Huron Signal.

GODERICH, AUGUST 23, 1866.

MR. DICKSON'S CONDUCT.

The Toronto *Globe* has proven in past years, ere Mr. Brown became implicated in Coalition entanglements, and while the Reform party was struggling upwards through numerous difficulties that it could cut deep into what its conductors conceived to be the gangrened mass of corruption prevailing in the country, but we doubt very much, if in its palmiest days it ever came out with anything so severe as the following, which appeared editorially on Friday last. We give the article entire :—

"A SOLITARY TRAITOR.

"The Reformers of Upper Canada commenced their struggle for increased representation in the Parliament of the United Provinces, from which has resulted the formation of the great British American Confederation, nearly fifteen years ago. The struggle has been a long and arduous one, and has demanded from those who took part in it no small sacrifices. Reformers may well look back upon the period with pride. They have been excluded from many advantages which ordinary politicans consider valuable, and which are under ordinary circumstances, the legitimate rewards of public service. Many times were tempting bribes offered for their acceptance; but uniformly they stood firm. There were weak men among them, and poor men—men to whom the emoluments of office were of great importance; but not during all these fifteen years can we recall a single instance where a representative of the Reform party openly played the traitor to his principles. Some men fell out of the ranks weary of well-doing; and others hesitated and doubted where determination would have been wisdom. But until now no man has sold his vote. We recall traitors in the Reform ranks in former days—men who sold themselves to Lord Sydenham and Lord Metcalfe. But we have had none such for many years past. It remained for James Dickson, member for Huron and Bruce, at the close of this great contest, to fall into the trap which so many have escaped. He has offered the only example of a Reform member of Parliament betraying the trust reposed in him by his constituents during our great constitutional struggle. He coveted a paltry Registrarship, which will bring him a few hundreds a year; and, in order to earn it, he placed himself, body and soul, at the disposal of the archtemper. The chosen representative of the honest Reformers of the largest and one of the most intelligent counties of the Western Peninsula, sat in Parliament for a session, voting for Grand Trunk Bills and pecuniary favours to Lower Canada, with Mr. John A. Mcdonald's promise of the Registrarship in his pocket. There are some men who from their mental constitution, are unable to apprehend the baseness of such an act, and who, in committing it, would be unconscious of their infamy. But Mr. James Dickson is not such a man. He knows what is right and what is wrong; and he rejected the one and accepted the other. His conduct presents a close parallel to that of the vilest traitor recorded in the world's history. If his thirty pieces of silver do no bring with them the remorse which befell his prototype, it will only be because he cannot boast of even the weakened conscience of a Judas. He will carry to his grave with him the stigma of having brought reproach upon the party of which he was once an honoured member, and of having sacrificed a fair reputation to enjoy a few years of sensual indulgence."

That is evidently the sudden pouring out of long bottled-up wrath, and yet, while we agree that Mr. Dickson's conduct has been such as to outrage the feelings of every Reformer in these Counties, we cannot but feel that the *Globe* is guilty of *a little* inconsistency in the matter.—When the Goderich and Seaforth Post office affair occurred, we pointed out, as plainly as our knowledge of the English language would permit, that a man who was capable of such an act, could do much worse if he had an opportunity,—that small as it was in the estimate of people who *will not* see beyond the narrowest confines of selfishness, the proceeding established a precedent for wholesale turpitude which was inimical to good government, and which if followed up involved most dangerous principles. For speaking out as we did, we gained the temporary ill-will of some leading reformers, who refused to accept our inductions while they granted the premises and not a single reform journal in the counties, and but few outside, could see in the matter anything alarming. In fact it was hinted that our opposition arose from a desire to obtain something for the editor of the *Signal*, in which our motives were weighed in *other men's scales*. And the *Globe*, instead of coming to the rescue, not only mis-stated the actual facts of the case, but apologised for Mr. Dickson as a man who had worked so hard that he deserved any little casual advantage he could get over and above the paltry pittance (*of six dollars a day*) which he received for his services. Had our contemporary come out boldly at that time, the evil might have been checked, but by its reticence it assisted in lulling the felling which if honestly expressed by reformers generally at the outside, might have penetrated the then thin shield of Mr. James Dickson's sense of right and wrong, which succeeding events have hardened into a cuticle as impenetrable as the shield of Ajax.

There are still people to be found—plenty of them—who say that Mr. Dickson did perfectly right in accepting the Registrarship, if he has done so, and we have not the least doubt they would do the same if opportunity offered. But we put it to every honest man if he could purchase such a gift by departing from every principle upon which he was elected, and by alienating himself from those political friends who believed him to be the very personification of honesty and uprightness. No! No! James Dickson was elected to represent the important interests of these Counties, and he has ignobly betrayed his trust. Out of Parliament he would not have been thought of in connection with high offices. In Parliament he talked loudly against speculators and for the honest poor man. The speculators are now thrown into the shade, and the poor man may go to Jericho if he wishes.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE!"

At the close of the recent session of Parliament the Act to postpone for a limited time the issuing of writs for the next election of members of the Legislative Council was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. From this, which appears in no less authority than the Canada Gazette, we infer that the Assembly men have not deemed it advisable to oppose seriously the measure initiated in the Upper House.

FENIAN RUMORS.

The Hamilton *Times* of the 14th gives the following, which is, we believe, all that is known of Fenian movements, and the preparations to meet them :—

The rumors with regard to Fenian movements and the action of the Canadian military authorities, thicken. Yesterday the Colonel of the "Tenth Royals" and the Major commanding the "Governor General's Body Guard," Toronto, received the following order :

"MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE, Toronto, August 13th, 1866.

"*Volunteer General Order :*

"The Tenth Royals will be ready equipped in all respects to move into camp on Friday next (the place to be hereafter named). The men to take no personal effects beyond knapsacks. Each man to have 50 rounds of ball cartridge in his pouch; also 50 rounds to be taken with the battalion as reserve.

"By order,

"ROBERT H. DENISON,
"Brigade Major."

In addition to the Tenth Royals and Major Denison's Troop of Cavalry, two other infantry battalions and a battery of artillery are to be sent out this week. This order, says the *Leader*, has no reference to the calling out of men for their annual pay. The troops sent out are specially intended as an "army of observation."

The *Globe*, in referring to the same subject, says that the Government intends to place two or three battalions of Volunteer infantry, a corps of cavalry, together with a wing of a regiment of the regular service, and a battery of artillery, on the frontier duty immediately. The force will be stationed on the Niagara frontier, and a portion at least in the vicinity of the town of Welland, under canvas, where the regular eight days's drill will be put in by the volunteers—these to be relieved by other corps as soon as their usual term is completed. The 10th Royals and Governor General's Body Guard, leave Toronto on Friday morning, as part of the corps of observation to be thus formed, to be joined by the 13th from Hamilton, with that portion of the regular force ordered into camp. The recent determination of the Militia authorities to place the whole Volunteer force under canvas has resulted in the movement taking the form it has; but the concentration on the Niagara frontier is no doubt dictated by prudential motives. The Government have been actively in communication with the Commander of the Forces in making these arrangements, and by the time the volunteers move everything will be in readiness for their reception.

An Ottawa correspondent telegraphs that it is the intention of the Government to form a camp of 2,000 men in the Niagara District, representing all orders of the service, composed of regulars and volunteers. It will be kept up by reliefs until next year, each remaining eight days, for which the yearly allowance for drill will be paid. From Montreal we are informed that it is reported that Lord Monck has applied to the Imperial authorities for 40,000 breech-loaders—30,000 for the volunteers, and 10,000 for the regular troops in Canada. 6,000 breech-loaders are stated to be on the way for the use of our militia. There are over 100,000 of the best Enfield rifles in Canada now, and it is intended to have them made breech-loaders. Every preparation is being made for the Fenians, and an immense amount of war stores is distributed throughout the country. The Government have ordered 10,000 canteens for the volunteer force, to be completed in time for the approaching muster. They are being made in Hamilton, and will, with the other requisites now being made, equip the force in a way that will make them much better adapted for active service than at present. A large portion of the order for boots is now ready, and the remainder will be completed within ten days.

On Sunday Quebec was intensely excited by rumors of another Fenian invasion, and the streets were thronged with anxious crowds seeking news concerning it. General Lindsay was applied to for information, and his prompt denial of the truth of the rumor calmed the excitement. Information was also received at Ottawa yesterday from St. Armand, to the effect that no Fenian movement was apparent on the Vermont border. In Kingston on Saturday it was currently reported that the Commandant, Col. Gibbon, had received instructions to keep the military in Garrison, both Regulars and Volunteers, in a state of efficient readiness for duty at any moment. From Ottawa we learn that a regiment of regulars has been ordered from Montreal to Cornwall, and is already on its way thither. In Hamilton the only military news is that Brigade Major Villers has received an order similar to that received in Toronto, and the probability is that the 13th Battalion will be ordered to Clifton or Welland some time this week.

The intelligence with regard to Fenian movements is by no means so definite, their plans, if they have any, being worked out with utmost secrecy.

The Boston *Traveller* states that the Fenians are holding meetings at St Louis again, and perfecting a thorough reorganization. Their proceeding are mainly kept secret, but report says six hundred Irishmen enrolled their names on Saturday night, and the same number Monday night. The wildest rumors come from Buffalo, one of the Toronto journals giving currency to the report that 10,000 Fenians are at present in that city and drilling every night. Private rumors still wilder in their character are in circulation, but the Buffalo journals are remarkably reticent, not a word appearing in them on the subject. In some of our cities and towns the appearance of suspicious-looking strangers is being noted.—The attention of the Cornwall *Advertiser* has been called to the number of suspicious looking strangers from the American side, moping about Cornwall for the past week or two. They are persons without any apparent business, and totally unknown to the inhabitants, and when questioned, their answers are unsatisfactory and equivocating. The *Leader* of this morning says that of late a large number of Fenians have been arriving in Toronto, in the same quiet manner they did previous to the murderous affray at Ridgeway on the 2nd June. Since Thursday last there has been an unusual importation of them, and although they are scattered in different portions of the city, a large number of them are to be found in the vicinity of the rolling mills, and other parts of the eastern end of the city.

We give these various rumors and reports, not that we think them all entitled to credence, but as showing the uneasiness that possesses the public mind. It will be remembered that exaggerated stories of a similar nature preceded the last raid, and it would therefore be folly to treat them now, unreliable though many of them must be, as unworthy of notice. Some basis of truth to them there must be, sufficient truth to render it the duty of all to be prepared for what is threatened.

THE HOLIDAY.

In consequence of there becoming no answer from the Railway authorities to the request of the com. appointed at the public meeting relative to an excursion until Thursday, it was resolved to forego the trip to Guelph, and allow the citizens to amuse themselves in any other way they pleased. Accordingly parties picniced at Benmiller and elsewhere, others availed themselves of cheap excursions given by the 'Spray.' Then, again the lovers of sport went out either on 'their own hook,' or in connection with a shooting match in search of game.—The last was quite an affair, twenty-two young men ranged themselves under two leaders,—Messrs. Dixie Watson and C. Robinson, and scoured the country for miles around in search of game. We are happy to say it was not one of those murderous affairs in which birds useful as destroyers of insects are shot down, the object being to make such destructive rascals as red and black squirrels count highest on the score. The amount of game brought in at night was a sight to behold. Besides bags full of black squirrels—which are not bad eating to those in whom the hunter's instinct is well developed—there was any quantity of small fry. The points made by Capt. Robinson's party were 4,470, while Capt. Watson's men scored up 5,450 thus throwing the onus of the supper upon the former. The Supper was got up in the evening in splendid style by Mr. Thompson, and was enjoyed by the hunters as though they had been tramping through the bush all day.

Taken altogether the holiday was a complete success and contributed largely to the pleasure of our townsfolk.

NEW HOTEL MEETING.

A public meetiug was held in the Town Hall on Monday evening, 20th inst. In pursuance of a notice published in this paper, for the purpose of building a New Hotel for the accommodation of Summer Visitors, J. B. Gordon, Esq., was called to the chair, H. Horton, Esq., was appointed Secretary, when it was

Moved by G Rumball, seconded by Mr. Richardson, That a committee be appointed to take up subscriptions for stock, to consist of Messrs. Rumball, Widder, Gerden, Savage, Ross, Crabb and S. H. Detlor.

Moved and seconded that this meeting adjourn, and that the committee meet at J. B. Gordon's office to morrow afternoon at 4 P. M.

OUR SALT WELL was tested for several hours on Saturday last in presence of several American gentlemen, the strength of the brine being fully up to 100 per cent. The buildings for the development of this wealth are going on favorably under the management of Mr. Platt.

EXCURSION FROM DETROIT, —. On Saturday last about 2.50 p. m. about 80 excursionists arrived in Goderich by the steamer Keweenaw, of the Lake Superior Line. While the party were enjoying themselves up-town a number of the Goderich folk availed themselves of an excursion trip to Bayfield, and after their return, the boat started on her return trip to Detroit.

THE MIDGE.—An inspection of several of the spring wheat fields of this vicinity has convinced us that a great amount of damage has been done by the midge. Acres of this grain are not worth cutting, but we sincerely trust the damage has not been general. The immense numbers of grasshoppers, also, have done much injury to the oat crops.

FROM BUFFALO.

The *Globes* telegram of the 20th has the following:—"BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 18. The 10th Battalion and part of the Grey Battery expect to move to Fort Erie on Monday. There are lots of Fenian ammunition in this city, six railway car-loads having come in about three weeks ago. No Fenian outsiders have arrived here yet."

STANDING CAMP ON THE FRONTIER.—It is the intention of the government to form a camp of 2000 men in the Niagara District, representing all orders of the service, composed of regulars and volunteers. It will be kept up by relief until next year, each remaining eight days, for which the yearly allowance for drill will be paid. A part will be called out in a few days.

LARGE YIELD.—Mr. Abraham Proctor, of lot 7, con 4, Morris, has just threshed 292 bushels of fall wheat taken off a seven acre field.

BURGLARS.—Some thief or thieves entered the store of Mr. Robert Booth on Tuesday night last, by boring out a panel of the door with an augur. The rascal attempted to force open the back door and window, but failing in that course, adopted the bolder plan. Mr. Booth had his money secured and did not miss anything from the store.

FROST.—There was quite a frost last night (15th). Frost at this season is as rare as it is unpleasant.

☞ We see in the list of appointments, that the Goderich Township company has been accepted, and John McDonald to be the Captain.

☞ Four failures have occurred in Montreal, arising from a financial pressure, brought on by the stoppage of discounts, in anticipation of the changes to be made by the Government bank scheme.

☞ President Johnston has liberalized the Fenian officers who were engaged in the late raid at Fort Erie.

From the Niagara Frontier.

THORLD, Aug. 18.—Two companies from Stratford arrived here late last night, and put up their tents at 11 o'clock p. m. To-day a company of the 16th Regiment, from Gaimsby, arrived. There are more than 2,000 in camp here now. ST. CATHARINES, Aug. 18, 1866.—The London volunteer battalion and the Guelph rifle company have passed here *en route* for the front. They are expected to camp at Ridgeway.

A company of rifles from St. Thomas and two from Chatham have also passed here.

The 10th Royals and the "Governor General's Body Guard" passed through here yesterday. By some misunderstanding the Royals had no blankets or tents last night at Thorold, but all was made right to-day.

The Finance Department.

The following is the announcement of Mr. Howland's appointment to the post of Finance Minister, in the Montreal *Gazette*;—"The Hon. Mr. Howland will have temporary charge of the Finance Department, in the place of Hon. Mr. Galt. He will confer with the Hon. Mr. Cartier, especially in matters concerning the patronage of the Department; and he will retain his own Department." Mr. Cartier and the Lower Canadians could not trust an Upper Canadian with the entire charge of the Finances of the Province, and Mr. Cartier puts his finger into the pie. When Mr. Galt, a Lower Canadian, was Finance Minister, it was not thought necessary to employ an Upper Canadian to look after him. It is gratifying to think that we are near the end of these Lower Canadian insults.

☞ There is some assurance of security from immediate attack from the Fenians in the fact that the Radicals, who have so adroitly managed to secure the vote of the Brotherhood, will not permit them to enter Canada until after the fall elections. Ballots are not as destructive as bullets; and for this reason the ragged horde of marauders had better not show their verdant uniforms on Canadian soil within the next four months.

Latest from Buffalo.

Buffalo, Aug. 20, 1866.

There is considerable stir in Fenian circles to-day regarding the pic-nic to-morrow. Large numbers of Fenians have been arriving all day. Twenty-eight cars full arrived this evening. Large quantities of ammunition are understood to have preceded them.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, August 20.—The excitement which has prevailed in the west with regard to rumors of Fenian movements is considered to be wholly groundless. The government is furnished with full information upon the subject, and although no apprehensions are entertained of any serious demonstration at present, measures have been taken, to the entire satisfaction of the military authorities, with the view of meeting any danger that may arise with the utmost promptness. Ten thousand troops can be concentrated at any point on the frontier at a few hour's notice. Arrangements have been made to insure an efficient commissariat and a medical department has also been organized.

OGLE R. GOWAN IN GLASGOW.—Lecture upon Canada and the Fenian raid by Lieut.-Col. Ogle R. Gowan, of the Queen's Royal Borderers, also ex-member of the Canadian Parliament, Dr. John Leech occupied the chair. The Hall was crowded.

The lecturer spoke at considerable length of the benefits of what he called the "free system of Government" which was now pursued in Canada, as compared with the "proscriptive system," which annually gave rise to so much disturbance in Ireland; bore testimony to the ability and willingness of the Canadian people to defend their country from invasion; charging certain members of the American Government with double dealing in connection with the recent raid; and referred to the Fenians as people too insignificant to occupy the attention of sensible men. The Canadian people, he said, had only to watch and be on their guard against those skulking fellows who gave the Fenians their aid in secret, who armed them with their guns, and who clothed them with their military attire. The lecturer was frequently cheered during the delivery of the lecture, and, at its close, received a hearty vote of thanks.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD CITIZENS OF THE FREEDMEN.—Forty years ago, the late Lord Macaulay said, "There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces, and that cure is *freedom!* When a prisoner leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colors, or recognize faces. But the remedy is not to remand him to his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. Many politicans of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition, that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water until he had learned how to swim! If men are to wait for liberty until they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait for ever."

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE LAKE.—It turns out that in addition to Boyce and Barton there was but one more hand (Coulter) drowned from the barges wrecked on Monday last. All the hands on board Jack O'Shea's barge were saved, but had not been heard from when the telegrams were first sent on here. A letter from Dr. Evans of Picton to the High Bailiff states that an inquest was held on the bodies of Boyce and Barton, but in consequence of the negligence shown by the captain of the tug in not going to their assistance, the inquest has been adjourned for further evidence. The letter of Dr. Evans also states that the wrecking occurred off Long Point, and that the barge (No. 23) belonged to Mr. Berry, of Kingston.—*Kingston News.*

By Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The morning papers have the following *via* the Atlantic cable :—

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Emperor Napoleon received the Prussian Ambassador to day at an audience in the Tuileries. The Minister delivered to His Majesty the reply of the King of Prussia to the French note demanding an extension of the frontier of the empire to the Rhine. The State paper declares that the demand is inadmissible, and that Prussia will not accede to it. Napoleon replied that he had made the demand in order to satisfy public opinion in France on the subject of the rectification of the frontier. He deemed it a just demand, but at the same time acknowledged the fairness of the argument used by the Prussian Cabinet in reply of refusal. He said that the relations existing at present between France and Prussia should not be disturbed in any case, and hoped Prussia would not overstep the line.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The officers of the United States squadron were received by the Emperor and Court to day at the Imperial Palace of the Tsarskoe. Twenty of them dined with the Governor at the Pantoffsky Palace. The royal gardens were magnificently illuminated, and the populace who turned out in very large numbers were admitted.

The Russian bands played the American national airs. The American officers visited the Emperor's palace and all the public buildings yesterday.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the late attempt on the life of the Czar Alexander, has terminated. Several accomplices of the would-be regicide made confessions, which show that the object of the conspiracy was to effect a general revolution in the Empire. There exists it appears in Russia two secret societies hostile to the Government, one being named the Association of Orleanization, the other Dell. They had their headquarters in Moscow, and acted in communication with the European revolutionary committee. Several Poles who supplied the assassin, belonged to these societies.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The danger to the duration of peace now existing in Germany is caused not by any political differences on the part of Prussia, but by questions of a territorial nature, more especially those arising from the partitioning and adjustment of the Federal property acquired by the war.

A war between Prussia and France is probable.

HASTINGS, Aug. 16.—The small ship *Red, White and Blue*, which left N. Y. on the 9th July, with two men and a dog on board, passed here to day, bound to London. All well. The names of the men on board are Capt. Wm. Hudson and his mate Fitch. Hastings is a small port in the English channel, about 33 miles from Brighton.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New York, August 1st, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

Strange Murder.

Two men belonging to St Margaret's Bay, named Locke and Geizer, have been arrested by Detective Hutt, charged with the murder of a stranger who put up at the house of a Mr. McKenzie, on the Margaret's Bay road, late last Fall. A young woman, a resident of the McKenzie family, has given the information on which the arrest was founded. It has worked upon the girl's mind to such an extent that she voluntarey disclosed the circumstances attending the murder to Mr. Fraser, a magistrate, who reported to the proper authorities. We are indebted to the Chronicle for the following :—"She stated that one day last Fall a stranger came to Mr McKenzie's and while there some altercation took place between him and Locke, in the presence of Geizer. As the stranger was going out the inner door, and while yet in the porch. Locke seized an axe, and struck the man a severe blow, which split his head completely open. The stranger fell and immediately expired. Soon after, Locke took the corpse to the barn and covered it until the evening, when he and Geizer constructed a box and placed the body thereon, and conveyed it to the woods. They were absent about one hour. The girl moreover says that soon after the murder Locke removed the porch, the floor of which was covered with blood. The magistrate immediately forwarded the deposition to the authorities here, when officers were at once despached in quest of the accused. Locke was arrested at McKenzie's, on the Margaret's Bay road, and Geizer on the Northwest Arm road, and both brought to the city on Tuesday night." Sergt. Hutt of the police force brought the girl to the city on Wednesday evening. The examination of the above accused parties took place yesterday, before Mr Shields, Stipendiary Magistrate. It was not concluded last evening We understand, however, that no person appeared for the Crown. It is not just under such circumstances, that the parties will escape justice. We call upon the representatives of the Crown to interpose. The Stipendiary Magistrate ought not to undertake an investigation of this magnitude in the absence of the Crown officers. We are surprised that an investigation such as this would be attempted before the fullest particulars were obtained. We understand that search will be made for the body of the deceased to-day. —[Halifax Unionist.

The Burden of War.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent gives us an idea how the strain of war is beginning to tell on the people :—

In Prussia the municipal taxes in the kingdom have been nearly doubled, the communities have been legally obliged to supply any quantity of provisions required by the army in a time of war. The outlay is rembursed after the restoration of peace, but in the first instance must be defrayed by the citizens.—Thus, in Berlin, where municipal taxes have been so long levied, at the rate of 6 2 3rds per cent, on the annual rent, 11 1-9th per cent is exacted since the beginning of the war. In Hanover, too, people have abundant opportunity for realizing the unprofitable side of the shooting and stabbing business, as the direct taxes, amounting to 10,560 000f, a year (5. 60c, per head), have been actually doubled, the country being required to maintain the troops garrisoning it.

From Saxony no increase of the public im posts is as yet reported, but as the government are compelled to pay 40,000f, a day to the Prussian general in command, besides establishing hospitals, supplying boots, &c., the ordinary revenue will not be able to bear this additional strain upon it. For the present people do not grumble at these extra levies. Their attention is absorbed by the war, and they hope that all will soon be over and Germany at length consolidated by their common efforts.

Some of the Horrors of War.

Accounts from Bohemia describe as one of the most heartrending sights imaginable the crowds of woman, both of the highest and lowest classes, who having rushed to the scenes of carnage from all parts of North and South Germany, are seen wandering over the battle fields, through lazarets and hospitals, looking for their fathers, husbands, brothers and lovers. The terrible cries that every now and then strike the ear when one of those heartbroken creatures has suddenly discovered her dearest friend among the thousands of the sick, are said to shake even those most hardened against all forms and expressions of human misery. It is chiefly in Turnau, where the thousands of wounded of Sadowa at present are housed and tended by the numerous sisters of mercy and Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, that these scenes mostly occur. Many of the poor ladies have to return to their homes without finding those they sought, and the ordinary means of communication being very much interrupted, they often think themselves luckily if they obtain a small seat on an ammunition waggon, or a vehicle filled with convalescent soldiers rejoining their corps. But they are everywhere treated kindly and courteously.

☞ Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland are to have a combined Industrial Exhibition at Stockholm.

Interesting From Valentia.

(*Correspondence of the London Times, July 24.*

Most of the chief officials connected with the old Atlantic company and the new Anglo American are still waiting at Valentia for the completion of the great work. Mr. Latimer Clark has been here some days. As electric engineer to the company he has to report upon and decide whether or not the cable has been truly laid. It will be given over to him for this purpose about midday on Saturday next, and his strict tests for "conductivity" and insulation will probably occupy some 24 hours. When the cable has passed through this last ordeal, it will be accepted by the company as completely laid; and, as far as scientific skill can tell, the great electrical problem of nearly the last ten years will have been solved.

A continuous stream of applications is flowing day by day on Mr. Glass, offering almost any sums for priority of messages to America when the line is opened. It may save these inquirers a deal of time and money—for their requests always come by telegraph—if we state at once that it has been determined that no message except those of the English and American governments will have any priority at all, save those which arrive after the line has been publicly declared open. Mr. Glass, the managing director of the company, now seldom leaves the telegraph house at Foilhummerhun, either night or day. Even during the very short interval of his absence every message and signal is brought to him, no matter at what time of the night.

It is only fair to say at what we hope may be the successful conclusion of this great enterprise, that from first to last the credit of its achievement is almost solely due to him His energy, his organization, and not a little of his capital, have kept the various plans going, and if the atlantic cable is laid this time Mr. Glass may fairly claim the chief honors of its success.

In anticipation of its completion, a great *fete* is preparing here for all the country people between this and even as far as Killarney who may choose to come on the hospitable invitation offered to all around. The Knight of Kerry and Mr Glass are to be the entertainers. Fireworks and illuminations have arrived from Dublin, and everything seems to promise a grand gala day and night to comemorate the successful laying of the Atlantic cable in 1866.

Gas for Less than Nothing.

There is at present to be seen, at 16 Newton Street, High Holborn, an extraordinary simple little contrivance, by which it is shown that gas light, about the cost of which and the grievances connected with which, so much has lately been said, can be manufactured for positively less than nothing. The discovery of this latest gas manufacturing improvement is Mr. Russell, a gentleman well known in the world of ingenuity as a patentee of several remarkably useful and publicly beneficial inventions. If Mr. Russel's new gas possesses half the advantages he claims for it, and which he certainly seems to prove pretty clearly at his temporary works in Newton Street, it will create a revolution in our present means of producing artificial light, of an expensive character. Visitors to the temporary works at Newton Street, will find that Mr. Russel can prove to them that he is able to extract gas from vegetable substances which, up to the present, have been treated as utterly useless, and which, better still, after producing the gas, becomes matter of cashconvertible value; so that the more of the new gas one manufactures and consumes, the greater advantage it will be to him pecuniarily. If this be so, it only remains for us to come to the happy conclusion, that we can light our houses with gas for less than nothing. Added to this startling agreeable peculiarity, Mr. Russel claims for his "new light," much superiority in a variety of ways, over the gas at present in general use. Among them are its freedom from offensive smell; its cleanliness, in throwing off less carbon in the form of smook or soot; its innocuous qualities, being perfectly free from sulphur; the ease with which it can be adapted for domestic purposes, by the rapidity and absence of complication in the generation of the gas, the only thing necessary to enable a private family to make their own gas without burning more coal than is necessary for their ordinary cooking operations, being one of Mr. Russell's geometrical ranges—not a very expensive article; and its illuminating powers, which, besides being a pure, white pleasant light, is said to be three times greater than the coal gas distributed to the public. The appliances necessary for the manufacture of this wonderfully cheap gas are remarkable for their simplicity and cheapness. The production of the gas by Mr. Russell's process seems to be plain and effectual enough. The only secret with Mr. Russell keeps to himself is the exact nature of the refuse matter, by which he is enabled to produce such brilliant results. This part of the discovery will, of course remain the property of the patentee. At all events, the discovery seems to be an exceedingly important one, and the testing experiments to which the attention of the public is invited are very interesting.—*London Star.*

Sabbath School Association of Canada.

A circular from Mr. Millard, general secretary of this Association, which announces that the next meeting will be held in Montreal on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September next, and a cordial invitation is extended to all ministers and delegates from Sabbath Schools. The Grand Trunk and Steamboat companies will convey persons attending the convention both ways for one fare. Delegates and visitors are requested to give notice of their intended presence at the convention to Mr. F. E. Grafton, bookseller, Montreal, that arrangements may be made for their comfort during the convention. On arriving in Montreal, they will please go to Zion Church, Dr. Wilkes', where the Local Committee will attend in the basement to give them introductions to friends, who will kindly receive and entertain them during their stay.

Unlawful Training.

A bill introduced by the Hon. John A. Macdonald was passed in the latter part of last week "to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms, and to practice military evolutions or exercises; and to authorize Justices of the Peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace." By the first section, all meetings assembled without unlawful authority, for the purpose of training or drilling are prohibited; every person present thereat for the purpose of training others, is liable to imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for two years, or to be punished by fine and imprisonment in the common jail for any less term; and every person attending the same for instruction is liable to fine and imprisonment. The fourth clause provides for the seizure and detention of all arms and other weapons kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace; that upon information upon oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, any Justice of the Peace may issue his warrant to a constable to search for and seize any such weapons or munitions of war in the possession of any person for purposes dangerous to the public peace, and to that end may enter by force, by day or by night into any house or other place for the purpose of seizing the same. By the other clauses ample provision is made for any party seized upon to vindicate himself if his cause is good, and also for the general and rigorous enforcement of the act.

The Interest-Bearing Debentures.

The advertisment for tenders for debentures promised by Mr. Galt, appeared in the *Canada Gazette* of Saturday, and is to the effect that applications will be received up to the 10th prox. by the Receiver-Gen'l department for the purchase of provincial debentures, to be issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500, and $1,000, and bear 7 per cent interest, payable half-yearly, and redeemable on the first of September, 1866, at the same office at par. The application must state the rate and respective denominations required by purchasers. Deposit receipts will be given by the Receiver-General, countersigned by the Minister of Finance, to be held by the purchasers until the debentures are ready for delivery, and the money may be paid into any branch of the bank of Montreal to the credit of the Receiver-General. Interest will be allowed to purchasers from the date of deposit, if the application is accepted.

A Curious Boy.

A Rochester paper tells the following rather large story about a boy in that city: There is a boy of ten years, whose parents reside in the twelfth ward of this city, who has a propensity tor hunting rats, not to destroy them, but to secure their tails as trophies of his prowess in that way. He is very expert, and has brought in as many as three tails a day. When he gets no more than one, he thinks that is not much of a day for rats. He exhibits these appendages of the rat, dripping with blood, with as much delight as an Indian, would display the reeking scalp of his victims. It is strange that this child can be so successful, and yet avoide being bitten by the ferocious little creatures, which appear to have great attachment for their tails. He appears to understand their habits, and manges to allure them into his clutches. He places grain near by in such a position that the rat must come up to get it. The animal no sooner mounts the floor than the boy seizes the tail and severs it from the body with a single stroke of his knife. The bereaved rat retreats to his hiding place squealing with pain and fright, much to the delight of the cause of the mischiet, who patiently waits for the coming of the next rat in turn. A rat without a tail has never yet appeared to this young chap. All such flee to parts unknown. It may be that they are not tolerated in good rat society after losing a member, of which rats are supposed to be proud. Those who are quite familiar with the operations of this rat despoiler say he soon clears the premises where he operates. The tailless rats probably warn their brothers and sisters of the danger, and they flee to other places. So expert has this little fellow become in handling rats, that one rarely escapes his knife it he gets into fall view, and he never yet has been bitten. His propensity and skill in this line may be some day turned into profitable account.

Drunkenness Among Woman.

The round Table publises a startling article upon drunkenness among women. It says the vice is prevalent among fashionable ladies and that some of the most elegant of them will pass summer, not at Saratoga or Newport, as usual, but at an asylum for inebriates. The writer intimates that the vice of fashionable drinking is now more prevalent among the ladies than among the gentlemen of this country; that certain dress-makers make it a point to furnish their customers with drink, while in some stores bottles of wine are also kept on hand for lady shoppers and in others the merchants allow their boys to go to the nearest barroom for liquor when ladies desire it. Whiskey and brandy are the favorite drinks of these ladies, and as some of the saloons they frequent do not have those liquors on the bill of fare, a neat little sign, "If you do not see what you want, ask for it," gives the hint to the initiated. In dressmakers' bills the significant item "small trimmings" often covers up the expense of liquors which the lady has ordered through the modiste who panders to her vitiated taste, while at the watering places a bribe to the waiter procures a secret supply of liquor, which, by the connivance of the landlord, is charged as "extra luncheons." It is asserted that girls of eighteen, daughters of the most respectable New York merchants, have been seen grossly intoxicated in Broadway stages and upon the public streets, and that no superiority of intellect or social position is sufficient to guard a lady against this vice.

A FEAT OF TELEGRAPHING.—When the Queen of England, at the opening of the present session of Parliament, delivered her speech, it was actually transmitted to Paris by telegraph in less time than it could have heard there, had the Parisians been able to listen to it. Sound moves through the air at the rate of about 1,100 feet a second, and, consequently, it would have taken 20 minutes to go from London to Paris. If the Queen had said, "My Lords" in London at 2 o'clock, the sharp-eared Parisians would have heard it at 20 minutes past 2. But, as it was, the entire speech was telegraphed to Paris in ten minutes after its delivery had begun—that is, the end of it had reached Paris before the people there could possibly have heard the beginning.

A BIG CHEESE.—A correspondent sends us a description of a cheese—the largest he says, ever made in this or any country—made by Messrs Henry & Harris, Esqs., proprietors of the Ingersoll cheese factory. It measures six feet eight inches in breadth, and three feet in its thickness; the milk used in its manufacture weighed 35 tons, and was furnished by 800 cows; the weight of the cheese itself is three and a half tons. For the sole use of this king of cheeses a house has been built, sixteen feet by eighteen, very substantial, and so constructed that the cheese can be turned over in three and a half minutes.—Every precaution is taken to guard against an attack of the Fenians (flies). When the cheese is dry it will be put into a new dress which is being prepared for it—a galvanized gauze apparel. From its present appearance it is thought that it will not require "hoops" to preserve its form. Though more than a month old its shape is perfect. It is proposed to take it to Toronto next month for the Provincial Exhibition.—[Globe.

☞ The American flag has received a gross insult from the Prussians. A man named Charles Berger was seized on the American ship *Baltic* by the officers of a Prussian man-of-war, and violently dragged on board the Prussian ship. The captain of the *Baltic* protested, but, being unarmed, was forced to submit. Austria, too, has been guilty of seizing an American citizen, an ex-mayor, and compelling him to serve in the army. One of the newspapers insists that a message be at once sent to the Prussian Government demanding the instant relief of Berger, an ample apology for the outrage, and a guarantee against the repetition of such an insult.—If there is any denial, the *Herald* calls loudly for an immediate punishment of the act by arms. It scorns a contest with weak, fallen Austria, but Prussia must be taught, even in the full flush of her triumph, that American rights cannot be trampled upon with impunity.—The settlement of the question will be watched with interest.

A MAN'S HEAD CUT OFF BY THE CARS.—A shocking death happened on a siding of the Grand Trunk railway, at Stratford Station, on Wednesday night. A laboring man named John Tobin, it seems whilst in a state of intoxication, laid down with his head across a rail, and went to sleep. About midnight, it being very dark, the night switchman shunted some cars on that siding, and these cars must have passed over the unfortunate man's neck, as at daylight next morning head and body were found completely severed, with the exception of a small piece of skin. By the side of the headless trunk was found a quart bottle with whisky in it. Tobin leaves a wife and family.

☞ We learn that guns are being mounted on the Martello towers along the western front of the city of Quebec, and that they are being well supplied with shot and other munitions of war. The Imperial authorities are fully alive to the necessity of defensive preparations, and are acting accordingly.

☞ Color Sergeant McCarthy, who was recently convicted by court martial in Dublin for complicity in the Fenian conspiracy, and sentenced to death, has had the capital sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

☞ On the night of Friday the 27th, an enterprising wretch broke into the newspaper office of Mr. Henry Hough of Cobourg, and after some little search discovered several dollars which were locked up in a desk and appropriated them to his own use.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The *Gazette* has the following to-day, which I have reason to believe is correct:—"We have it from reliable authority that, on Friday last, Sweeney and a number of other persons were holding a conversation at St. Albans—Governor Smith of Vermont was present—when Sweeney remarked that if influence could be brought to bear on President Johnson so that the arms and ammunition seized by the U. S. Government should be given up to the Fenian organization, and if no further arrests were made, they would take Canada before cold weather arrived. Sweeney also went on to say, that if they did not succeed with President Johnson, there would be no raid