected rising, and cautioning him to be on his guard. Mr. Gallwey was at first disposed to treat the communication as a hoax, or at all events to consider that his anonymous friend had merely written of an idle rumor. A passage in the letter, however, arrested his attention. It was to the effect that if the Cahirciveen car were watched a gentleman of American appearance would be found on it—that the gentleman was Captain Moriarty, a Fenian officer, and that if the captain were arrested and searched important documents would be found in his possession. Mr. Gallwey lost no time in consulting with Mr. Craise, the resident magistrate, and Mr. Colomb, the sub inspector, and it was decided that a party of constabulary should be sent on the Cahirciveen road to meet the car, that they should arrest Captain Moriarty if he were in it and bring him into Killarney. The statements of Mr. Gallwey's informant were fully vertified. The captain was taken into custody, and in his possession were found some papers, amongst other it is said a document signed by General O'Connor, authorizing the bearer of it to give the signal for uprise. The other papers, found with Captain Moriarty implicated two respectable men residing in Killarney, Thomas Garde and James Sheehan, who were arrested shortly after the captain was brought prisoner into town.

Up to this perfect tranquility prevailed in Killarney, but the action which was immediately afterwards taken by the magistrates of the district and the local gentry cause a scene of unparalleled excitement in that peaceful town. The magistrates and their friends took refuge in the Railway Hotel, and the police were brought from the barracks to keep watch over them. To add to the excitement and wonder of the people, not only did the police move to the hotel—which it may be observed is outside the town—but they took with them their beds and furniture, as if they contemplated to take up prolonged quarters there.

When morning broke the excitement of the people was intensified. Travellers brought news that a body of American Fenians had effected a landing near Keils; that they had taken the guns from the coastguard station there, and that they were marching *en route* for Killarney, but no sooner had the news been received than it was supplemented by the further alarming intelligence that the Fenians of Kerry had risen under General O'Connor, and were on their way to join the invading force.

As the day advanced the rumors which were circulated became more and more exciting, and ultimately it became known that the Fenian army had halted in Toomies Wood about six miles from the town.

By this time military troops had arrived in town by special trains, having been telegraphed for the evening before. Six hundred men of the Forty-eighth and Sixth regiments arrived from from Newbridge in a special train of nineteen carriages, three hundred of the Fourteenth foot from Fermoy, and one hundred and fifty of the Sixtieth rifles from Cork, under Colonel Palmer—the whole force being commanded by Colonel Sir Alfred Hosford. As soon as the military arrived three hundred of them were marched off to the Toomies with the view of hemming in the insurgents, who, it was stated, were ambushed in it.

It was not, however, so easy an operation as may be supposed. The place has natural advantages which could not be excelled—if they are equalled. The celebrated Gap of Dunloe is situated close to the wood, and this ravine a few brave men could keep against hundreds. At each end of the wood a body of one hundred and fifty men of the Forty-eighth and Sixth regiments were placed to prevent the escape of the insurgents. During the night the latter placed themselves frequently, and attempted to pass the guard, but were discovered and driven back. Yesterday, until an advanced hour in the afternoon, the troops remained steadily on the watch. Various reports reached Killarney during this time. The rumor generally credited was the Fenians could not possible escape; another that they and the troops were engaged, and conflicting statements were given of the result.

Finally it became known that the Fenians were not in the wood, and that they had silently made their escape from it and passed over the mountains to Kenmare. After it was found that they had decamped the wood was searched, and two swords were found in it.

While the troops stated were watching the deserted wood information reached Killarney that a larger body of Fenians had risen in the neighborhood of Kenmare, and a strong force was dispatched to that direction on the cars. And almost immediately following this information further news was received that a large body of insurgents were marching on Cahirciveen and Killorglin. A mounted messenger was instantly dispatched after the troops that had taken the road to Kenmare, and, in compliance with the orders he delivered, they returned into town and marched on to Killorglin. Up to the time of writing this, I cannot state anything positively respecting the movements of the insurgents or the troops.

The former have been met in two or three bodies, their total strength being estimated at one thousand men.

They are fully armed—in fact, some of them have been seen to carry two muskets, the extra arms being of course intended for any Fenians who may join their ranks. They are described as young men whose ages principally vary from twenty-one to twenty-six years; they march, it is said with the precision and compactness of trained soldiers. As yet they have not got many adherents, though it is confidently stated that if they should hold out a little while longer their ranks will be considerably augmented.

No sooner did it become known that they were in the Toomies Wood, some young men from Killarney disappeared from the town, and, rumor has it, joined them. A large number of young men left Cahirciveen also to join them, and I understand that those adherents went armed. The seizure of the Keil's coastguard station could scarce be called an attack, as the insurgents only quietly took possession of the arms there without using violence to any other men except one who offered resistance.

All the police around the district of Killarney are concentrated in the town. Some of the local gentry still remain at the hotel, but as there are military billetted there now no necessity exists for the presence of the police. Movements of troops still continue. A large proportion of them spent the evening in scouting the mountains in pursuit of the insurgents.

Some of the military will be dispatched from here to-morrow or this night to Tralee. The moneys in the Tralee and Killarney branch of the National Bank have been forwarded to Dublin. Rumors reached here this evening that there were numerous arrests made in Cahirciveen, but I have since ascertained that only two men were arrested, and that they were discharged after having been kept in custody for a short time. The greatest precautions have been taken by the railway authorities both here and in Tralee to have safe communication carried on between both towns. These precautions have been taken in consequence of a large stone having been placed on the rails yesterday morning near Tralee, which resulted in damaging some of the machinery of the train and causing it to be three quarters of an hour late.

The town is perfectly tranquil as I forward this dispatch, and but for the appearance of the military in the streets, the occasional tramp of armed soldiers and the occasional shrill bugle note no one would suppose that we are so near the "seat of war."

The brakesman, George Elliott, who was severely injured by the Grand Trunk accident near Danville, on Monday last, has since died. His remains were borne to the cemetery by his comrades of the Grand Trunk Volunteer Battalion.

We learn by letters received by the Peruvian's mails, that their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Monck may be looked for in Canada early in May.