Huron Signal.

GODERICH, MARCH 22, 1866.

United States Troops called to the Front.

PICKETS FORMED.

THE FENIANS TO BE HELD BACK.

By special telegraph to the Signal.

Clifton, March 15.

The United States Government has called out the troops to protect the frontier. Strong pickets are formed and a determination evinced to deter the Fenians from crossing the frontier.

CANADA IN ARMS.

We reiterate a former statement that nothing could so thoroughly unite our population as an attack by the Fenians. The scenes throughout the entire Province during the past week fully establish this fact. Everywhere strong men, irrespective of creed, have gathered around the old standard, crying, "Arm us, arm us, that we may meet our foes should they dare to set foot upon Canadian soil." Every city, town, and village has furnished its quota, and enthusiastic loyalty blazes out from one end of the land to the other. The lying press of New York and Chicago may call it the "Canadian scare" if they please, but the Fenian leaders know by this time that if they venture upon invasion they will meet the hottest reception a lot of fillibusters ever encountered. This uprising in Canada has surprised the "Fenian Brotherhood" so completely that they show already unmistakable signs of discouragement, for on St. Patrick's day, which was to usher in something terrible to us, the demonstrations of a warlike nature were confined to the firing of a cannon in Port Huron, and the ascension of a few rockets, and the processions in the large American cities were miserable fizzles. In Canada the day passed without even an extra street fight. Peace and harmony pervades all ranks, and thanks to the common sense course of their clergy, all respectable Roman Catholics, have shown by their quiet demeanor and respect for the laws of the country, that they will not for a moment countenance the sacrilegious scoundrels who wish to introduce an era of anarchy and confusion. And now what is Feniarism to do? The chimera of conquering Ireland has been exploded—the American Government evinces a laudable determination to prevent raiding upon the Canadian frontier, and Canada is capable of turning out, in an emergency, over 100,000 good men and true. The only resource left to Sweeney, Roberts & Co. is to steal the funds collected and skedaddle as soon as possible.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

There were no cases tried at the Sessions of great importance, either civil or criminal.

The following is the Presentment of the Grand Jury:—"The Grand Jurors upon their oath present, that they have visited the gaol, and find it in as clean and comfortable a condition as such a place can possibly be. Of the 13 prisoners incarcerated therein, not one has any complaint with regard to their treatment by Mr. Campaine, the efficient Jailor, and Mr. Dixon his assistant. We are glad to learn that the various clergymen of the town have Divine service in the Gaol chapel weekly to the manifest advantage of the prisoners, and that the library books are carefully perused. The Grand Jurors recommended that the prisoners Johnston and Fisher, in gaol for vagrancy be discharged, as they have improved since their admission and express a desire to do for themselves. We are glad to observe, that, considering the great extent of the counties so little criminal business has been brought before the Grand Jury on this occasion, but we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that several cases of petty larceny, &c., should have been adjudicated upon by the local magistracy without entailing such expense on the Counties. With regard to the point in Your Honor's charge touching the law for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases, we would earnestly impress upon the minds of municipal authorities the necessity of enforcing proper sanitary regulations during the next few months. The Grand Jury at the present crisis desire to express a hope that the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers may be fully sustained, and—although the subject at present agitating the country was not alluded to in your honor's charge, which caused some little surprise, knowing as we do, your honor's zeal for and devotion to the Volunteer service—we think it not improper to give expression to a feeling of gratitude at the sentiment of loyalty manifested by the people of the Province at the present moment.—We desire to thank the Co. Attorney for the valuable assistance he rendered to us when called upon for his advice.

W. T. COX, Foreman.

THE AMERICAN REPRINTS OF BRITISH REVIEWS.

The arrival of the British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine from the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, reminds us that the present is a favorable time to make mention of works which should be read more extensively than they are at present. By procuring advance sheets, the re-printers are enabled to publish the Reviews almost simultaneously with their appearance in Britain, and at a tithe of the cost. It is well known that the ablest minds in Europe are engaged upon them and that in the varied departments of Science, Literature and Art, they present a more complete epitome of what transpires in the world of thought than can be obtained in any other manner. We are satisfied that no intelligent man who once tries the experiment will begrudge the trifle they cost per year, or be without them as a regular mental pabulum. For terms, &c., see advertisement in another column.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisements of David Glass, Esq., of London.

RE-OPENING OF THE WESLEYAN CHURCH.

The Wesleyan Church, in this town, which has been closed during the past few weeks for the purpose of erecting galleries, painting, &c., was re-opened on Sunday and Monday last. The galleries, which extend along the two sides and one end, are fitted up with great neatness, and are capable of seating about 250 persons. The interior of the Church, walls and all, has been thoroughly painted, the windows frosted, improved ventilation provided for, and, altogether, it may, we think, now be considered the neatest structure of the kind in Goderich, and we are satisfied that no Wesleyan Church, of the same size, in the Country can compare with it. The carpenter work was done by the Messrs. Harrison and Jas. Gordon, and the painting by Messrs. Ellard and Mann, the whole cost of refitting being about $700, most of which sum has already been raised by subscription and otherwise. On Sunday excellent sermons were preached; in the morning by Rev. Mr. Hurlburt, Chairman of the District, in the afternoon by Prof. Nelles, and in the evening by Rev. R. Brewster.

The tea-meeting came off in the capacious basement, on Monday evening, and although tickets were 37½ cts. each, the attendance was the largest we have seen in Goderich, about 500 persons attending to partake of the good things so liberally provided by the ladies. After tea the congregation re-entered the body of the Church, and the scene presented was a most enlivening one, the strongly-lighted expanse being filled with well dressed ladies and gentlemen.

Rev. R. Whiting, pastor of the congregation, occupied the chair. He said, in opening the proceedings, that he was proud and happy that he was surrounded by friends whose desire it was to enlarge and beautify their place of worship. Alluding to the absence of so many of our friends at the front, defending their country, he said that if attacked by Fenians, in Goderich, many brave hearts would be found to meet them, and amongst these would be found the Home Guard.—(Loud applause.)

Rev. Mr. Hadwen, then made a brief speech, congratulating the Wesleyans in Goderich on the great improvements they had effected.

Quartett:—"Shall we know each other there?"

Prof. Nelles said it afforded him great pleasure at witnessing the glorious consummation of the chairman's generalship. He spoke of the great body guard possessed by the town in the persons of the married ladies. With regard to the invasion by the Fenians, he would just state to any American's who might be present, that if people from the States came and took our country we should go and take theirs. (Laughter.) He spoke eloquently of the activity of our age, in no way displayed so conspicuously as in such scenes as the present. The great work of Christian activity was to promote peace, good fellowship, and every good and benevolent institution; and as an instance, cited the Christian commission, one of the grandest efforts for good since the birth of Christ. The world, as represented by the great crowned heads and the masses of mankind was on the side of christianity. He hoped, in a short time, that the present Church would be too limited for the crowds who should flock to the standard of the Lord. (Applause.)

Anthem.—"Behold ye shall see the Son of Man."

Rev. Mr. Brewster congratulated the congregation on the chaste, beautiful and commodious Church they now possessed, and praised the ladies for their excellent tea and cakes, and the singing of the choir, which he considered the best adapted to elevate the noblest sentiments of the soul. He spoke of the great principle of love and the wonders it had accomplished in the world, as set forth before us in the scriptures and the history of the great moral reformations of the world.—Amongst other subjects very ably treated by the speaker, was that of Sabbath Schools, the main work of which was to teach those principles of gospel truth which lay at the base of all human liberty and every noble institution. He urged upon Canadians to defend themselves from all enemies and ever sustain the institutions of our ancestors, and under present circumstances to assert in the face of the world, that, to "Fenians" they "never shall be *slaves*." (Prolonged applause.)

Music from choir, "A hundred years."

Rev. Mr. Hurlburt was introduced as an old U. E Loyalist. He said his passion for speech-making had pretty well passed away, but would give the feelings of his heart in a plain, conversational way. He professed to be a live Canadian, as his family had been in the country for 80 years. No doubt, Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen believed their respective countries the best in the world. If they really believed so, why did they come here at all?—(Laughter.) Although Canada at present possessed no distinctive Nationality, but, he hoped, in a few years there would be a fusion of the masses, and such a union established as would give her a place amongst the nations. The speaker then went on to give a history of early Methodism in Canada. He remembered when there were only 6,000 Methodists in Canada, and when none of them could hold a pound's worth of church property or even so much as solemnize matrimony.—Now they number 90,000 communicants, clothed with full powers to hold property and worship God as they listed. He spoke of the hardships endured by the early pioneers, before the days of railways and steamboats, and then stated shortly the vast strides made by Methodism in America within the last hundred years. From a mere handfull, it had grown until they now numbered 2,100,000 and when it was remembered that there were about three adherents for every communicant, it would be found that nearly one person out of every five on the continent was either a member of the church or in some way under its influence. Nor was she barren of the means and appliances necessary to carry on the stupendous religious enterprises of the day. (Applause.)

The large choir, under the able direction of Mr. D. Kerr, did good service, and received great praise.

The company seperated at 11 o'clock, the hour being too late to admit of addresses from the local clergymen who occupied the plat form.

THE HOME GUARD.

This organization is still going on vigorously, and since Friday last, squads of twelve men under the command of an officer patrol the town all night from end to end. It is to be regretted that on Sunday night one or two of the men placed, unfortunately for himself, under command of Ensign Cox, behaved in a disorderly manner, but the prompt action of Capt. Yeomans, when the case was reported to him, will prevent such an occurrence in future. The Guard is mainly composed of good, reliable men, and it is their firm determination to endeavor by all means to secure the confidence of the citizens of the town.

GRANT TO FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Town Council met on Tuesday afternoon last, and in a spirit of patriotism of which we highly approve, passed a resolution to the effect that the sum of 50cts per day be paid to the volunteers at the front who are heads of families. It was also resolved that the Mayor be requested to apply to the Government for small arms, cannon, &c., for the defence of the town.

Another Enthusiastic Meeting.

A large meeting of the young men of the town, and a *few* of the more prominent ratepayers, assembled at the Town Hall last night (15th) for the purpose of forming a Home Guard for the defence of the Town. His Worship the Mayor presided.

D Cameron was appointed to act as Secretary.

The Mayor then stated to the meeting the object for which we were assembled, owing to our defenceless state.

Moved by Mr. Crabb, seconded by Mr G. Cox, That it is expediant that we do form ourselves into a Home Guard for our own protection.

The following names were enrolled:—

Thos Detlor, John Robertson, George Rumball, W S Kaylor, Samuel H Detlor, John Siegmiller, Hy Horton, C E Smith, J S McN Brackenridge, Alexander Munro, G Norman Davis, R B Smith, James Watson, Malcolm Nicholson, Robert Campbell, John Butler, George Cattle, Edwin Clifford, James G Parsons, Wm Adams, Mark Whitely, Isaac E Toms, R Rintoul, Henry Dark, Andrew Hedger, Robert Thompson, William Brooks, W G Smith, William Hall, James Garrow, John Robt Thompson, A Wilson, Peter Barry, Arthur Cantelin, Thomas Fourby, William Martin, M Cressman, E Graham, C Crabb, D Cameron, William J Johnston, Lewis Elliott, James Gordon, A McLean, J Weatherald, C Smith, Wm Campbell, John McPherron, F Johnston, C P Geary, Gavin Bowart, Thomas Innes, D Cummings, Edward Sharman, S P Yeomans, R W Kineban, G McKenzie, W T Cox, Arch Dickson, John C McIntosh, Robert Sharman, John Story, Thos McCleneghan, R Barton, Samuel Platt, James Saunders, Joseph Woodman, Godwin Campaign, William Thompson, J McHardy, Jr., James Dunlop, W D N Davis, George Moore, H B O'Connor, J Martin, Henry Holmes, G A McConnell, John Gallagher.

Those not enrolled retired, when the following officers were elected:—

Mr. Yeomans, Captain.
C. Crabb, 1st Lieutenant.
H. B. O'Connor, 2nd Lieutenant.
W. T. Cox, Ensign.
Mr. Toms, Sergeant.
G. McKenzie, Sergeant.
W. G. Smith, Sergeant.
Jno. Segmiller, Sergeant.
Geo. Rumball, Corporal.
Jas. Garrow, Corporal.
Gavin Rowet, Corporal.
D. Cummings, Corporal.
W. D. N. Davis, Bugler.

THE FRONT.

News from the Goderich Boys!

From our Special Correspondent.

MONDAY, March 12th 1866.

I wrote you yesterday, and hope you got it on Monday night. We paraded at 9:30, all present. Again, at 11 a. m., when the whole of the companies were marched to a larger parade ground, were we were put through battillion drill; our men looked well, and went through their drill with that degree of precision that elicited the following remarks to Lieut. Kirk, by Lieut. Col. Jarves: "Mr. Kirk you have reason to be proud of your company, they are a fine body of men. I have heard of them all over the Province, and now that I see them, I am not disappointed in them." The consequence was, that our men were declared fit for duty, and put on guard at once, seven of our men in charge of Sergeant Walker, mounted guard, at the Hall's Barracks—it rained steady all night—Willy Gardiner, Dick Miller and D. Wilson were among the seven, and I knew they would not like to be up all night without something to keep them comfortable, so I smuggled a pint of old rye into the guard room.

TUESDAY.

Drill three times to-day, our company looks small on account of the guard, and some others being off on duty; Corporal Dixon sprained his ankle, which disabled him for drill to day, he is better now. The people here are no more afraid of Fenians than if they lived in Port Huron. Orders for only two drills to-morrow, at 11 and 2:30. The recruits to muster at 9 a. m., as usual.

WEDNESDAY.

The morning very wet. No parade at 11 in consequence of the rain. Two companies arrived here by the Great Western, one of them is from Buddulph, under the command of Big Jim. Hodgins, that used to be Reeve for Biddulph. He marched at the head of his company as fierce as a lion. The other company was from St. John's. There are now ten companies here forming a regiment. There is no prospect, I am afraid, of getting home very soon. Mr. Kirk got a letter from Mr. Ross stating that the rate-payers had a meeting and recommended the Council to pay the married volunteers 50 cts. a day. Now, this is nothing but right, there is no married man here but is sacrificing more than 50 cts. a day, and there is none but who would be willing to pay that much to a substitute, if it was allowed; and if there is need of us here, we are protecting the interests of every one in Canada, and it is right that they should share the burden. There was also great enthusiasm when Lieut. Kirk informed us that Capt. Ross expected to be down with us during the week. I hope he will bring those defaulters with him who know that the company is ordered on active service, but who remain behind when their comrades are sacrificing their interests by being at the front—out upon such volunteers. The company who have just arrived, are stationed at Point Edwards.

P. S.—The Goderich Rifles do well on parade considering that there are so many young men who have not had the same opportunity of drill as many other companies. Mr. Hays has a good voice on the field, you can hear him quite distinctly. Mr. Horton is studying, and will soon be an efficient officer. Lieut. Kirk, who is in command, does very well, he is our subaltern, to-day he has to examine the guard, and taste the tea at half-past seven in the morning, at dinner he has to taste the soup, and report on the butter, but not Mrs Crockers' butter, at night he has to visit grand rounds. Lieut. Col. Jarvis is a fine officer, indeed, all the field officers appear to be firm men. There is a large quantity of ice passing down the river to day, it is quite open as far down as the flats.

SARNIA, 14th March, 1866.

To the Editor of the HURON SIGNAL:

SIR,—I take this opportunity of penning a few lines to you so that you may mention for the satisfaction of all who have relatives in my Company, that they are all well; and although very hard worked, still they attend to their duties and are fast becoming perfect in their drill. I have also to state, that every attention is paid them by the people on whom they are billeted. I would very much liked it you had been here last night at 8:30 p.m., when I started off G. B. Johston, Charles Thompson, Dixie Watson and 3 more under the command of Sergeant B. Hazelhurst, and Corperal Wilson Salkeld down on the river to act as guard all night, and it pouring rain, but, like good British Soldiers they marched off as happy as if they had been ordered to bed. This was the first guard of my company called out. The Artillery look well and do well under Leut. Kirk. The Col. is well pleased with his Battalion of 8 Companies, and to-morrow 100 men are to arrive from from London to be placed at Point Edward. I read a letter from Ensign Finlay of the Home Guards, he says a Company has been formed, Gordon Capt., Leut. McDermott Ensign Moore and that they march well. I hope they will be called to the front. I heard to-night (not officially) that 50cts. a day was to be given to those who have parties depending on them for support, being out in the two Goderich Companies, and I was requested to send a list of those. I will send it to Hugh Johnston Esq., as he requested Ensign Davison to get me to send it. The Fenians had a meeting on Tuesday night at Port Huron, and the Col. had a spie over who attended the meeting *as a Fenian* he reported to-day that the secretary stated that 300 men were enrolled ready for Saturday but the point of attack was not mentioned. It is believed that some attempt will be made, but I am satisfied they will get a warm reception. I and Ensign Davison are Billetted with Wm. Belchambers a good solid Englishman, and are attended to in good style.

I shall, I hope receive the Signal to-night.

Yours truly,
W. T. HAYS.
Leut. Huron Rifles.

March 16th, 1866, 5 o'clock, P. M.

My Dear Signal,—Our advent in Sarnia, has, thus far been ushered in by a week of the most disagreeable weather that has ever been the unfortunate lot of mortals to be subject to—alternate showers of rain and snow have during the whole of this time been the programme.

Since Monday morning last at 9 o'clock we have assembled at parade two and three times a day for battalion drill—With the whole of the men on the ground numbering as it does eight strong companies, quite a formidable line is presented. If I may judge by the remarks of those who witness their evolutions their strength is quite equalled by the knowledge of their various movements and other duties required of them. I should like the ladies of Goderich to be on our line of march when we are going to the upper parade ground, after getting the word from our commanders *march at ease* the companies usually struck up some lively air, and to their stirring voices we tramp cheerily along with not a thought or care like old Soldiers fit, as a worthy member remarked, for either beefstakes or fighting. I feel satisfied whether we may be called for serious duty or not, that the calling together of these volunteers under strict military *discipline* will both morally and physically be of great advantage. The moral training of the men in being taught at all times strict obedience to their superior officers, and the exercises necessary for all Soldiers to observe will I am sure bring lasting benefits on all those who are here. So far as regards our billets on private citizens the men as a rule are delighted with their quarters, one member of the Huron Rifles in particular, a well known law student in his enthusiasm to deseribe the luxuries he enjoyed, declared that for breakfast he had beef steaks, mutton chops, and six clean towels.

The whole of the forces in this locality have been placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Jarvis of Toronto, who I believe has just been gazetted, having for some time held the rank of Capt. to the Toronto company here, Major Graham of the Deleware company is next in command, and Lieut. Campbell of Toronto acts as Adjutant. I believe I speak the sentiments of the whole force when I say that three officers never lived who gave more general satisfaction to their men. Both companies have been doing guard and picket duty this week. It would perhaps have somewhat amused you to have seen many well known faces pacing up and down before the barracks doing sentry duty.

On Tuesday night, "Ben," a corporal and six men of the Rifles were detailed for special guard at the Railway Wharf, as it rained all night, I have no doubt this pioneer guard will long remember their first sentry duty, one member forgetting for a moment the regular challenge, on hearing something moved shouted out in a loud voice "who goes that"? This little incident is very frequently the cause of much merriment among the men.

On Wednesday morning two more companies arrived by the G. W. R., one from Lucan, and the other from Thamesville. Their able appearance convinced all who saw them that should occasion require it they would no doubt be able to give a good account of themselves. They are I believe stationed at Point Edwards the terminus of the G. T. R. To-day Friday, has been the most exciting day since we arrived. At parade this morning the Col. said that from information received he had reason to believe that the men would be *under fire before morning*, although the men seemed deeply impressed with the important announcement, they all nevertheless waved their shakos in the air and gave three rousing cheers. This afternoon we all had sixty rounds of ball cartridge served out to us, and were informed that we should be under arms all night. The artillery are allowed to remain at their private billets perhaps as a reserve if necessary, but the Rifles are to be in barracks at the Court House. Of course the proceeding has occasioned in some quarters both anxiety and alarm, but as a general rule the people seem reconciled to take events as they come.

I dropped in this evening to see the American Consul, more perhaps to see if he was as jolly as ours than anything else, but one word brought in another, and soon we had a general argument on the present state of affairs, the oblization of nations to each other and the various constructions of municipal law. I was happy to hear from him that the Detroit authorities had to-day, called out the military of their city to do duty on their frontier, and in conjunction with us protect our citizens from the violence of armed men.—This is what of course just what we want and I feel sure just as soon as the American Government guarantees to the Imperial or Provincial Government that they well protect our borders and act up strictly to international law just so soon will the volunteers be allowed to return to their homes and not before.—Capt. Ross arrived on Wednesday morning and took command of his company, we were all delighted to see him, and it is gratifying to know that the most perfect good feeling and harmony prevails amongst us.

As an extra precaution the Sarnia Home Guard, numbering sixty five men under the command of Capt. McKenzie the member, will be under arms all night at the Town Hall, in fact everything that prudence could suggest has been adopted by both civil and military to be prepared for any emergency.—As we muster at half past eight at the parade ground previous to marching to barracks and it is now half past seven, I must close. As far as I know the men from Goderich are enjoying good health.

PHILO JUNIUS.

SARNIA, Sunday Evening, 18th March, 1866.

MY DEAR SIGNAL.—The momentous night of the sixteenth has passed away, the great seventeenth has gone into oblivion, and the eighteenth is almost over, and yet a Canadian Volunteer lives to record the fact. It is doubtful whether any page in our provincial history can be found which will excel in point of interest the intense feelings of the people on the night of Friday. We had been told so repeatedly, and by parties too, whose opportunities were good for knowing, that Ireland's natal day was to be both celebrated and disgraced by an invasion on a large scale of our peaceful country, an invasion too emenating from a spirit of revenge for Ireland's supposed wrongs—wrongs too that we as Canadians have no control over. Happily the day when the worst passions of the very worst of men were to be consummated has passed over us—perhaps our appearance at the point has convinced them that at all times we are ready and willing with "hearts resolved and hands prepared to guard the blessings we enjoy." At half past eight on Friday night the various companies were marched off to their respective barracks. The Huron Rifles and Wardsville Infantry were quartered for the night at the Court House on arriving at which each man was served out with stout blankets and told by the officers to make themselves as comfortable as their position would allow—but on no condition were they to lay aside their belts containing their ammunition and as every man had his sixty rounds on him besides bayonet and top coat you can judge as to the amount of comfort he was likely to take—you can picture to yourself your court room in Goderich with a hundred armed men in it for the night—some of them like old soldiers soon stretched themselves out on the floor—others commenced in right earnest to smoke as if it were their last; soon an immense cloud hung over us like a November mist. Little card parties too were formed and by their hearty laugh it was quite apparent that our impending danger affected them but little.—The balance of the men devoted the time to recitations, jokes and songs. The latter were in abundance. The way that popular ballad called "oh the Bounty," was given would have done you good to hear the chorus being easy nearly the whole two companies picked it up and joined in most heartily—some few Devonshire men who were present declared when they shut their eyes they imagined they were in the halls of their ancestors in the land of *Cider*.

Your correspondent sought out during the night the soft side of a bench wherewith to rest his weary limbs and meditate for a short time on the extraordinary scenes before him—but sober thinking in such a time was out of the question for just has some happy idea suitable to the occasion presented itself some rich joke was got off at some poor fellow's expense and you had either to get up and laugh or lay and be choked, as I preferred the latter I am still in the land of the living, after all the hours passed slowly along. It is after all a most difficult thing for men accustomed to all the comforts of a home to be all of a sudden reconciled to such a change. The night was unusually severe and as the doors were constantly opening, it admitted of gusts of wind that were anything but pleasant, quite a number of the men are in consequence suffering from severe colds, sore throat, &c.—Right glad we were at the first peep of day through the windows; at six o'clock the order came to return to our billets, precious to leave ing however our old friend Barney sang in capital style the National Anthem, in which all the company joined most heartily. The keeper of the Court House a friend no doubt of *our Angus* remarking as we left, your a lot of fine fellows but noisy dells for a that The Artillery Company not I heard afterwards were likewise all together for the night at an hotel did not fare the night so free of care for about midnight three guns were fired and a number of rockets sent up from the American side, on hearing which Sergt. Walker with commendable spirit for his coolness went to his men quietly and told them to turn out and be ready in a minute or so, every man was in the ranks quite ready for any immergency, after remaining ready for some time and no orders coming the men fell out and returned to barracks.

Thus the great night passed away with something like the early history of Fort Sumpter during the late war, where reports were constantly circulated that nobody was hurt. The usual parades took place on Saturday but the weather being extremely so were they were not kept uplong. To day the Church parade took place the same as last Sunday. In the Episcopal Church an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. John Salter on obedience to superior officers.

During the day quite a number of the men dropped in, and being anything but well it afforded me much pleasure to meet them.

PHILO JUNIUS.

SARNIA, March 17th, 1866.

MY DEAR SIGNAL,—St. Patrick's day in the Evening, and no sign of any Fenians yet. Last night we were under arms during the whole night. Several guns were fired and rockets sent up in Port Huron; but we suppose it was sent up to annoy us and to keep us in an excited state,—however, when the guns were fired and the rockets sent up, in order to be ready for any emergency, our company got the order to stand to their arms—the men appeared to take matters perfect cool as though they had been used to it. We each took a cup of coffee at the National Hotel, kindly prepared by the hostess, who by the way, has fallen in love with our men. Our young men are all determined to get married in order to get the fifty cents a day. To night 7 of our men are on guard at the Great Western Station and the Bridge over the railroad. I pity the poor fellows to-night, for it is freezing cold. Capt Ross has sent the names of all those of our Company who has not yet joined us to Major Barretto, and he will see that they join the company at once.—Our worthy Judge made his appearance among us to-day, he had his rifle and accutrements taken from him at Point Edwards—he was not in the dress of a Volunteer, and the guard disarmed him.

SUNDAY.

Morning has again dawned, and the 17th of Ireland gone, and still no attack from the Fenians. Assembled on parade at 9 a. m, were marched to our various churches. The weather has moderated a little—it is snowing fast. The men are all in good spirits, were it not for neglecting their various business. Private John Pridham has just received a telegraph that his child is dying, we all sympathise with him, he leaves to-morrow morning on leave of absence of 48 hours to be renewed if necessary.

ARTILLARY.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Sir,—In your last weeks issue of the Huron *Signal* appears the Auditors Report for the Township of Hullet, for the year 1865, and altho I believe the Report to be correct with regard to the money that has passed through the hands of our Treasurer, it is nevertheless apt to mislead some of our Ratepayers, simply because it shows a balance of one hundred and fifteen dollars, eleven cents (cash) in the hands of Treasurer. I will just add for their information that since our Taxes for last year was all collected, we have received from the County Treasurer one hundred and ninety five dollars and sixteen cents, and we are yet indebted to the County Treasurer for last years County rate, the further sum of five hundred and three dollars and forty five cents.

Yours, &c.,
THOMAS McMICHAEL, Reeve.
Hullet, March 19th, 1866.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Sir—The Teacher's association of Morris and Grey met for the third time at Ainleyville on the 10th inst., the number present was greater than usual, and as the afternoon was one of singular beauty, cheerfulness and animation was depicted on the countenance of each member. In the absence of Mr. Ferguson, President of the association, Mr. Smith, Vice President, occupied the chair.—The first question was,—Is punishment by depriving pupils of their usual play at noon justifiable. The person appointed to speak on this subject argued in its favor, and his remarks were allowed to pass without criticism. The best methods of teaching, reading and grammar occupied the attention of the meeting for the remainder of the afternoon. The system proposed for the former were somewhat different from each other causing considerable debate. Those for the latter however differed mainly as to which branch should be first taught, some affirming that Orthography should have the precedence, others Etymology. The subjects for the next convention which takes place on the second Saturday in June are—School organization, and the best methods of teaching Geography and Arithmetic.

Yours, &c.,
CHAS. McLENNAN, Sec'y.
Ainleyville, March 12th, 1866.

Presentation in Ainleyville.

On the 28th ult., Mr. Andrew Muir, Merchant and Druggist on behalf of the friends, presented the Rev. John Ferguson, Presbyterian Minister of Ainleyville with a handsome Cutter and the following address.

Mr. Ferguson,

Rev and Dear Sir.

I am requested by your friends to present you this evening a small gift. I trust you will accept of it as a token of respect and kindness. Indeed we feel and have felt for some time that we would be deficient in gratitude if we did not tender to you in some form our sincere thanks for your earnest and untiring energy in imparting to us that knowledge of which we all stand so much in need, also for your care and anxiety in imparting consolation to the sick and afflicted, manifested by your frequent and voluntary visitations not only to the members of yours own congregation but also to others. There is no doubt but such conduct on your part with God's blessing will result in still further success in honour to yourself and benefit to the community in which you reside. We cannot conclude without expressing our high appreciation not only of your own personal efforts to promote our welfare, but also that of Mrs. Ferguson. We trust that you and your family may be long spared to live, dwell and labour amongst us and that you may live to enjoy many Winters riding in the Cutter which we now present you.

Mr. Ferguson made an appropriate reply accepting the Cutter and thanking them kindly for their very handsome Donation and remarked that this was not the first occasion on which he had experienced their kindness and liberality.

MORRIS.

To the Editor of the Signal.

Dear Sir—I feel constrained to write you as to our assessment, it was something similar last year, but we grinned and bore it, thinking surely it will be better next time, whereas this year it is actually worse, public opinion in our locality has little weight, perhaps the greater momentum derived from the publication through the medium of the press, of some instances of our Internal equalization may have some effect in enabling our Reeve and his colleagues to see the necessity of appointing a man who has some qualifications for such a responsible office; for instance there's a lot which (for the sake of distinction) will call Lot A of 100 acres, having 45 of clearing, with only a log barn assessed for $28, and another Lot B about half a mile distant on the same line of 150 acres having 60 of clearing and a frame barn assessed for $710, and a third lot C., not far distant from the other two, with eighty acres clearing, assessed for about the same as Lot B., these are cases that have come under my own *personal* observation, and others might easily be mentioned. At the June meeting of the County Council, it was moved by Mr. Whitehead, "That our Equalization should be decreased by $10,000" making a difference perhaps of $60 to the Township, and possibly of 10 cents to each individual in it; the motion ought in justice to have been granted for anything I know but take the injustice perpetrated in the two places [A and B] that I have cited above, and County equalization sinks into insignificance. Morris last year was assessed at $17 per acre cleared land, and $10½ wild. Take A with 45 clear at $17, and 55 wild at $10½ per acre 45x17 = 765 and 55x10½ = 577½, 765+577½ = $13.42½. B with 65 cleared at $17x65 = 1105 and 85 wild at $10½x85 = 892½ x1105 = $19.97½ being a difference that ought to have been of $6.55 in the value. Taking last years County rate. Lot B should pay $3.80 of taxes more than Lot A, whereas it is actually less; township and school taxes will swell up the difference to six dollars, which the one man pays that the other ought to.

Our Municipal Council are certainly reprehensible in appointing such an officer, but so long as such a spirit of faction prevails in its composition, and of self gorification in its prominent members blowing their own horn, acting like the Roman Emperor who could complacently play the fiddle while his capital was in flames, so long, we may rest assured be unsuitable men will be sacrificed. Hoping that these remarks which can easily be substantiated will have some weight at the Court of Revision.

I am yours,
FAIR PLAY.

Morris, March 10th, 1866.

Dear Signal—The Wroxeter literary association held its usual weekly meeting on Tuesday last, when Mr. Scarth from London, favored the audience with readings from Tennyson, Hood, and Dickens. He displayed great taste in his selections leading the audience along with him through the eventful phases of Enoch Arden's life, the happiness of his youth, and the calmer holier joys he found in the married state, the solitary life of his riper manhood when shipwrecked on a lonely island in a tropical sea, he like a caged bird pined to be once more amongst those of his own kind and the misery of his age, when returning home he found that the wife of his bosom after long and sorrowful years of waiting (believing him to be dead) was married to another. The vivid descriptions of nature, faithful protratiure of rural life, and the dangers of seafaring men, united to the simple yet elegant style and melodious versification with which the piece abounds were most faithfully rendered and lost none of their beauty in the reading. The next piece was the "Bachelor's dream" one of the light pieces of Hood, every line of which sparkles with the frolicsome gaiety of the man whose self proposed epitaph was "Here lies the man who made more puns than any man living." Then the "Song of the Shirt" and the "Bridge of Sighs" form a striking contrast to the preceeding piece and in which the poverty, sufferings, and tragic end of the London Seamstress, wasting her life away for a miserable pittance, are so powerfully delineated, but in lines that saddening as they may be, from the round harmony of these numbers, almost seem to come from the tongue like the rich sweet melody of a carol. The next piece was from the pen of the great English novelist, the inimitable "Boz" whose genuine bonhommie, quaint fantastic glee, and broad humorous mirth, have made his name "familiar in our mouths as household words." The scene was David Copperfield and the writer, and the reader rendered true to the life the portraits of the raw country boy leaving home and the shrewd rascibility of the gentlemanly waiter and lastly a scene from "The Chimes" in which the same author gives a view of English life, from the porter on the street up to the snoddy aristocrat and the alderman, who in the plenitude of his power was determined, not only to trample upon the poorer class, but even to put all suicide down, with a truthfulness that will admit of no denial.—The attention of the audience during the reading showed the interest they felt and was the highest testimony they could give to the ability of the reader, whose easy graceful modulations of voice and the facility with which he changed "from grave to gay, from lovely to severe" at one time making the fountains of human sympathy and tenderness well up as they listened to the mournful notes of the "Bridge of Sighs" or the pathetic resignation of "Enoch Arden's" prayer, the sombre cadences of which had scarcely died away ere they were moved to uncontrollable laughter by the merriment of "The Bachelor's Dream" prove that M. Scarth though a simple amateur is no novice in the art of reading, and although this is his first reading in Wroxeter I trust it won't be his last, and the Literary Society here under whose auspices the meeting was held deserve credit, not only for this evenings entertainment but also for the energy they have shown, in establishing a library here, which will prove a great boon not only to themselves, but to the public in general.—Com.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last night a man named James Boyd, while going home from the Home Guard meeting, dropped dead. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death.

☞ The Spring Assizes opened to-day at 12 o'clock, before Mr. Justice Morrison. All matters of interest will be reported in our next.

Rumored Attempt to Blow up the Magazines.

It has been currently reported that a daring attempt was made yesterday morning to blow up the powder magazine at Burington Heights This magazine contains the powder belonging to the wholesale establishments in the city, and was supposed to be duly guarded; but it the story is true, it appears that the guard had left for a short time, and on their return they found a firebrand so close to the magazine that in a few minutes it would have ignited and done its work. I am unable to trace the rumor to its source, but it is nevertheless, very current in the city. The blowing up of this magazine would cause an immense deal of damage.

Precautions at Ottawa.

The same paper says that on Wednesday evening, for the first time since the commencement of the Fenian excitement, guards were placed on the five banks in Ottawa. No. 3 rifle company furnished the men in this capacity. Sentry boxes were placed at the different institutions during the day, by means of which the sentinels were protected from the rain.

A FENIAN IN THE 60TH RIFLES.

The London *Prototype* of yesterday says: "A bugler, named Murray, of the 60th rifles, has been playing the Fenian here. He was brought yesterday before Col. Hawley, and evidence of the following facts adduced: that he, said Murray, cursed Her Majesty the Queen, used seditious and treasonable language towards the British government, and hoped shortly to see the flag of Erin and stars and stripes float proudly over the ram parts of Great Britain. Murray, it is said, will be tried by a court martial, when, no doubt, his corpus, denuded of the Queen's cloth, will float proudly down to Kingston—i.e., to durance vile. Some note it be to all the tribe of Barney Finnegans."

FENIANS IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 17.

A great amount of extravagant prate is heard in Fenian quarters in this city, so diversified in nature, that not even a well-shaped rumour could be deduced. Whatever the fenian plan may be, it is certain that nothing reliable can be believed, from barroom expositions, and that the "rank and file" are to better informed than those outside the organization. That an invasion of Canada is contemplated is a forgone conclusion, and that project is the one that keeps alive the enthusiasm of at least two-thirds of the Fenians. As far as the direct conquest of Ireland goes, the leaders could not keep up the excitement another day.

The report of military preparations in Canada has greatly disheartened the brotherhood, and the enthusiasm is fast melting out.

FENIANISM IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 17.

The Fenian movement is needlessly magnified. The United States troops attached here are under orders to prevent any breach of the neutrality laws. A battery will be placed at short notice at the ferry dock, if a crossing to Windsor is attempted.

Fenians in Liverpool.

A Liverpool correspondent whose previous communications *apropos* of Fenianism proved that he is "up" in the secrets of the "Brotherhood" writing to the Scotsman says:

The Fenians in Liverpool were never more active than at the present time, and that Liverpool is more than ever the real centre of the conspirators. Delegates constantly arrive here, not only from different parts of the kingdom, but from North America; and though drilling is prudently discountenanced, meetings take place constantly, but never twice in the same locality, in order to baffle the police and the informers naturally inseparable from an Irish plot. New recruits are constantly enrolled, and money seems to flow, in very freely, for the local "chiefs" seem to be unusually flush of ready cash. A weekly communication is also kept up with America, not by the post, or even by the means of documents, but by peripatetic ambassadors, who are constantly crossing the Atlantic between New York and Liverpool. As these Fenian envoys dress well, are of average education, and always travel "first-class," they have hitherto eluded the suspicion of the authorities, by practising a degree of reticence almost meritous for an Irishman. The "latest news" from the Fenian head quarters in America is, that General Meagher—the ex political prisoner and United States military officer—is to be the Dictator of the Fenian Republic as at present organized. He is to divide the "Army" into two corps. With one, Canada is to be invaded, and with the other the Emperor Napoleon is to be assisted in placing Maximilian firmly on the throne of Mexico. In return, "Napoleon the Grateful" is to help in the invasion of England, and in founding a Republic in Ireland.—Though this will scarcely be credited out Bedlam we are positively assured that it is the latest phase of the Fenian policy, and as such is devoutly credited by thousands of the "Brethren." At