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, JUNE. 14, 1866. VOL. XIX.—NO. 20

Business Directory.

DR. P. A. McDougall,

WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULtation up to 11 o'clock, a.m., every day. Will visit patients at any hour afterwards, night or day.

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C.W. 13:40-1y

DR. McLEAN,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School

DR. A. WORTHINGTON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., will attend, particularly, to diseases of and surgical operations upon the eye.
MOWICK VILLAGE, Dec. 15, 1862. [w47-1y

Ira Lewis,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-Law, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office a Court House v14n40

M. C. Cameron,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYancer, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C.W

Sinclair & Walker,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office, over the Store of A. M. Deller & Son, Goderich.

Henry McDermot,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Notaries Public, &c., West Street, Goderich 10:1

John Davison,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c Office, Market Square, Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

John B. Gordon,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—on the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

D. Shade Gooding,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c., &c., GODERICH, C. W.—OFFICE: Up Stairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Glasgow House.

Toms & Moore,

ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK

A. C. F. TOMS. LEWIS C. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

William T Hays,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C.W.—Office, over C. E. Archibald's Store, Crabb's Block. v15n29

Money to Lend on Real Property

B. L. Doyle,

BARRISTER, &c., GODERICH, C. W. OFFICE—Crabb's New Block.

S. P. YEOMANS,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.—Office Corner of Hamilton street and the Square, in the building lately erected by J. C. McIntosh, Esq., Goderich.

J. Y. Elwood,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Blake's Block, opposite the Post Office, Goderich.
January 3, 1866. sw37

William Fraser,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, Co. of Bruce. v16n15y1y

Thomas Weatherald,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Toronto Street, Goderich. v15n3

A. Bay,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND Civil Engineer, Clinton. July 1, '61.

L. B. Hamlin,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine 11:

Consulate of the United States of America.

DARKS HOTEL.

Office hours from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 3 o'clock, p. m.

JAMES SMAILL,

ARCHITECT,

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. [sw v17n1y1y

G. M. TRUEMAN

LANDAGENT,

Market Square; Goderich.

Trade GLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m to 4 p.m. 81:10

DENTISTRY.

Dr. PHELPS,

SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, (successor to T. B. Montgomery,) Goderich, C. W.

Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store
January 13th, 1865. sw38-1y

John Campbell,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broad war, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 9:3

Peter M'Rae,

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C.W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y$o2x

D. McDougall

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or county punctually attended to. w9-1yr$o

W. M. SAVACE,

BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money, at current rate of exchange.
19th Dec., 1865. w47-1yr$1

British American Assurance Co.

FIRE & MARINE.

JOHN ESSON Agent.
Bayfield, C. W., April 16, 1865. w12

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C.W

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice. 14:7

Business Directory.

GODERICH

MARBLE WORKS,

W. C. TRELEAVEN.

Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.

Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash.

GODERICH, C. W.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; Accumulated Fund $5,671,729.

Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept on Fire and Life risks at moderate rates of premium.

A. M. ROSS, Agent.
Goderich, July 1st, 1865. w22

CANADIAN HOTEL,

CLINTON, C. W.

W. TUDSBURY, Proprietor.

THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w34tf

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,

FORWARDERS,

And COMMISSION Merchants,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.,

Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
sw31] HARBOR QUAY, Goderich, C.W

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

The above Society is prepared to make

ADVANCES

ON IMPROVED

Farm Property,

ON MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid Monthly or Yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

S. POLLOCK,

Agent and Valuator for the Society at Goderich.
Goderich, C.W., 1866. w13

GEORGE FORBES.

AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.
G. Forbes, Lot 25, Con 3, Morris.
w8 1y* Dingle, P. O.

THE Subscribers having commenced the Axe making in connection with the Blacksmith business at their old stand, corner of Waterloo and Lighthouse street, where farmers can get

A Good, Home-Made Axe

At a reasonable figure. We are also prepared to jump old axes and make them as good as new.

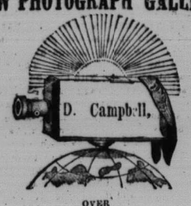
GIVE US A TRIAL.

Mill Picks Made or Sharpened!

And warranted to do good work.

JOHN McPHERSON & Co.
Goderich, Dec. 5, 1865. wsw37

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY



OVER

ARCHIBALD'S STORE, Crabb's Block,

GODERICH.

SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.

PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather.

PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.

D. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, Dec. 1, 1865. sw27

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 this establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Oct. 30 '63 sw17w40-1y

Business Directory.

MONEY TO LEND

ON IMPROVED FARMS,

AT 8 PER CENT!

—ALSO,—

Some to Invest in Town Property

J. B. GORDAN,
Barrister, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864. sw3-tf

Money to Lend,

ON very reasonable terms. Apply to

B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block.
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50-1yr

MONEY TO LEND

AT

EIGHT PER CENT,

IN SUMS OF

One Hundred Dollars and upwards.

Apply to

TOMS & MOORE,
Solicitors.
CRABB'S NEW BLOCK
Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1864. w331

MONEY TO LEND at Eleven per cent on improved Farms, and no charges made against the borrower.

Apply to

D. SHADE GOODING,
Barrister,
West Street, Goderich.
April 26th, 1866. w14

MONEY TO LOAN at nine per cent on improved farms.

S. P. YEOMANS,
Solicitor &c.
Goderich 29th Dec. 1865. w48tf

MONEY to Loan at reasonable rates.

Apply to

M. C. CAMERON.
w11 Goderich.

IMPORT'NT NOTICE

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. M. M. WEATHERALD, the business heretofore carried on under the name and style of

Robt. Runciman & Co.,

FOUNDERS

must be closed on or before the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1865.

All parties indebted to the above firm are hereby notified that all notes and book accounts over due on the

1st day of FEB'Y next,

will be handed to their Solicitor for collection The stock on hand will be sold

LOW FOR CASH.

OR SHORT CREDIT,

It consists of a large assortment of Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw Cutters,

THRESHING MACHINES

Pot-ash and sugar-kettles, waggon and pipe boxes,

Cooking, Parlor & Box Stoves,

A good second-hand

STEAM-ENGINE

and a lot of Machinery for Grist and Saw-Mills.

All parties requiring the above articles would do well to call and inspect the stock at once as they will get bargains.

R. RUNCIMAN.

In reference to the above, R. Runciman will be prepared to carry on the business of

THE HURON FOUNDRY

and contract for the election of all kinds of Machinery as usual, and will supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Stoves and castings, at reasonable rates, for CASH or short credit.
Goderich, Dec. 21st, 1864. sw32w48

Poetry.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF CANADA.

The Volunteers of Canada, right stalwart men
are they,
Requiting love with loving deeds, but fearless of
the fray;
Their hearts made strong by honest thoughts,
their hands by honest toil,
The Franklins of the bench and forge, the yeomen of the soil.

The Volunteers of Canada a gallant lineage
claim,
The annals of the olden time are radiant with
their fame,
Wherever foot of man has trode or galley spread
her sail,
They've left the record of their might—the Saxon and the Gael.

The Volunteers of Canada are no degenerate
race,
The flag 'neath which their fathers fought they
never will disgrace,
O'er tower and town, o'er tented fields, over our
inland seas,
That flag shall brave, as it has braved, "the battle and the breeze."

The Volunteers of Canada have heard the bugle-call,
And they are rushing to the front from hamlet
and from hall;
To guard the LEAL hearts that make rich each
Canadian home,
To fend their faith and fatherland, the altar and
the throne.

The Volunteers of Canada—a wealth of love is
theirs—
A nation's heart goes forth with them—a nations
hopes and prayers;
For them the grey-haired patriarch pleads, the
maiden mid her tears,
And infant lips have learned to lisp, "God save
our Volunteers!"

The Volunteers of Canada—God speed the noble
band
That girdle with a band of steel our free, fair forest-land;
A noble cause prompts noble deeds, no fears for
them we feel—
But woe betide the braggart loons that meet
their levelled steel!

The Volunteers of Canada, the soldiers of the
line,
Whose banners tell of battles won in many a
foreign clime,—
The Fenian fray, if come it may, they'll meet
with British cheers;
Hurrah, for England's hearts of oak and our
brave Volunteers!

A GLORIOUS SIGHT!

CANADIANS RETURNING TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY!!

Their arrival in Toronto.

From the Globe, 6th.

Last evening the fifty-six noble fellows who flung up their situations and business engagements in Chicago, and left with all speed for Canada to tender their services on behalf of the country of their affections—arrived in Toronto by the Great Western Railway. They were met at the railway depot by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, and by a vast concourse of people, among whom were many prominent citizens. Two splendid companies of volunteers—the Barrie Infantry, Capt. Burnett, and the Lloydtown Infantry, Capt. Armstrong, were also in the depot to receive the party,—having kindly volunteered to turn out after their hard day's work, to do them honor.

On the train entering the new station-house, the troops presented arms, and the assemblage of people gave three times three and one cheer more for the Chicago Canadians. A procession was then formed, Capt Barnett's Company taking the lead, the Chicago Volunteers, four deep, following them, and Capt Armstrong's Company bringing up the rear—and the route was taken for the Volunteers' Drill Shed, amid enthusiastic cheering from the citizens.

On arriving at the Drill Shed, the troops formed three sides of a square—and the Chicago Volunteers drew up in military order in the centre. The Mayor then addressed the Volunteers in a stirring speech. On behalf of the citizens of Toronto, he gave them a hearty welcome to our city—thanked them for their noble conduct—and assured them that their gallant act would long live in the grateful recollection of the people of Canada.—Three rousing cheers were then given for Chicago Canadians—three more, for the British troops now on gaged in the defence of Canada.

In answer to repeated calls, the Hon. George Brown addressed the party from Chicago. He reiterated the hearty welcome tendered to them by the Mayor, and expressed his opinion that there were few incidents in history more remarkable than that of those noble fellows who had flung up valuable situations and employments at the first sound of danger, and returned with all rapidity to defend their country. He pointed out the wanton wickedness of the whole Fenian movement—attacking a peaceful people, and carrying murder and rapine into their country, against whom not a shadow of quarrel or complaint existed. He eulogized warmly the conduct of the volunteers in the two skirmishes that had already occurred—lauded the admirable spirit displayed by the volunteers and citizens in all parts of the country, and predicted that show themselves is what part of the country they chose, and in any numbers they could by possibility muster, the Fenians would be driven from Canadian soil as ignominiously as on the Niagara frontier. Mr. Brown's address was loudly applauded.

Capt. Ford, the leader of the Chicago party, replied on behalf of himself and friends. He declared that they had all come with the single intention of helping the Canadians to drive the Fenians from their shores, and were ready to serve in any manner the authorities might desire. He declared, amid great cheering, that he had no doubt, were an intimation given that necessity existed for it, not one company only, but an entire regiment of recruits from the city of Chicago alone would speedily be in Toronto.

Mr. Kingsmill, another of the party—and formerly a member of the editorial staff of this journal—also replied. He repeated Capt. Ford's statement that an entire regiment for the defence of Canada could readily be found in the city of Chicago, and mentioned numerous incidents connected with their movement of the most interesting character. We regret much that from the want of light in the Drill Shed, our Reporter was unable to take notes of Mr. Kingsmill's speech—which was frank and manly. He declared that the whole fifty-six were ready to act in any manner that might be desired, that they came with the desire of forming a Chicago Canadian Company, under the officers they had elected—but they were ready to join companies already formed, or act under officers appointed by Government, or in any other way that might be deemed best.

Mr. T.M. Daly having followed Mr. Kingsmill very briefly—three cheers were given again for the Chicago volunteers—three more for the Queen's Own—and three more for Her Majesty the Queen. The party then marched down to the Robinson House, where supper and beds were prepared for them.

The whole of the fifty-six are intelligent, respectable, well-to-do looking men, and almost all in the prime of life. Many hold lucrative situations in Chicago, and some are in prosperous business in that city. The following is a list of their names:—

C. T. Wright, J. J. Innes, John Ginn, C. Rubige, B. Baskerville, L. Werden, R. Gilbert, W. Orr, T. English, J. Fraser, G. Mackay, J. Wickens, R. Mason, J. G. Kinnear, J. Cornish, G. Fitzsimmons, J. Moore, W. H. Rice, E. Gatrell, G. Morehead, T. G. Rice, J. Sheppard, W. F. Collins, W. Beck, R. S. Shenston, L. E. Kingsmill, W. E. Richards, S. Gordon, W. Grant, E. Smith, — Skinner, G. Mottensill, J. Allen, W. S. Cottingham, C. J. Mitchell, H. Ross, S. Langford, G. Kinsmill, J. Cavers, J. W. Dunn, S. Ridout, S. McCallum, J. Ford, W. Ford, R. McKay, O. S. Hillman, G. B. Roberts, — Healy, — Hiffman, C. C. Baines, F. Baker,

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

The *Globe's* correspondent writes:

FORT ERIE, June 2—7 p. m.

In the skirmish here to-day, about 70 or 80 men under Col. Dennis were engaged. They were the Welland Enfield battery and about 40 men of another company, which had arms but no regimentals, said to be a company from Fort Robinson. After the fight at Ridgeway Heights, the Fenians heard that there was a small volunteer force here, and marched swiftly to the attack. About 2 o'clock they appeared on high land near Waterloo. Col. Dennis and his men were on the wharf beside the tug which had brought the troops from Port Colborne this morning, and had stowed away in the lower part of the tug about 60 Fenian prisoners when a scout came in and said that 400 Fenians were on the hills coming that way. At once Col. Dennis ordered his men to form and advance.

Before going further I may state that the Fenian prisoners were desperately frightened. Several were wounded, and they seemed glad to have got off with their lives. When they were put in the hold a guard was placed over them. This took place while Col. Dennis' troops were hurriedly falling in. At once the men marched off up the hill, and in a few minutes I saw the Fenians on the heights. They were defiling northward in the direction of Chippewa. They dodged along the fences, partly shaded by trees and houses, while the volunteers were about a gun shot below, going in the opposite direction. Pretty soon the order was given to march in another direction. The Fenians followed and then the firing began. This evoked loud cheers from the thousands of sympathizers who lined the American side of the river, and just then a crowd of some 50 people on Waterloo wharf made a dash down the river-road to get out of reach of the firing.

When the Fenians and troops came opposite the wharf there was a momentary halt, and the firing became heavy and promiscuous. About half-past two the Fenians fired a general volley, and Gen. O'Neil ordered a charge with fixed bayonets.—With a wild cheer, which was rung out again from the opposite shore, the Fenians dashed down with their bayonets fixed. Col. Dennis called on his men to prepare to receive the enemy. Having fired a couple of volleys, the volunteers went under cover of the houses which are thickly clustered round the wharf. But here the troops became scattered, and in a few minutes they attempted to retreat, but the movement ended in a general run. The Fenians followed, firing rapidly, for about a mile, and the Volunteers returned the fire, and then ran along the river road and into the woods. Soldiers' hats and belts and cartouches boxes were found here and there. I saw half-a-dozen hats of the Welland Battery within a section of half-a-mile. Your correspondant, not being well up in military tactics, beat a graceful retreat along with the flying crowd. The bullets went whizzing along and across the road, several very near him, until at last an escape seemed dubious—a house loomed up, into which he went with two wounded soldiers and several civilians. By three o'clock the field was in possession of the Fenians.

During the skirmish, some soldiers went into one of the houses and fired on the Fenians, but the later returned the fire and took some Volunteers prisoners, wounding one. The reverse was caused, in my judgment, by the soldiers in charge of the tug, shoving her off into the river at the commencement of the action, in order to secure their prisoners. This, and the flight of the crowd of non combatants seemed to contribute to the subsequent retreat of volunteers.

Soon after the fight the Fenians threw out skirmishers, posted sentries, and having formed and marched a little threw themselves on the grass worn out and hungry, and eagerly snatched a meal.

I went to see and talk with them, and a more forlorn, wasted, tired look, than most of them had, it is difficult to conceive. For the past three days, some of them told me, that they have hardly any rest or a whole meal, while to-day they had to fight twice. They say that when they broke up camp last night they marched till eleven and slept for four hours, and from that time till three this afternoon, had been incessantly marching or fighting. They were so worn out that when formed into marching order, after the Waterloo fight, they could not keep step, and except the officers and a few men, looked very shabby and ill-conditioned. Each one had a gun, a revolver and dirks. Most of them had overcoats.

In the fight at Ridgeway Heights, the Fenians boast that they drove back the Volunteers, chased them two miles, killing four of them, and wounding ten or twelve. The Fenians admit having three or four killed and some six wounded.

The steamer Michigan did not come in sight till the firing was over, and another tug load of Fenians had come from the opposite shore to Waterloo.

Most of the volunteers left in the direction of the main body at Chippawa. There were loud and frequent cheers from the American shore when the Canadians retreated.

A correspondent of the Free Press, writing on Sunday says,

ROBBERY AND PLUNDER.

Both before and after the battle, a general system of robbery and plunder was practised. Every house has been plundered more or less. Mr. Eden, the Custom Collector's residence was entered by three fellows, even while the Captain was promising him protection, and committed wholesale robbery, leaving him hardly a knife or fork, and taking away his handsome ivory headed cane. They took from this gentleman $40 in cash, and ten rolls of copper which they thought were silver, his best clothes, linen, &c. George Richards' house was broken into and robbed of every valuable article. The Fenians left a plucked turkey behind them at this house, and in about two hours afterwards had the audacity to return for it.

At four this a. m. Mr. Teate had sufficient confidence to continue the journey, and started along with us towards the force of Col. Peacock, encamped five miles from Fort Erie. The men had passed a very uncomfortable night, and were then cooking their rations, which this time consisted of fresh beef, procured by the commissariat contractor, Mr. J. Mulvey, of Toronto.

In a very short while the troops were got ready, and hearing of the fray at Fort Erie, (which I shall presently describe) moved forward on the double quick. The C Battery swooped down upon the village like a whirlwine, their noble horses showing their blood and mettle in fine style. At within two miles of the of the fort the infantry were extended into a skirmishing line two miles in length, and posted onwards through the woods, searching everywhere for stragglers. Ten of them were secured hiding in barns, under haystacks, or anywhere, and brought to Headquarters. The names are as follows:—Patrick Connor, James Diamond, Patrick Norton, Joseph Hattinger, James Cochrane, John Gallagher, Wm. Haeden, John Hogan, John Quinn and James Bell, formerly of Goderich.

A NOBLE WOMAN.

In the Fort Erie engagement, a woman named Mrs. Ray displayed remarkable courage and endurance. Whilst her husband was assisting the gallant 60 in a fight with over 500, four Fenians attempted to enter her dwelling for purposes of plunder. But she nobly stood at her post and defended her home with a vigor worthy of the bravest man, whilst cheering on our hardy little band, and assisting them all in her power. On the first alarm all the woman left the place, and during the engagement only four were to be found in the neighborhood. Another strong-minded woman, a Mrs. Burgett, was asked by a wounded Fenian to fetch him some drink. In reply, with an expression of the most intense abhorrence and scorn, she pushed him into a ditch, and spurned him with her foot.

When the enemy landed a man named McDowell demanded to know the reason of the invasion. One of the Fenians answered by knocking him on the head, and fracturing his skull. When I saw him he was raving in delirium.

ON THE RIVER.

Steam tugs kept plying up and down the river all the time, to prevent any fresh forces from landing. The steamer W. T. Robb, commanded by Capt. McCallam, did excellent and efficient service since the first alarm. The Dunnville Naval Brigade was on board ready for active duty, and the boat made regular communication with Port Colborne. Whilst on one of her trips, she was fired upon by a large party of Fenians, posted on the river side, and about twenty balls struck the bulwarks. Nobody was wounded.

AFTER THE FIGHT.

Suspecting the advance of our troops, 540 Fenians threw their arms into the river, and seized a scow for the purpose of crossing to Buffalo; but the U. States steamer Michigan was at hand, and as they entered American waters they were seized by her and held as prisoners. The scow is now fastened by a cable to the Michigan and allowed to swing astern. Communication was at once had with the governmental authorities, but up to this time no decisive answer has been returned as to the manner of their disposal. The question is evidently destined to be argued upon law points.

FROM FORT ERIE.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

FORT ERIE, June 5.

No. 10 Company, the Highlanders, of Toronto, captured the drill-book and note-book of a Fenian company, at Lime Ridge.

Capt. J. C. Lantie, a resident of Fort Erie for eight months back, is known to be Captain of the Emmett Guards at Buffalo. He has been for some time suspected to be a leading Fenian in Canada. A party saw him head the Fenians when they landed. They enquired for Kantie, and he came to them. He went with them and led them, and returned with them on Saturday afternoon. He was at the fight at Fort Erie and had two revolvers.

Another resident of Fort Erie, but formerly of Buffalo, Tom Burke, joined them here.

A young lad led Col. Peacock's column of troops to Kantie's where the priest, the wounded Fenian and the others were captured. A boy says he knows the priest, and that he comes from Port Colborne. He has a cut on the lower lip. He was chaplain to the Fenian forces, although he represented to the contrary.

Charles Keenan, a young lad of Waterloo, joined our forces and fought in the Post-office until taken prisoner at the close of the fight.

The Queen's Own, London, and other companies comprising the column, were received with merited attention, and every kindness shown them. The enthusiasm on their line of March was intense.

The young lad Keenan was taken prisoner and placed in charge of two Fenians, but they got drunk, and he made away.

A Fenian officer, at the fight on Saturday, told me that but for the woman in the post office at Fort Erie, they would, at the close of the fight, have fired it.

The supplies sent to the Queen's Own were much needed, and diffused general rejoicing through the camp. Andrew Fleming, and several other citizens, who came along to aid the troops in some way, did good service on the march. They helped the troops cheerfully, and did such service to our brave boys, as will long be remembered.

Further Incidents of the Fight at Limeridge.

Among the gallant actions in connection with the fight on Saturday morning, the conduct of Dr. May, Assistant Surgeon Queen's Own, stands out very conspicuously. His daring in the performance of his duty as a surgeon, while exposed to the heavy fire from the enemy, has won for him the admiration of the entire brigade. It was whilst the advanced skirmishers of the Queen's Own were extended to within 200 yards of the Fenian skirmishers, and immediately after the commencement of the fight, that Ensign McEachren received his death-wound. The centre supports under Captain Boustead occupied ground on the main road some 100 yards nearer the main body, and about 50 yards further back Dr. May was marching at the head of the column. Seeing Ensign McEachren fall, he at once ran to the front towards Captain Boustead's company, where he first came under fire of the enemy. To reach the wounded man it was necessary to advance some 150 yards further, in an angular direction, exposed to a fire from two sides of the enemy's skirmishers. Without a moment's hesitation, Dr. May jumped a fence which sheltered the supports, and amidst a shower of bullets he proceeded to where his wounded comrade fell. Finding himself a mark for the enemy's sharp-shooters he threw away his sword, implying thereby that he was a non-combatant, upon a mission of mercy, but this availed him but little, for the Fenian bullets still whistled around him—at length he reached the dying officer, whom he found attended by a few comrades. The Dr. waved his hat to the Fenian line, in token of defiance and at once proceeded to dress the wounds of the dying man. He remained with him till he was brought to the rear.

We must also mention the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Thorburn to relieve the wounded men on the field. He followed the battalion into the engagement, and was present wherever his duty called him. His exertions for the relief of the wounded will always be gratefully remembered by the officers and men of the Queen's Own. At Port Colborne, through his exertions, a military hospital was organized, where the wounded received every kindness, not only from the medical men, but from the ladies of Port Colborne and neighbouring towns. Many ladies from all parts of the Western Province, despising dangers and inconveniences, nobly came to Port Colborne to offer their services as nurses. The people of Port Colborne were also very kind to the young soldiers, and did everything in their power for them.

Mr. Rupert E. Kingsford, a member of the University Co., Queen's Own, was shot in the knee, and was unable to follow the column in their retreat. He was captured by the Fenian skirmishers. When some distance off, he and a Mr. Stewart, of the 13th Hamilton battalion, who was lying near him, also wounded, were hailed by the Fenian officers in command, and told to fear nothing as they would be treated well. Two Fenians were detailed to attend to their wants, who carried them to a neighbouring farm house, and afterwards went in search of food for them, returning soon afterwards with a plentiful supply. Mr. Kingsford said the Fenians were very communicative and asked many questions in return, particularly as to the nature of the Volunteer Regiments—whether they were similar to those in the U. S, and the length of time the men had volunteered to serve, &c., &c. They also asked him what numbers were in the field against them, and said the Queen's Own had fought well—they mistook them for a regiment of the line. Having seen their two prisoners comfortably cared for, the whole band said they were going out to bury the dead, and they never returned.

A curious incident is related by a member of the Queen's Own who was taken prisoner at the close of the fight. He says he was attending to a wounded man whose musket lay beside him, when a Fenian approached, picked it up, and proceeded to smash the weapon, taking hold of it with one hand on the barrel and the other on the stock. He then struck it in the centre against a stone, when the gun exploded, a portion of the barrel entering his body, making fearful gashes. He was left on the field mortally injured.

In the advance by the skirmish line of the Queen's Own, Sergt. J. M. Stevenston, No. company having been seen to advance beyond the line, was deliberately fired upon by a Fenian sharpshooter, the shot, however, not taking effect. Sergt. Stevenson who was still advancing with his company, returned the fire and brought down the man, and the company having soon after driven the enemy back, they advanced as far as the spot where the dead Fenian lay, and Sergt. Stevenson, who had kept his eye upon him, made prize of a splendid colt revolver which he found clenched in the dead man's hand.

The exertions of Major Gilmore to keep his regiment in good order during the engagement and retreat were most praiseworthy. He was always cool and collected, giving his orders with distinctness and precision. He was among the last in the retreat; encouraging the men and exposing himself to the Fenian fire in the most fearless manner. His conduct during the engagement has won for him the entire confidence of his men.

The 13th Hamilton Battalion can hardly be blamed for retreating precipitately when their Colonel and commander in person showed them the example. Instead of being found in the rear encouraging the gallant men of the Queen's Own, who at the greatest risk to themselves were covering the retreat of the main body, he was conspicuous in the retreat—and male but few exertions towards preserving the organization of his regiment.—*Globe.*

NEWS FROM THE POINT OF DANGER.

THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES FULLY ON THE ALERT.

Malone, June 6th, 3.15 p. m.

About 300 Fenians arrived here by Ogdensburg train just in, making the whole number here over 1,000. There can be no mistake as to Irishmen. There is no observable increase in the village after these arrivals. They speedily disappear into the country, to quarters assigned to them. About one hundred and twenty United States troops arrived this noon, making, with those who arrived yesterday, 2,150 here. Lieutenant Meier has broken open several packages in the railway shed here, but found no arms.—The military here will use every effort to prevent the Fenians from getting any more arms. I learn from a person who left Fort Covington yesterday, that there was no concentration of Fenians there, nor can I learn of any other force near here. Gen. Murphy has not yet returned from St. Albans. At the Council of War there last night, doubtless, the whole situation was discussed. Gen. O'Reilly is here. He is a natural and old resolute of St. Anicent, in Huntingdon Co. There is a very uneasy feeling growing among the inhabitants here. There were a couple of attempts at robbery last night, if not by Fenians, at least by parties who came on their train. There was some trouble at Potsdam Junction this morning. The Fenians attempted to seize some rolling stock, and attach it to the train coming here, but were given the slip. The thorough preparations on the Canadian side is beginning to be understood here by the leaders, together with the possibility of arrest for breach of United States neutrality laws. Gen. Meade is making every effort to seize arms. A car load were intercepted at Dekalb junction last night by a detachment of artillery on a train from Ogdensburg. To-day five car loads of war material have arrived at Ogdensburg. The freight was valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Four car loads were seized at Dekalb on Monday night. This is a serious blow to the Fenians. It has tried them heavily yesterday and to-day. Some of the Fenians who have just arrived were armed, and some of them have on Federal uniforms. Thus far the Fenians have yielded to the U. S. troops; doubtless it is their policy to avoid a collision. The railway and telegraph lines carry Fenians and their messages. They say that it is for the civil authority to take cognizance of breaches of the law and not they.—*Globe.*

Action of the American Government.

ORDER FROM GENERAL MEADE.

After the arrival of Gen. Meade at Buffalo from West Point, he issued the following order, giving Gen. Barry the command of the district:—

Headquarters Division of Atlantic,
Buffalo, June 3, 1866.

Brevet Maj-Gen. W. F. Barry—General orders will be sent you from Head Quarters Department of the East assigning you to the command of the District of Ontario, extending from Erie, Pennsylvania, to Oswego, New York, both places included, with head quarters at Buffalo. In advance of the order, and accompanying instructions, I direct you to use the force at your command to preserve the neutrality by preventing the crossing of armed bodies, by cutting off reinforcements or supplies, by seizing all arms, munitions, &c., which you have reason to believe are destined to be used unlawfully; and, in fine, taking all measures, precautionary or otherwise, to prevent violations of law. For this purpose you will move the force under your command to such points as are threatened, and you will employ such tugs or vessels as can be procured for watching the river and lake shores, and taking all such measures as, in your judgment, the emergency requires.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully yours,
GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

Upon taking command, Gen. Barry despatched to Washington for direct orders concerning the disposition of the Fenians captured under Gen. O'Neil, who surrendered to Capt. Bryson, of the steamer Michigan, on the river. In reply, he was ordered from headquarters to receive and hold both officers and men in close custody until further orders.

FROM BUFFALO.

FENIAN PRISONERS DISCHARGED ON THEIR OWN RECOGNIZANCES.

BUFFALO, June 6th.

There are fewer Fenians in Buffalo this morning than yesterday. According to the best information, some 1,300 left the city by last evening's train, bound eastward. The expedition, which was reported to have left Dunkirk, returned here last evening.

Batavia is stated to be the objective point of these movements, as Gen. Lynch, Fenian commander, is said to have ordered all his men there, to be kept quietly out of sight until the latter part of this week.

Warrants were issued on complaint made by Acting Master William G. Morris, of tug Harrison, and were served yesterday only on the rank and file of the prisoners. Those in the case of the eighteen officers not having been issued until the service of Judge Clinton's writ of *habeas corpus*, but had been held to wait the action of the Judge on the hearing upon the return of the writ.

Yesterday morning, Commissioners Parker, and Gorham proceeded to the steamer Michigan, and began the arrangement of three hundred and fifty prisoners, occupying the scow at her stern, proposing to release them on their own recognizances in the sum of five hundred dollars each, to appear at the next term of the U. S. Circuit Court, to be held by Judge Nelson at Cananaigua on the 9th inst. Gen. O'Neil, Fenian commander, went on board the scow from the Michigan and in a brief speech to his men advised them to accept these terms and give the required bond. Each man accordingly as he was brought before the commissioners pleaded not guilty to the charge of having violated the neutrality laws of the United States and signed recognizance required.

He was thereupon released from custody and sent on shore. The commissioners worked hard from four o'clock until seven in disposing of the prisoners and released in all sixty. They expect to complete the disposition of the remaining 290 this afternoon by four or five o'clock

A Proclamation by President Johnson Against the Fenians.

By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation.

"Whereas it has become known to me that certain evil disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot and have provided and prepared, and are still engaged in providing and preparing, means for such a military expedition and enterprise to be carried on from the territory and jurisdiction of the U. States against colonies, districts and people of British North America within the dominions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with which said colonies, districts and people and kingdom, the United States are at peace and whereas the proceedings aforesaid constitute a high misdemeanor, forbidden by the laws of the United States as well as by the laws of nations.

"Now, therefore, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of the unlawful expedition and enterprise aforesaid from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, and to maintain the public peace, as well as the national honor and enforce obedience and respect to the laws of the United States.

"I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all good citizens of the United States against taking part or in anywise aiding, countenancing or abetting such unlawful proceedings; and I do exhort all judges, magistrates, marshals and officers in service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein and in pursuance to the act of Congress in such cases made and provided.

"I do furthermore authorize and empower Major General G. G. Mead, commander of the military division of the Atlantic, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States and militia thereof to arrest and prevent the setting on foot and carrying on the expedition and enterprise aforesaid. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the city of Washington the sixth day of June in the year of our Lord 1866, and in the independence of the United States the 90th.

"ANDREW JOHNSON.

"By the President,

"Wm