Huron Signal.

GODERICH, SEPT. 13, 1866.

IS THERE ANOTHER CIVIL WAR BREWING.

There is a very general impression abroad, and it is not confined to unthinking minds, that another great civil war will, ere long, break out in the United States. It is true that, as a certain writer has stated, a general break-up of the great republic has been predicted ever since its formation, but we must not forget it was also predicted, immediately prior to the commencement of the recent terrible struggle, that there would be no such war as that which cost the nation so much blood and treasure. Mr. Lincoln, by at first calling out only 75,000 men showed that such was his opinion; and yet the elements of bitterest hostility were there, inevitably culminating in an awful war. Now, those who contend that no repetition of the great rebellion can take place for many years, base their belief on the alleged utter prostration of the South, and on that alone. No man, we believe, can be prepared to say that the allegation is altogether unfounded, but we are certain no intelligent person can ignore the fact that the Republic is rocked to and fro at this moment by political storms which appear to contain elements which may burst out again at almost any time with terrific violence. The South is furious at the restraints placed upon her by the *purely radical* party of the North, politicians in and out of Congress wrangle savagely—the President is openly denounced as a traitor, and as openly gives the lie to his opponents' assertions,—Fenianism is patted upon the back by the radicals, *for political purposes*—and in short, there is a dim, uneasy feeling running through American society that some fresh disaster must befall the country unless the cause or causes can be removed. Amid this deplorably confused state of affairs, where is the power to quell dangerous passions or mete out single-handed justice? The executive is wielded by a man of great intellectual power and statesman-like sagacity, but the dominant power of the North bars his progress, annuls his vetoes, and heaps upon him a mountain of abuse. Can a nation stagger on under the weight of such an Anomaly? Must the result not be a paralyzed trade, an addition to the already *too heavy* burthens of the people? Is the chimney burnt out—and can a civil war be avoided? And yet American senators, "generals," and orators of every grade, openly encourage an organization which, in conception and purpose, aims at one of the most glaring breaches of international law that has ever been perpetrated, and which cannot be brooked forever by the British people or their rulers.

THE ORIGINAL OIL MAN OF CANADA.

About ten years ago a man named Pratt, who possessed in a remarkable degree the roving disposition, happened to pass through the township of Inniskillen, and seeing the "gum beds," as they were termed, shrewdly guessed that there was something good to be found there.—He accordingly bought 700 acres of land in what is now the centre of the oil district, and after having the "gum" analyzed at Hamilton, left the country. He went to the silver mines of Mexico and amassed a considerable fortune, from thence he struck over into Texas, where, no doubt, he found adventure enough to satisfy even *his* spirit, and on the breaking out of the late war, took up arms on the side of the South and fought the Yankees for four years.

In the meantime nothing was heard of him, and on the discovery of oil at Enniskillen, his estate was administered and reverted back to the Crown. About three weeks ago, however, the rover stepped into a large oil establishment, announced himself as the original old Pratt, and politely requested the *soi disant* proprietors to "clear out." Utterly confounded, these gentlemen handed over $10,000 to quiet the title, and Mr. Pratt set off for Ottawa, where he asked the Com. of Crown Lands by what authority his lands were taken away from him and given to others. The answer was in so far satisfactory that Pratt departed in high glee, and whenthe writer met him on the cars, was on his way to oil springs to give a number of wealthy trespassers, as he considers them, "particular scissors." He expects to realize $200,000 in gold from the transaction, after which he will steer his bark straight for the silver mines of Mexico, introduce valuable machinery, and *make his fortune*. Pratt is a remarkable looking man, who might be readily mistaken for a shrewd, sunken-eyed, hard-faced and eccentric western farmer, and his career is remarkable enough to furnish matter for a "thrilling" sensational novel. As far as we could learn he is alone in the world, "Caring for nobody, no, not he; for nobody cares for him."

DISSATISFACTION.

There is no denying the fact that many of the volunteers who are called to pass a term at the Thorold camp are very much dissatisfied. At this busy season of the year many of the volunteers are threatened with dismissal from their situations if they leave for a week, and, hence, they find it very hard to reconcile a spirit of patriotism with the primary duty they owe to their families. Employers should, under the circumstances, exercise the utmost leniency.

☞ The Rifle adopted by the Canadian Government is the Peabody, and agents are now in the United States with orders to buy all they can get of them.

AN APOLOGIST FOUND.

Mr. James Dickson has found an apologist for his most extraordinary conduct in the person of one "X," a writer in a village contemporary. But such an apology as is set up! Of all the miserable, lame, slip-shod, arguments we have ever seen made use of to prove (in the writer's estimation) that black is white, that before us is the most wretched. In the eyes of "X" Honest James is worthy of being canonized as a saint, so noble and good has he shown himself to be. He is an orator of the first standing—a pure-minded patriot—the exponent of the rights of the poor man—the bane of speculators, and he is traduced now, first, because he differed from Mr. Brown, and second, because he would not give certain offices to a little office-seeking clique in Goderich. Very good, Mr. "X," but you forgot to state that your friend had in his pocket the promise of the best office in the County of Huron, when he turned tail upon his old friends in Parliament and stultified himself to the last degree by giving the lie to every profession he had ever made. You did not mention that this *disinterested* gentleman grasped every office that became vacant; and you did not state, if you happen to know, that he said openly since his return from the House that "he neither knew nor cared whether the seperation of the Counties would take place this year," and that he would not turn over his hand in the matter of appointments yet to be made!—Why should he! *He* has got all he wanted and his constituents may now whistle.

The writer above referred to, says it would require more than the assertion of the *Signal* to prove that Mr. Dickson is not the poor man's friend. Only let our member throw the Registry office to the dogs and come out like a man at the next election, and he will have all the proof that he or his solitary apologist could desire that he is regarded by the honest yeomanry of these Counties as a man who has basely betrayed the trust so foolishly confided to him. The statement of "X" that through Mr. D. the 80,000 souls of Huron and Bruce became a household word throughout the Province, requires qualification, for it is well known to a good many out of the 80,000 that the celebrity of our populous district, was mainly owing to a cruel joke perpetrated by Mr. McGee, in Quebec, on a certain dark night about 12 o'clock.

One of the most astounding things in connection with the conduct of Mr. Dickson, is that here and and there some one rises up to justify him; the main argument being that any other man would do the same under the circumstances. Now this is tantamount to saying that what is called honesty is *oil bosh*, and that the "Man's a man for a' that" of poor Robby Burns is not applicable to Canada. Whenever we hear a man—whether liberal or tory—express such a sentiment, we set him down as one who only lacks the opportunity to be guilty of any low trick which may fill his pockets at the expense of the public.

With regard to Mr. Dickson, we must admit that at one time we looked upon him as an honest man, and we take credit to ourselves that when he showed the cloven foot we did not hesitate—in the face of old friendship, and the opposition of those who thought less seriously of his derilections—to denounce his conduct in strong terms. Subsequent events have confirmed every statement we then made, and all that is left for us now, as far as *he* is concerned, is to regret that a man who might have pursued a long and honorable career, has made a shipwreck of every noble principle for the sake of official emoluments which, he will discover, must be received with many a bitter pang of regret. In conclusion, we will just ask the apologists of Mr. Dickson, *Would the gentleman have been thought of in connection with the Registry of Huron if he had not been a member of Parliament?*

County Court and Quarter-Sessions.

These Courts were opened before His Honor, I. F. Toms, Esq., Deputy Judge, at noon to-day, Tuesday.

The following gentlemen of the Grand Jury were sworn by the Clerk: Alexdr Douglass, foreman, Wm Bell, James Broadfoot, Wm Clark, Thos Cudmore, Jno Forest, Jno Foster, Jesse Gledhill, Andw Kirk, Jas McMichael, Jno. Penhill, Jno Scott, R. Thompson, Geo Willis Jno Christie, Jas Rankin, Geo Laing.

In addressing the Grand Jury, His Honor said the duty again devolved upon him to preside over that Court. Since they last met it had pleased Providence to remove by death Robert Cooper, Esq., who had long acted as Judge of Huron and Bruce. He had only been acquainted with the late Judge for a few years, and could not, therefore, testify to his merits as could be done by many of his brother lawyers who had longer enjoyed his acquaintance, but he could bear testimony to his ability and uniform kindness of heart. No doubt, the onerous duties which compelled him to travel over these large counties to hold Division Courts, had hastened his death. He was happy to say that the calendar before him was a very light one—the cases being very simple ones of larceny and common assault. His Honor explained in a few words the duties of the Jury with regard to such cases, and then stated that the Prison Inspectors had recently reported favorably upon the strength and safety of our gaol, which was now undoubtedly one of the best in the Province. During the last Session of this Court the Fenian excitement was in progress, and he thought that the counties would ever feel proud that their citizen soldiers had turned out so nobly in defence of the country on the first announcement that its shores had been invaded by armed bands. The flocks of men that came pouring intoGoderich with whatever arms they could secure, was a sufficient evidence that if invaded again we should not require the machinery of the draft or have to resort to a system of large bounties. There would, he thought, certainly, be another invasion, but the enemy would find that the people of *Canada* had not degenerated from the courage or loyalty of their fathers. The Grand Gury was then directed to proceed to the discharge of its duties. The Judge's short but pointed address was received with marked attention.

WAWANOSH.

FIRE.—The large frame barn belonging to Mr. Curran on the 4th concession of this township, was burned to the ground on Friday. The barn was filled with grain—one day's threshing having been done, and Mr. Curran loses the fruit of his whole year's labor. Cause of fire attributed to a spark from a pipe.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARTILLERY.—On Saturday last, the Goderich Artillery Co., Capt. Kirk and Lieut. Thomson, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Ross, departed by train to go into camp at Thorold for one week. The company was nearly full, and was cheered on its way by a large assemblage of citizens. The Huron Rifles will probably be sent into camp on Saturday next for a similar term.

THAYER AND NOYES CIRCUS.—This great affair made its entry into Goderich yesterday (Monday) morning. The cavalcade embraced between eighty and ninety-five horses, and the band and general accompaniments were much better than usual. A large crowd was in town on the occasion, from northern ports, Bayfield, and the back country generally—the large tent being filled at each performance by about 1500 people of all ages. Of the leaping, riding, and feats of agility, we heard many, who had been in twice, speak very highly. Mr. Thayer certainly deserves credit for conducting the circus in a business-like manner, and stripping it to a very great extent of the demoralizing associations so frequently found in and about such places.

POTATO ROT.—We are sorry to have to announce that the potato rot has made its appearance in this section, and is doing great damage to the crop, which in some places will be a complete failure. The extreme wetness of the season is assigned, with reason we think, as the cause.

RAIN, RAIN, RAIN. — Not for years have we seen such a wet season. After a fine clear spell, lasting but a few days, constant showers saturate the earth, and, as we write, our streets are literally flooded, the rain descending in a cold, constant, penetrating stream, just as though it were November. Immense damage must be done to late crops, and the sowing of Fall Wheat will be delayed far beyond the usual period.

THE EXETER CHEESE FACTORY.—Mr Richard Manning, of the Exeter Cheese Factory has presented us with a cheese from his establishment, which we think cannot be surpassed in richness of quality in Canada. When a first-class article can be manufactured at home, we think every business man should feel it a duty to patronize it by every means in his power. If the grocers of Goderich wish splendid cheese at a reasonable price we would heartily recommend them to give Mr. Manning a trial.

WROXETER, 5th Sept. 1866.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR,—A most melancholy death occurred in the Township of Morris on Tuesday morning, the 28th ult., at the residence of B. Fralick, Esq., Division Court Clerk. Mr. Nelson Fralick, one of the Goderich Volunteers and son of B. Fralick, Esq., while on a visit to his brother in Wawanosh, being somewhat indisposed, obtained a prescription from Dr. Garner, and coming home got it put up by Mr. Reid of Ainleyville, and commenced taking the medicine on Saturday night, the 25th August. On Sunday evening Drs. Worthington and Small were called in, and notwithstanding their united efforts he died a little before 9 o'clock on Tuesday, a.m., having slept about 43 hours. An inquest was called, Dr. Coleman of Seaforth acting as Coroner. A post mortem examination was ordered, which was performed by Drs. Worthington and Small, and the collected evidence being given to the jury, the following verdict was rendered:—"That Nelson Fralick came to his death by the administration of laudanum, through the culpable neglect of J. H. Garner."—COMM.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.—We are informed that it is the intention of the managers of the London Commercial College to open a branch of that institution in Goderich about the first of next month. Those who avail themselves of it will be enabled to finish up the regular course in the College at London after having gone through the rudiments here, which will be a great convenience.

The Two Guns.

The London *Times* thus compares the two guns, the Prussian needle gun and the English Snider Enfield:—"As compared with Prussian needlegun the efficiency of the English breech loader in nearly four times greater in all that relates to accuracy of aim or rapidity of fire, while as regards the safety and ease with which the breech mechanism is worked, it is beyond any degree of comparison. There are eight distinct movements of the breech required to load and fire the needle-gun—there are only four necessary in Mr Snider's. Seven rounds per minute have been fired from the Prussian gun, and the average is four, while twenty-one rounds per minute have been fired from the English breech-loaders, and the average, it is believed, will be ten." The troops under orders for Canada are armed with this rifle, and 40,000 of the same kind are being prepared for our volunteers.

Venetia Disposed of.

The following important intelligence came over the cable on Monday:

"Vienna, evening, August 31.—The official formalites incident to the regular cession of Venitia to Italy have been completed by Austria. King Victor Emanuel and his people are in full possession, and the Austrians will march from Venice, and evacuate the fortress of Quadrilateral on the 5th day of September."

THE FENIANS AT TROY.

The *Globe* of the 11th says, the contest between Sweeney and Roberts has resulted in the dismissal of the former and the re-election of the latter to the Presidency of the "Irish Republic." It is probable that Roberts tafked of resignation to secure the dismissal of Sweeney, who is generally believed to be, though a brave and rather honest man, not competent to place an army in the field. Gen O'Neil succeeds him for the present; but it seems to be still hoped that Gen. Sheridan will take the command. Since Sheridan is a very able, clear-sighted man, and holds at present a high command in the American service, it is not likely that he will be tempted by the poor prospect of plundering Canada. All the correspondents of American journals at Troy speak of a speecy raid upon Canada as certain; not one that we have seen expresses any doubt on the subject.

☞ The shore end of the old cable of 1865 was successfully landed at Hearts Content, from the Great Eastern on Saturday last. This is considered a still greater achievement than the laying of the second cable.

☞ Mr. Halliday, saddler, of this town, has shown us a small branch from a Lombard plum tree bearing 4½ lbs. of fruit, the branch was only one foot in length. This variety, though late, is admirably adapted for market purposes.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR,—On the fourth of August last a trial came off before me of assault and battery, which I wish to have published if you think it worth the trouble. It is with reluctance that I would expose the acts of a brother J. P.; but by numerous acts of oppression and illegality perpetrated, Peter Ramsay, Esq., J. P. daily is a laughing-stock and a disgrace to the Magistracy of our Counties.

Three girls were picking berries on unenclosed land in McKillop; a Mrs. Frazer came to them, took hold of the basket of one of the girls and threw the berries on the ground, and trampled them with her feet; she then went to another girl, Jennet McPherson, to do the same but Jennet told her she would not let her. Jennet held out one of her hands with the basket, and endeavored to keep her off with the other, but Mrs. Frazer struck her, and both tumbled over a log. While they were on the ground and the berries spilt Mr. Frazer came with a dog & he took hold of Jennet with his left hand by the neck, and beat her with his right hand on the shoulder; the dog took hold of her hair, which was done up in a net, and dragged and pulled her by it. The other two girls seeing this ran off crying and shouting 'murder'. Two men ran to save her life, but Jennet had got up when they got there; some of her clothes torn, and she was in a very excited and bad state. The above being proven before me, I thought it a very aggravated case, and before conviction I wrote to the County Crown Attorney as above; he replied that the wife's case was a common assault, but the husband's an aggravated assault, and I had better put it up for trial. When witnesses found they would be bound to appear and give evidence and perhaps to defray their own expenses, they were unwilling to be bound, so I fined the parties and they paid the fine.

The above case came after the Defendant Frazer had an information before Peter Ramsay, J. P. The girl Jennet that was so badly used and the two men that ran to save her life, were summoned to appear before Mr. Ramsay for assault and trespass and battery. The two girls who saw the quarrel were subpoened as witnesses for the plaintiff, but Mr. Ramsay would not have them sworn, but said he had made a mistake, that he intended to bring them up as trespassers. The girls came twenty-four miles to attend court but Mr. Ramsay would not allow them any pay for attendance. I explained the whole case to Mr. Ramsay; I told him it was a very aggravated case, and the parties had not committed either an assault or trespass; that I had heard the case. He thanked me for letting him know, but afterward fined Janet and the two men that ran to save her life, for both trespass and assault, fine to be paid forthwith or the parties go to gaol. Mr. Ramsay says there is no appeal from this conviction; the fines and costs were all paid. He examined Frazer as a witness in behalf of his own wife, and would not allow Mr. McPherson, the girl's father, to cross examine Frazer or his wife. Said he should not allow any one to examine witnesses before him but a legal man, and refused to swear any witness for the defence. In most cases before Mr. Ramsay the defendant has to pay the costs but no fine, in some cases he makes both plaintiff and defendant pay the costs. Now, dear sir, I have only explained in this letter one case, it would be no trouble to explain twenty or more as bad or worse. I should not have given myself any trouble with Mr. Ramsay and his acts but have let him fall into some other trouble, had he not interposed in a case I had settled, and in which he did the greatest injustice to innocent parties. In conclusion, all I would wish to know does such actions on Mr. Ramsay's part spring from ignorance or a desire for the paltry emoluments arising from the office. Enclosed you will find copies of affidavits in proof of the statements I have made.

Truly yours,
ROBERT HAYS

McKillop, 4th September, 1866.

Last week, sixteen pounds of tobacco three gross of matches, eight pounds of pepper, and three bottles of whiskey, were found under the skirts of three females, by the Custom-house officers of Ogdensburg.

THE FENIANS IN TROY.

A Fight among the Brotherhood.

THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Globe.

TROY, Sept. 8.

The brotherly love which prevailed a short time ago in Fenian circles is rapidly vanishing. The name of "brotherhood" as applied to the organization, is very inappropriate just now, and might be set down as an Irish bull. The delegates here are fighting like the historic felines of the sweet town of Kilkenny, Roberts berates Sweeney, Sweeney pitches into Roberts; some take sides with one, some with the other, and many with neither. The charm is broken, and the happy family is happy no longer, except in a peculiarly Hibernian sense.

A ROW IN THE CAMP.

Yesterday morning the bad feeling exhibited itself more prominently than ever before. There was a regular rumpas in Congress, and that it did not have a Donneybrook fair termination was due entirely to the exertions of a few prominent men. Harmony Hall (a wonderful misnomer just now) is where the Fenians meet. It is a very fine room, situated on the third story of a block in the heart of the city. In order that their debates may not be heard outside, the brotherhood keep the windows and doors carefully closed, and allow no one to enter that portion of the block in which the hall is situated. Yesterday however, those precautions were useless. They were discussing the question of finance, and during the course of the debate, the fact was developed that money had been squandered in the most reckless way, and that a large sum, amounting to many thousand dollars, had entirely disappeared in a most unaccountable manner. This roused the fighting Fenians. They demanded a faithful account of every cent subscribed. The leaders attempted to give such an account, but their statements were lame and unsatisfactory, and only tended to make matters worse than ever. The scene that ensued baffles description. One half attempted to speak at the same time, and the other half tried to stop them. Everyone was on his feet, and everyone was shouting at the top of his voice.—They swore and blasphemed in the most fearful manner, threatened Roberts, Sweeney, and the other leaders with instant punishment, unless the missing funds were accounted for, and created a perfect Babel of confusion.—The noise was so great that it was heard three streets away, and several hundred people congregated in front of the hall, greatly amused at the row, and expecting every moment to see one-half of the delegates throw the other half out of the windows. The guard was called in to quell the disturbance and after a frightful row, a few of the most obstreperous individuals were collared and pulled out of the hall, fairly frothing from the mouth with rage. Some of them were driven into the street where they continued to swear and threaten in the most horrible manner, in the midst of an excited and curious crowd. As soon as something like order had been restored, the meeting adjourned until the afternoon. Throughout the day knots of the brotherhood could be seen here and there on the streets discussing the matter in anything but a brotherly manner. This, with the other causes of trouble that exist, has nearly broken the party in two, and it will require all the generalship of the leaders to bring about peace, unity, and concord. Some one appears to have pocketed a large sum of money, and until a satisfactory account is rendered there will be no peace in Israel.

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

In this question of money all other matters were for a time forgotten. The leaders, however, are cute fellows, and know how to settle the passions of the crowd. They are aware that however much they may quarrel about other matters, they are united upon one, that is, the conquest of Canada. They have only to introduce that topic and all is quiet. This question has formed the subject of debate at several sessions, and the opinion of all is that the blow must be struck at once, and with all the power possible. They feel that delay is dangerous. They cannot much longer tamper with the feelings of the rank and file, who are impatient to be led across the border, and are forcing them to push matters forward. Many of the delegates are Captains, Majors, Colonels and Generals, and I have it from some of themselves that they have companies and regiments ready to turn out in a few hours notice. They are only waiting for the order from headquarters. I am aware that some of the Canadian detectives here have written to our government to the effect that there is no immediate danger. This is all folly. The detectives are writing by way of doing something for the pay they receive. From the position they occupy here they are all known, and I may safely say that their opportunities for gathering facts are not nearly so good as mine. I know that there is danger, and will tell you why. The Fenians see that Canada is every day becoming stronger—that the number of her volunteers is increasing; that they are becoming better drilled and better armed; that England is sending reinforcements into the country, and that every day they lose only adds strength to the foe they have to meet. They know also that their men are growing impatient and are clamouring for an immediate attack. They have long been promised a fight this fall; they look forward to it as a fixed fact; they have been preparing for it all summer, and the leaders know that if they do not keep their promises, the entire organization will go to the wall. In fact the delay would not have been submitted to so long as it has, except that the men have been kept in order by the promise that everything would be arranged at the Congress now in session, and that they would be led on immediately afterward. They have been disappointed so often that the leaders would not only risk the organization, but their own lives, by any further delay. It is a fact that arms and ammunition are gathered not only along the frontier, but in Canada itself. During the last few weeks nearly every train has carried boxes of rifles and cartridges to well known Fenians living in border towns, and they are stored away, ready for immediate service. This is no secret, but is openly acknowledged by the Fenians themselves. And, more important than all, the plan of the campaign has been decided on.—Here is an outline of it. As I have already stated, there are hundreds of Fenians hanging around Canadian cities at the present moment. On a given day or night they will make a rising, certain towns will be fired, and whenever there is an opportunity of doing so with success arms and military stores will be seized. At the same time, feints will be made at Fort Erie or Windsor, and at some place on the upper St Lawrence. As soon as troops are sent off to these points the railroads and telegraphs will be cut. It is calculated that by this means the country will be thrown into a frightful commotion, the troops will be scattered, all means of communication will be cut off, and the people be in a comparatively defenceless condition. Then, and not till then, will the grand attack be made. Two armies will advance into the country—one in Lower and one in Upper Canada. The Lower Canada wing will advance with all possible speed upon Montreal, from which it is calculated all troops will have been sent to meet the raiders on the upper St. Lawrence. The city captured, all public property will be seized, all vessels in the harbor taken possession of, and the Irish flag raised. The Upper Canada army will come in either at Goderich, Sarnia, Windsor, or at some point on the Niagara river, it will depend entirely upon the feint. If it has been made at Windsor, the army will enter at Fort Erie, Goderich, or perhaps Collingwood, or if the feint be made at either of these places the army will enter at some distant point. It will strike at once for Toronto, which, as in the case of Montreal, it is hoped will be left undefended, the troops having been sent away to meet the feint, and being unable to get back on account of the railroad being cut off. With Toronto and Montreal as bases of operation, troops will be sent out, and proclamations will be issued announcing the capture of the Province and declaring it the territory of the Irish Republic. The rights of private property will be respected, and all persons found plundering will be severely punished. All provisions and horses seized will be paid for when Fenian authority is completely established. Having thus gained a foothold in the country they expect swarms of Americans to join them, with whose assistance the troops will be fought in detail and overcome. Canada will then be thoroughly captured, a Fenian provisional government will be established, local rulers appointed, and the people taxed for the support of the new order of things.

This is a brief outline of the plan. How I procured it I must not tell. I can only say that it is reliable. It is positively and certainly the plan decided on, and if it be not carried out then the present intentions of the leaders of the Fenian organization will not be fulfilled. No day has been fixed upon for the rising. The congress will not settle that. It is thought safe to leave it to the leaders, who will in a few days after the adjournment fix a date, and inform the centres of all the Circles in the country, in a secret manner, of course, and by means of a telegraphic cypher.

I give you this without comment. Whether the plan be feasible or wild, I leave others to decide. If there are any fore-running evidences, our police and the government detectives, who profess to discover so much, can make out enough if they exhibit due intelligence and watchfulness. Do not hope that because there is a breach in the organization this plan, or any other, may not be tried. No matter what the means may be the whole body are united upon the capture of our country. They exist but for that, in it the leaders see the sure and only way of settling all differences and of smothering all discord. That discord is now so great that an attack upon Canada is absolutely necessary to the life of the Fenian body. They must fight at once, or they must fail. They cannot hang together another six months unless the long-talked of attempt be made. I am aware that that such predictions have been made before and have turned out incorrect; but this is no mere prediction of an outsider. It is an inevitable fact, acknowledged, nay, even advanced by themselves. They say—"We must fight this Fall or give the matter up forever." These are their own words and the above is their plan. Let our authorities and our people take them for what they are worth. *I know they are true.*

The Fenian Congress at Troy.

A NEW YORK ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Troy, Sept. 5, 1866.

The Fenian Congress was not in session this morning on account of the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report. A large number of delegates, probably fifty, arrived last night and this morning, and the committee were engaged until three o'clock in examining their claims to seats. Several delegates are here from the British Colonies, one coming all the way from Newfoundland, and one from Prince Edward Island. Canada is not represented excepting by three or four persons who have been sent over by that government to endeavor to obtain seats as delegates. While the committee were anxious to receive any delegates from Canada whose antecedents showed a clear record, they are too determined in their intention to guard their secrets well to admit the detectives.

It is estimated that there are fully fifty British spies here. One fellow, evidently well lined with British gold, approached a delegate with a bribe of $10,000 in gold, for a full report of the proceedings, plans and designs of the Congress. His offer was, as a matter of course, indignantly declined, and the fellow left town. The propriety of an other attack upon Canada forms an interesting theme of conversation, and all the delegates seem determined that before the snow falls the Canadian volunteers shall have another opportunity for the foot races or funerals. It is evident from the temper of the men gathered here that another attack will soon be made. I learn that arms are now being smuggled into Canada and buried, for the use of the Fenians there.

Full fifty sharp men are now traveling over the province, in the interest of the order, and proselytising the redcoats, who, it is claimed, are considered "all right." Some regiments are said to be one third Fenian in sentiment, and working seriously for the success of the end Sweeny has in view by furnishing plans of fortifications. Several members of the American circles are in the employ of the Canadian government as detectives, and being *sans reproche* can easily get the ear of the redcoats.

General Logan, of Illinoise, is expected to arrive in town during the session of Congress.

Colonel Roberts' report will be submitted to the Congress to-morrow morning. It is a quite lengthy document, embracing a complete history of the organization both in Ireland and in this country. It demonstrates that neither Stephens nor O'Mahoney were the founders of the organization.

The great strength of the Brotherhood in this country is of a comparatively recent growth. The President gives a detailed account of the reasons which led to the dethronement of O'Mahoney, the breaking up of the Moffat Mansion, and the expulsion and disgrace of Barney Doran Killian & Co.

The President reviewed at length the facts connected with the recent movement on Canada, reciting the whole transaction and leaving the final action relative thereto to the Congress. He recommends that the thanks of Congress be tendered to General O'Neill and his officers and men for their gallantry and heroism on Canadian soil, and that a suitable monument be erected in memory of the soldiers of the Irish republic who lost their lives in defence of Ireland at Fort Erie and Limestone Ridge. The monument is to be suitably inscribed.

Congress is urgent to inquire into the various branches of the organization, and take decisive action relative thereto. The President strongly condemns the action of the American government in putting forth unnecessary, illegal and unjust efforts to crush the Canadian movement. Harmony and good feeling in the deliberations of the Congress is recommended, and the utmost faith in the final triumph of the cause is expressed.

He tenders his resignation and positively declines re-election. He assures Congress that he will not fail to stand shoulder to shoulder beside them in the great work mapped out for the Irish American people. Senators Mcham, Gibbons and O'Sullivan are the only names I have heard mentioned as likely to succeed Roberts.

Some Legacies of the Late War.

The late civil war in this country, at its commencement, attracted from all the larger cities a vast deal of the froth and scum of their abominations. Some of the regiments (and we do not call upon the recollection to cast odium on the United States Government), were made up almost entirely of pickpockets, and the class called "bummers." One Colonel in New York advertised openly that he wanted none in his regiment but such as had graduated in the penitentiary. Such of these recruits as did not succeed in deserting, after their enlistment, had shortly to undergo (or most of them) a hard hospital experience. They were accepted with little regard to their physical fitness. Long dissipation and vile indulgences had enfeebled their constitutions, and the larger proportion fell victims before they had reached the battlefield. There were, however, some who recovered, and secured their discharge in due season; and, we believe, the records of the Police Department show that every one of this latter class came back from the war more thoroughly confirmed in evil and more fit to re enter the criminal circles of the city than before. This is no mere theoretical view, as the experience of the last eighteen months enables us to testify. The arrests for crimes of violence have been unprecedentedly numerous, and the number of daring thefts and robberies committed has become really alarming; and they are rendered still more alarming by the discovery which has been made during the past week, that some of the regular police of the city, and not a few of the detectives, are banded together in a conspiracy with the criminal classes; that in some cases (as in the recent bank robberies) jobs are "put up," as they call it; that, then, heavy rewards are offered for a return of the stolen property; that a portion is returned by "the activity and vigilance of detective so-and-so," and the remainder, including the reward promised, is divided between the robbers and the officers of the law. It is no mere suspicion that fastens these crimes upon policemen and detectives. Several cases are already clearly brought to light, and there are many more awaiting investigation. It may be asked whether we put down this accumulation of violent and other great crimes, and this conspiracy against society, as legacies of the war? To a certain extent we do. The plethora of paper money had created a rage for speculation, lawful and unlawful, which was altogether unknown previous to the war, and which has probably never been equalled in any country under the sun. Five years ago there were not more than a score or two of known gambling "hells" in the whole of New York. To-day there are at least two thousand, where the young, the idle, the vicious disposed are employed night after night in learning the business of plundering honest people. If along with these two thousand schools of crime in full blast, even a small portion of the police or the detective force should be found parties to a conspiracy against the public, what a horrible state of things we should soon arrive at! Our hope is that the Commissioners of Police are now sufficiently alive to the dangers which threaten the community, and that prompt measures will be taken to root out the crimes and the criminals, as far as that is possible in a large city.—[Scot. Am. Journal.

What Prussia has Gained.

By the census of 1864, it appeared that Prussia had a population of 19,304,843. The New York *Tribune* gives the following as the additions she will receive as the result of her recent brilliant campaign:

2. In virtue of the treaty with Austria, the two Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which, in 1864, had a population of 960,996. The people of Northern Schleswig will, however, have a chance to vote on their annexation to Denmark. Thus the number of people annexed to Prussia may be reduced to 800,000.

2. It has been announced that Prussia will annex the whole of the four States, which had, in 1864, the following population: Hanover, 1,923,492; Hesse Cassel, 745,063 Nassau, 468,314; Frankfort, 91,189. Together, these States would add to the Prussian monarchy, 3,228,046 people.

3. Hesse-Darmstadt, by a special treaty with, Prussia, cedes to the latter Power the former Landgravate of Hesse-Humburg, which but recently, in consequence of the death of the last childless Landgrave, had been united with Hess Darmstadt. It has a population of 26,817 inhabitants.

4. Bavaria is let off by victorious Prussia with the cession of the district of Lichtenfels, and the town of Calmbach, both in the circle (kreis) of Upper Franconia. They may represent a population of about 30,000 inhabitants.

Altogether, the territory which Prussia, according to the latest accounts, intended to incorporate with its own dominions, has a population of about 4,050,000.

FALL ASSIZES.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAGARTY.

Goderich.....	Monday....	1st October.
Sarnia.....	Wednesday..	10th "
Sandwitch....	Monday....	15th "
Chatham.....	Monday.....	22nd "
St. Thomas...	Monday.....	29th "
London.....	Thursday....	1st Nov'r.

Letter from our Irish Correspondent.

21st August, 1866.

The recent demand of the French Emperor for a fresh accession of territory, may be reckoned among the most important events of the last German War, and the refusal of Bismark to grant the request, as no less important.—Some time ago the usually reserved Napoleon, intimated that, in the event of change taking place in the boundaries of the nations on the continent, he would also look for a change of frontier, so as to preserve the balance of power. The changes have taken place, Prussia has become the mistress of the Duchies, Italy has obtained Venetia, and Austria, once the ruthless desolator, has been obliged to look for help to insulted Hungary. There is a proposal of peace for Europe once more. But again the political sky is darkened.—Faithful to his promise the Emperor Napoleon demands a change of boundary for France. The question was in every mouth, "Will Bismark grant it." The additional territory asked was not of much intrinsic value, but a great principle was involved. Should Prussia refuse! the reply hung upon the lips unuttered so dreadful would be the consequences a war between the two great nations would entail. At length when the fever of expectation was at its height the reply was given, and here the most wonderful occurrence of all took place. Russia refused the request and France bowed acquiescence! Though some may question the motive of the Emperor in thus resigning his claim, it is evident that the result is most beneficial to the interests of Europe.

One of the first steps taken by the new Government was the renewal of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act in Ireland. Fenianism has thus got another effectual check and will soon die a natural death. The latest event in connection with this treasonable conspiracy was the arrest of a ringleader named Thomas Baines. He formerly fought against Garibaldi in the Pontifical army for which he obtained a medal. He was 'wanted' or the night Constable O'Neil was shot, and shortly afterwards found it convenient to cross to England, a warrent was lately issued for this worthy's arrest and in consequence he now resides in Dublin.

The Cholera has at length reached our shores and a great many deaths have already occured, various remedies have been proposed as different as they are numerous, all professing to be infallible cures. In the meantime the fearful scourge has spared neither age nor sex, persons of all ranks have succumbed to its dreadful ravages. It is to be hoped that the sanitary precautions enforced in those places where the epidemic has broken out will tend to lessen the bill of mortality.

A new industry for Ireland has lately been proposed—the culture of beet root,—the promoters of the scheme say that this crop would prove much more remunerative than flax and instead of impoverishing the land, as the latter crop does would rather tend to strengthen and improve it. Whether the scheme will be adopted by the farmers of Ireland remains to be proved. For my own part I believe that, however anxious the Irish are for reform in other respects, they will "let well enough alone" in this. The flax crop has proved most remunerative of late years and many a poor farmer is aided to pay up his debt, and the arrears of his "rent," so that our generous countrymen will not readily give up old friends, but will stick to the "lint" as long as the "lint" sticks to them. I may here mention, *en passent*, that the average under flax this year is about a thousand acres more than it was last year, and that the crop is a fair average in quality. The pulling is going on briskly at present, and some new samples have already realized as much as seventeen shillings per stone.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Dresden, Sept. 7, p. m.—The Prussian governor of Saxony has prohibited the holding of public meetings throughout the kingdom during the state of siege under which it is situated.

Liverpool, Sept. 7, p. m.—The cotton market is steady and without change in prices. Breadstuffs active and higher. Flour firm. Wheat has advanced 4d. for mixed western quoted at 27s.

London, Sept. 7. p. m.—The money market is unchanged. Consols closed at 89¼ for money.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—The bill to annex Hanover, Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort to Prussia has passed the chamber of deputies. The Prussian constitution is to take effect on the 1st of October, 1867.

Count Bismarck has introduced a bill for the annexation of Schleswig and Holatein to Prussia, with the exception of one district ceded to Oldenburg.

Shocking Occurrence in New Caledonia—A Boat's Crew Eaten by Cannibals.

The Union Company's Cape Royal Mail steamship Norseman, which arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday, the 15th inst., with the Cape Mail, brings news of a frightful tragedy recently perpetrated in New Caledonia in the Pacific, employed as a French convict establishment. His Imperial French Majesty's war steamer Fulton, from New Caledonia, via Bourdon, for Brest, that put into Algoa Bay on June 27, and left on July 6 for Brest, reported that while she had been cruising round New Caldonia a boat was dispatched into one of the rivers out of sight of the ship, for some purpose and not returning, much anxiety was felt respecting it. The steamer then went up the river in search and upon a little island discovered remains, which left no possibility of doubt that the unfortunate seaman had been captured, and then killed and eaten by the natives.

The Fulton then proceeded further inland, and some natives who were taken admitted that the conjectures of the ship's crew were correct; that they had come suddenly upon the boat's crew, taking them to an island, killed them there by spliting their skulls with axes, and had them cooked and eaten them. The officers and crew of the ship, having been highly exasperated at these horrible details, proceeded to take summary vengeance upon the savages, and killed every one they came in contact with, and set fire to their villages. In addition to those who were burned, no less than one hundred and fifty were either shot or bayoneted.

LOOK OUT FOR THIEVES.—Two horses, as will be seen in a notice in another column, have lately disappeared under suspicious circumstances from this vicinity.

HEALTH OF NAPOLEON.—A Paris letter says that the health of Emperor Napoleon is suffering from diabetes, accompanied by attacks of fainting fits, which sometimes last for a considerable time. Such is the certainty with which a catastrophe is expected at St. Cloud, that the officers on guard at the palace, on being suddenly called out to present arms to the Empress of Mexico, exclaimed: "He is dead! He is dead!" fancying that his Majesty was no more. There is now a general anxiety