Huron Signal.

GODERICH, NOV. 23, 1865.

THE FENIAN BONDS.

If a good deal of clean paper has been spoiled by the issue of Fenian bonds in the United States, some good has resulted to somebody. The engravers and printers, if they were not fools enough to accept payment in the currency which they ushered into this world of trouble,—and we can trust Yankee shrewdness for that—would realise something handsome for their labor. No one else is likely to be pecuniarly benefitted by the issue. The Fenian Bonds! Why they are as worthless as those stray bits of dirty paper, which, as Dickens says, go about the dismal streets at night in dismal droves, driven by the wind upon mysterious journeys. And, if we are to credit the information conveyed by a contemporary, the American Government has rendered the new flimsies still more worthless, if possible, by stopping the issue and impounding the plates so as to dry up the dirty stream at its fountain head. If it is really true that our neighbors have done this, which is due to their own sense of self-respect, it is a friendly act, and one which we shall be happy to credit them with, especially if it is followed up by placing a few regiments upon the frontier to show the Fenian leaders that they cannot endanger the international relations of two great countries with impunity. We did as much when there was danger of raids upon *their* frontiers, and a return of the compliment now that it is required would be an act as graceful as it would be *just*. Most of the fenian gentleman are American citizens, and we cannot believe that the United States will allow them to commit a gross breach of the national amenities by organizing a regular army of invasion.

TORONTO EXCITED.

The *Leader* says considerable excitement was caused in Toronto on Wednesday when it became known that the authorities had received fresh information with regard to the movements of suspicious individuals in the city. The regular troops were placed at the disposal of the Mayor, the guards were strengthened at the armory, and everything placed in readiness for an emergency. Nothing transpired, however, the evil disposed, if such there were, probably thinking discretion the better part of valor. If disaffected people in Canada know when they are well off they will either leave the country or keep precious quiet. Our people are in no humor to be trifled with by any rascal or set of rascals.

☞ The insurrection in Jamaica has been finally suppressed and the atrocious rascals engaged in it brought to condign punishment. The number of insurgents shot and hung is estimated at 2,000.—Of course wholesale retaliation is not at all times safe, but where such barbarities as the negroes of Jamaica and their fanatical leaders were guilty of have been committed, common justice demands a terrible retribution which is all the more effective because it is swift. The lesson taught will not be lost either upon the people or their rulers.

CLINTON.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

MONDAY, 19th Nov., 1865.

It is pleasing to see the earnestness with which Christians of all denominations in Canada are setting themselves to work to afford accommodation for public worship and the proper payment of ministers. An Englishman, settled for a long time in the "ambitious little City" of Hamilton, was not prepared, on a casual visit to Huron and Bruce, to see the improvements which met the eye or the thankful congratulations about good crops and better times which meet the ear on all sides in this neighborhood. It is a well known maxim that you may know the most thrifty settler when you see him building a good barn and farming his land well before he replaces the old log house with a brick one, for which, in too many cases, where the house has been thought of more than the Farm, the lender of the money to build the mansion becomes the chief gainer. And so I see in Goderich, (comparing religious to secular matters), your people have put up with their wretched-looking old church rather than cramp the energies of their venerable pastor, for whom they have built a handsome Rectory and whom they pay regularly and well; while in Dungannon and some other places they have built churches and left the parsons unpaid. Like the good backwoods husbandman they should see to the safety of the crops of good sermons, and remember that he who ministers at the Altar should live of the sacrifice. And they have done this in Clinton and in the surrounding neighborhood. To squeeze into the dense throng of worshippers on Sunday last, at the dedication of the new Church which now "points its tapering spire to Heaven," rising high above all the buildings of this neat village; to do this was a matter of course for a traveller from a distance whose only other resource would have been to "take mine ease in mine inn." There was a remarkably good choir, and a large array of clergymen, including the venerable Bishop, and a swarm of hearers and a very large collection of money, there being some three hundred dollars required to pay a balance for the buildings and the improvement of the grounds where so many of the "forefathers of the hamlet sleep." In the course of the three services I really believe the money was contributed, and if so, you will soon find His Lordship fulfil the promise made in his sermon, to consecrate the building according to the "due and ancient forms of our Church," as he emphatically expressed it. But dependence upon forms was especially deprecated, and holiness of life especially enjoined. The necessity for clerical visits and the attendance of clergy when parishioners were at the point of death and the ceremonies on such occasions were also spoken of as not the essential matter to be thought of. It was the conversion which took place some time in life, rendering all so privileged entitled to be called the *saints* named in the text, which spoke of Apostles, &c. being appointed for the edifying of the *saints*.—These, as we understood his Lordship, consist of the clergy and those of the laity who have been thus converted. It was withal a strange and a solemn service. There in the chancel were the numerous clergy, changing their places and taking parts in the service just as they would do at St. Barnabas, while the "dim religious light" came through stained glass windows which would do credit to a New York Trinity, almost, and then a sermon that could have been quite appropriately preached by Mr. Guinness. But there was eloquence and much truth, and among the hearers were many who cared nothing for dogmas, and many who, haply for themselves, could not understand them, and many of the "oldest inhabitants" who were thorough Churchmen long before such nonsense as high C. and low C. were brought out to the great discredit of the Church of England and Ireland, which, properly, is neither high nor low, but simply Christian. The great success of the parish and surrounding parishes appears to be providentially, owing to the untiring *visiting* work as well as the able preaching of the Rev. James Carmichael, the incumbent, who is now well assisted by the Rev. Wm. Johnson. I found, in my travels, and particularly from enquiries in Clinton, that it is one of those comparatively happy places where Sectarianism does not cause differences but all the clergy are agreed, and, I believe, I may congratulate you in Goderich on the same fact, and hope your Schneiders and Elwoods and McKidds and Ures *et hoc genus omne* may long survive these few jottings by the way and do good by their work and perseverance and toleration. I confess I could hardly agree with his Lordship about the Saints, being a sinner myself and being told in the Bible that all are sinners in their very thoughts to their very end, and cannot be urged to adopt a belief in Christianity and the Bible and prayer book in *full*, never having doubted anything about either. If all the Clergy are Saints, I am very glad of it, but there are possibly cases where they have been found to be "men of like passions with ourselves"; and I only hope that many, very many, of the laity will lead lives such as his Lordship told them that they ought to live, and, if it *is* not important to visit the worshippers, neither you nor I may go to our last account "unhouselled, unannelled," with "all our imperfections."

I asked of a wayfaring man the history of the little church, so remarkably good for such a place, and which walking round the village he told me. It seems that Clinton had a shanty built on the present site of the chief hotel, nearly as soon as Goderich was settled. The people flocked into the neighborhood rapidly in 1832 and 1834, and, notwithstanding the high prices of land, the place throve. Some English settlers thought they would get up a church. They had left home for no foreign shore, but for a part of their own land and could honestly seek.

"—— what there they found
"Freedom to worship God."

Mr. Ransford, afterwards Treasurer of the County, granted a place of land for a church to be, as he then thought, for the use of all denominations. He was then a Guinness kind of man, given to sudden conversion doctrines and the like, but has since become a Church man, and made no opposition to the title being now claimed by the Church. It would have been useless, I am told, if he had, for after every search, the worthy Mayor, Mr. Whitehead, freely admitted, that the title was in the church. Having possession, the settlers, about 1835, built a frame church. Gibbings, Vanderburgh, the Coopers, Heywoods, Paghs and a host of other old country "boys," as they then were, built a church, and a Rev. Mr. Lottook and afterwards H.C. Cooper, now the Rector at Etobicoke, near Toronto, preached in it. The congregation fell to pieces on the removal of the Rector, and the church rotted and was replaced by the exertions of the Rances, Reads and others, and well filled. This was another frame building, now used for school purposes.—Then they clubbed together to build a handsome brick church, which was burnt not long ago. Fortunately it was insured. I would strongly advise, by the way, the full insurance of combustible churches. You throw your modicum of bread upon the waters, and having done so, the Cuntonsens found it after many days,—the mechanics having made a mess of the hot air apparatus, for which, as usual, "no one was to blame." with the assistance of the Insurance money, and the money of the crowds that hung on the lips of the preachers, the Office has risen like a Phœnix from its ashes and it gives an air of respectability to the "ambitious little village."

RIFLE MATCH.

GODERICH VS. LONDON.

We are at length in a position to give the score of the Match fired between No. 2 Rifle Co. of London and the Huron Rifles of this town, (each on its own ground,) on Thursday the 9th inst. The weather here was, again, very unfavorable, and the Goderich boys got beaten:

LONDON RIFLES.

	Points.		
	150 y.	200 y.	300 y.
Capt. R. Lewis	20444	23332	24230—38
Lt. M. D. Dawson	34302	22343	33230—37
Sergt. W. Bryce	43232	33133	32333—45
Corp. J. Turner	30404	30340	03200—26
S. Turner	44444	04242	02223—41
D. C. Hannah	42334	02244	03320—36
Ed. Hardee	24424	03344	30300—35
P. McLean	44433	43444	32300—45
Chas. Paul	33034	23323	03332—37
Thos. Richardson	22400	34423	24020—34
Wm. McKay	34443	43332	40222—43
P. McVean	44424	03424	00030—34
Jas. Martin	04340	34302	22024—33
Jno. Smith	34323	33343	30003—37
Chas. Murray	43434	44334	22034—48
Total			567

Average, 37 11-15.

HURON RIFLES.

	Points.		
	150 y.	200 y.	300 y.
Lt. W. T. Hays	22032	33230	23250—30
Ensign Davidson	23334	22314	00233—38
Sergt. Wright	32344	23020	02240—31
Sergt. Graham	33332	00220	00003—21
Bugl'r Hazlehurst	33230	22022	22000—23
Corp. McIntosh	20324	30242	22223—33
S. Seymour	40042	23044	43224—40
G. B. Johnson	22003	32322	00322—26
W. Pennington	22443	33300	02222—32
Jno Mitchell	32233	02204	00220—22
W. Mills	20344	22223	32202—34
Thos. Graham	40243	43220	34022—35
W. G. Smith	23332	02223	00202—26
H. P. O'Connor	33420	24404	43234—40
A. Thomson	24432	24332	02020—33
Total			464

Average, 30 14-15.

☞ Detective O'Leary of Montreal fell down a flight of stairs at Brockville, dislocated his neck and died on the spot.

The Judgeship of Bruce.

The Windsor *Record* says:—"It is reported on reliable authority that the Hon. W. McCrea has been offered the Judgeship of the county of Bruce, and that he will accept it very soon. This will of course lead to a new election for the Western Division, to elect a member for the unexpired term of Mr. McCrea's term, which is seven years.—Already many gentlemen are mentioned as probable candidates; but as we know that some of them have no intention of contesting the Division, we think it better at present to refrain from giving any names. There will no doubt be candidates enough when Mr. McCrea resigns."

With reference to the above the Chatham *Banner* says:

"We understand that the rumor is without any foundation. Even were Mr. McCrea offered the Judgeship of Bruce, it is altogether improbable that he would accept it."

OIL has been struck at London, on what is known as the Hicks farm about a mile out of the city. The veritable stuff flows at the rate of three or four barrels per day. The people are going crazy over the 'strike' as fast as they can conveniently, and the papers are so full of oil matters that they (almost) begin to feel oily to the touch. The formation at London is exactly the same as that in this section! Success to it—we mean the London well.

HORSE STEALING.—A young man named Michael Mack, of Ashfield, who has been hanging about Goderich for the last two or three days, has allowed himself to be tempted to make a sorry attempt at horse-stealing. Yesterday (Monday) morning early he brought into town a valuable horse which he had stolen from the stable of Mr. James Joy of Ashfield, and made preparations for instant flight. He engaged a boy to ride the animal bare back as far as Wilkinson's Corners, where it was stabled; the owner ostensibly engaged in purchasing hogs, tried to trade it off but without success. Meanwhile, scenting Chief Constable Trainer, and his assistant, who were close upon him, the rascal got under cover, and contrived to elude pursuit. The chase was so hot that Mr. Mack had to let the horse go, and the animal will no doubt be recovered, as it was traced into town last night. As Polley's little darkey remarked, "the chap hasn't been cotched" yet, but we hope he will be.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

On Sunday morning next, the Rev. Lachlin Taylor, whose reputation as a popular and eloquent speaker is well established here, will preach in the Wesleyan M. Church, on behalf of the Missionary Society of that body. The Missionary Meeting will be held in same place on the following evening, when addresses will be delivered by Mr. Taylor and others. As the cause of missions is a noble one, and worthy of the attention of a Christian community, we hope to see crowded congregations, and *good subscriptions*. We advise those who intend to be present to omit settling the amount of their subscriptions until they hear Mr. Taylor.

OIL, OIL, OIL!—The oil fever still runs high here. Another well at Dungannon gives a first-class 'show' of the grease, and a great many enthusiastic people think that the *great basin* of precious fluid is to be found there. We sincerely hope the opinion is based upon correct geological data. It does now appear evident that oil in paying quantities is to be found in this section. A large and influential company has been formed for developing the new resource, and the prospect is so good that the stock is being eagerly purchased—some of the bids coming from American capitalists. The Maitland well is progressing finely. Mr. Platt has erected a large derrick, the engine is at work, and already the rock has been pierced to a distance of fifteen feet. We shall report progress from time to time as the work proceeds.

AN OLD RESIDENTER GONE.—An alarm of fire was given yesterday (Thursday) at noon, and on proceeding to the harbor hill it was discovered that an old frame house on the harbor flat was in flames. The firemen had their engine on the ground in a few minutes, but the best that could be done was to save the adjacent warehouses, which were in danger from falling cinders. The building was used in 1831 as a tannery—the first in the county—and subsequently as a custom house, &c. Two poor families occupied the old tenement, and a few minutes served to remove their scanty effects.—Loss.—A lot of good kindling wood and any number of "innocent and helpless" bed-bugs.

THE GREAT LAND SALE.—The sale of lands for taxes commenced on Tuesday last and ended, for the time being, on Wednesday afternoon. It was the best sale we have had for years, farm lots going off 'like hot cakes,' and even village property, in some instances, being bought up eagerly. This is a certain indication that real estate is on the rise, effected no doubt by the generally improved aspect of the times. The unsold lots will be re-offered early in December.

☞ In the official prize list published in the Canada Farmer, the judges in the fruit department append the following note to the premium list:—"The undersigned having performed their duty to the best of their judgment, have much pleasure in drawing your particular notice to a collection of Fruit from the County Huron."

☞ Messrs. J. V. Detlor & Son wish us to add to their adv. that they have just received a large quantity of Cotton Yarn.

☞ See Mr. Moorhouse's adv. of cheap Stationery. We are persuaded that a larger, cheaper or better assortment cannot be found in any retail house in Canada.

BLOSSOMS IN NOVEMBER.—We have been shown a strawberry blossom found this morning by Rev. A. Mackid on the banks of the Maitland. No doubt the tiny stranger was coaxed out by the recent fine weather.

GODERICH TOWNSEIP.

Two boys named Michael Richards and John Campbell, stole 40 lbs. of butter and a jar of preserves from the house of Mr. Thos. Welsh, on Monday the 6th instant. On the following Tuesday, Richards was arrested, and was sent by J. P. Crabb and Torrance for trial at next sessions.—Campbell has sloped.

KIPPEN.

The Fourth annual meeting of the Kippen Reaping Society was held at Kippen on Monday, the 13th day of November, for the purpose of making arrangements, and the election of officers for the ensuing year, amongst those which have been appointed are, Mr. James Anderson, President; Mr. John Copeland, Treasurer; Mr. Hugh Love, jr., Vice President; Mr. Robert McMordie, Secretary.—Subscription lists will also be issued, and it is hoped that all persons interested will subscribe a sum sufficient to encourage the same. Those living at a distance can forward their subscription to Robt McMurdie, Sec'y, Kippen Post office.

HOWICK.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Our Village has been cast into mourning by a dreadful calamity. Yesterday about three o'clock, the residence of Richard Bowyer of this village was noticed to be on fire, and sad to relate when the people gathered to extinguish the fire, it was discovered that Mr. Bowyer's only child, aged one year, was in the midst of the flames, without any possibility of rescuing it, after the house was burned down, the child was found in the cellar a charred mass.—The cause of the fire unknown. Mrs. Bowyer, it appears, left the child with two nephews about three years old, to see her father-in-law, a distance from her house of about 8 or 10 rods. She says that she was only about 20 minutes away.

MR. EDITOR.—It is with sincere pleasure, I have learned, that the teacher of East Street School has received an increase to her small salary, having closely observed her untiring industry in the discharge of her duties. Miss Longworth deserves every praise, her pupils are certainly advancing to the satisfaction of their parents, who are constantly hoping that their children may not be removed from under her kind and judicious management. I am in no way connected with the town or school, but, I must say it would be well for all the female teachers both private and public if they would take a lesson from the gentle, mild, benevolent and kind Miss Longworth, who seems solely bent, not only on the advancement of the pupils in wordly lore, but attends strictly to that all important branch contained in God's Holy word—Christian charity and brotherly love so necessary to their soul's salvation. Yes, Mr. Editor place a few such teachers in your schools, and believe me, that all can meet the scholars without their ears being polluted.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, a Teacher of long and successful experience.

Goderich, Nov. 18th, 1865.

☞ Persons sending in items of local news, which are always welcome, will please remember that it is important to give correct names and dates.

To Correspondents.

A friend and subscriber sends us a long letter intended as a criticism upon the manner in which a certain inquest was conducted by a certain coroner at Wingham. Now, while we are free to admit that certain coroners in certain parts of these counties are guilty of very apocryphal acts, and thereby expose themselves to exposure and censure, we regret that, with regard to this particular act, our cor. has introduced so much that is purely personal as to render it our *duty* to keep it out of the *Signal*. There can be little doubt that the whole affair was extra-judicial and shamefully managed, and if our friend had confined himself to a simple statement of the circumstances, omitting personal inuendos we should have been happy to oblige him. He is too sensible a man, we are sure, to misconstrue our motives in witholding his three page letter.

Literary Notices.

☞ From Mr. Moorhouse we have received the current number of Chambers' Journal, one of the best and most useful magazines issued from the British Press. It is cheaper than the New York *Ledger*, and infinitely better in every respect.

LONDON SOCIETY.—Chewett & Co, Toronto.—This month's number is better in our opinion than some of its predecessors, although *all* are good. The engravings are perfect gems in the new tinted style, the reading matter is spicy and entertaining and the typography faultless. It is a small thing to mention, perhaps, but we very much admire the system of mailing used by Messrs. Chewett & Co., by which the book is sent *flat* and not rolled up so as to destroy its appearance, as is too often the case.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE is to hand from the same house, and is, as usual, replete with good things, 'wise and otherwise.'

GODEY for December is a splendid No. It opens with a very pretty line engraving and the fashion plates are all that could be desired. Besides interesting literary matter the number contains a large number of valuable recipes. The following are the terms for 1866, in American funds:—

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00

A GREAT VESSEL OF OLDEN TIME.—Ptolemy Philopater, who lived some two hundred years before Christ, had a ship with 40 banks of rowers, being 560 English feet in length—190 feet longer than the "Persia," and 120 shorter than the "Great Eastern"; 76 ft. from one side to the other, in height, to gunwales, it was 96 feet, and from the highest part of the stern to the water line it was 100 feet; it had four rudders, each 60 feet long. When it put to sea, it held more than 4000 rowers and 400 supernumeraries, and on the deck were 3000 marines. And, besides all these, there was a large body of men under the decks and a vast quantity of provisions and supplies.

Lord Palmerston's heir is his nephew, the Rev. Henry Sullivan, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

Interesting News from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Royal Mail steamship Persia, Capt. Tott, which left Liverpool about one o'clock a. m., of the 4th and Queenston on the evening of the 5th, arrived here.

London, Nov. 5.—The Danish ministry have resigned. The preliminaries of a treaty of commerce between England and Austria have been concluded. There is no other news of importance to-day. The Pall-Mall Gazette suggests that Ministerial arrangements are deferred in consequence of there being no Speaker to issue writs, while the interregnum would be prejudicial to sitting members should a contest take place. Mr. Gladstone is visiting Scotland. The Daily News says his speech at Glasgow leaves no doubt of the general course ministers will pursue. If supported by the country, he will not be slow to complete the work of reform. Mr. Gladstone has declared himself in favor of an extension of the suffrage, and, in view of this, the Liberal party designated him leader of the Commons. What doubt can remain of the true wishes of the party which selects such a man for its acknowledged leader? The Herald thinks no understanding is arrived at concerning reform. The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:—Notwithstanding the tone of Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn, it is generally understood that the President's Cabinet has no intention of pressing to a quarrel the controversy regarding the Alabama claims. The same authority states that Mr. Adams retires next spring. A special commission has been issued to try Fenians at Dublin with power to adjourn to Cork. The proprietor of the People commenced action against the police for the seizure of that journal. No confirmation has been received in England of the negro insurrection in Jamaica. The Frankfort Senate had repeated the refusal to accede to the demands of Austria and Prussia. The Brazilian mails had reached England. The allies commenced crossing Uruguay to march on Correynto. Mr. Thornton, the British Envoy, had an interview with the Emperor, and declared the desire of England to resume diplomatic relations. The emperor replied friendly.

Breadstuffs.—Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report market firm. Flour quiet but firm, and in some cases about 1s per sack dearer. No barrels in first hands. Wheat in steady demand, and 2 to 3 per cent dearer on the week. Winter red 10s. 2d to 10s. 8d. Indian corn in good request, at 6d advance per 480 lbs. on the week. Mixed American 29s. 9d. to 30s.

Gordon, Bruce & Co's. report—Beef sells only to supply pressing wants, owing to want of choice in fine qualities. Inferior unchanged. Pork, none in stock. Irish and European declining. Bacon lower, and further decline expected. Lard considerably declined, from 2s. to 4s per cwt. Sheep firm as arrivals continue light. Butter, fine qualities in demand, but high prices check consumption. Tallow declined 1s per cwt. North American 49s 6d to 51s. Sugar quiet and without material change. Coffee quiet but steady. Petroleum, steady demand at 2s 9d to 2s 11d.

London Markets.—Baring Bros. report the market for breadstuffs firm, and Wheat had advanced 1s to 2s per quarter. White American, 50s to 52s. Winter red, 48s to 50s. American flour scarce, at 27s to 30s per bbl. Iron firm. Sugar quiet, about 6d cheaper. Coffee firm. Tallow steady. Tea active, and in some cases 1d per pound dearer. Good common congou at 1s 1d. Petroleum, 3s to 3s 1d for refined.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—The action against the Royal Bank of Ireland has been settled It appeared that Mr. Leary, one of the Fenian prisoners, had a sum to his credit in the bank, which the Government alleged was the proceeds of bills remitted from America for treasonable purposes, and with a view to the stopping of such remittances, and preventing the money being so applied, the Crown Solicitor requested the bank not to pay it over without the sanction of the Attorney General. The bank having refused to pay any further cheques, Mr. Leary commenced the action. An application from Mr. Leary to draw part of the sum, for the purpose of his defence, was at once agreed to. Accordingly, after the commencement of the action, Mr. Leary's attorney mentioned that the balance was also required for the defence of the prisoner and that it would be so applied. It was at once permitted to be drawn and so the matter ended. In the action brought against the magistrates and police by the proprietors of the Irish People newspaper, the defence is that nothing was seized in the office of the People except what was necessary to the purposes of the prosecution. The Spanish Government had joined the Constantinople Sanitary Commission. The London Morning Post says that Mr. Gladstone's speech commits him to a hearty approval of the Reform Bill whenever a practicable one shall be produced, and when public opinion and the state of parties shall allow of its being passed; but not one word seems to intimate that any such Bill will be brought forward by the Government in the coming session. The Times says that the discount demand at the Bank on the 3rd inst. was comparatively light. In the stock Exchange advances had been offered at about 6¼ per cent.

FENIANS AND OUR NEUTRALITY LAWS.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood has been published and the bonds of the Irish Republic issued. The Government is now called upon to take judicial notice of a movement which thus publishes its purposes to the world in a manner that leaves no room for doubt. In our judgement an active organization has been formed which cannot work for its object without clearly violating our neutrality laws, and can never hope to attain its end without involving the United States in a war with England. Undoubtedly the progress already made by the Fenian organization will become the subject of diplomatic complaint by Great Britain, and will seriously complicate the present disturbed condition of our Foreign affairs. It is immaterial that Great Britain did not maintain her neutrality in good faith during our war for the Union. If great Britain was at fault let that fault be discussed diplomatically, and if diplomacy leads to no fair results, and the wrong be worth a war, let the United States select its own time and occasion for war, and make war in a deliberate, national, and dignified manner. Let us not submit, however, to be drifted, entrapped, and blundered into a war by our own criminal negligence to enforce the laws which we have enacted to prevent our citizens and all other persons residing in our midst from levying private war on their own account against foreign Government.—Such laws are necessary for the protection not only of those who are disposed to make war, but of the whole people who would be made to fight it out.

We ask, therefore, are the Fenian Brotherhood, and its acts are now developed, a violation of our Neutrality Laws? If so, should it be permitted to go unpunished, or should it be suppressed? The language of the neutrality act is as follows:—

"If any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace; every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than three years."

The simple question of fact is, are the Fenians beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for a military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the United States against Great Britain? The Feuians will contend that so long as no organized fleet and army is formed here and issues armed and equipped from our ports, the law is not violated, and no "military expedition" has been "carried on from the United States" though money, arms, supplies and men may all have been shipped separately from our ports to Ireland, there to be organized and consolidated into an army of insurrection and rebellion. We believe this quibble is not only dishonest but ineffectual. In the case of the United States vs. Quincy 6, Peters R, 455—the U.S. Supreme Court held it as not necessary that the vessel should be armed, or in a condition to commit hostilities on leaving the States, and in the case of the United States vs. Razinski 8, Law Rep. 254, the court held that if persons were hired or retained to go abroad with the intent of enlisting in war against a power with which we are at peace, the act violates the above section of our neutrality laws. The question as further simplified by these precedents is reduced to this: Are the Fenian Brotherhood beginning, setting on foot, or preparing the means for an enterprise which shall consist in part of sending money, arms, men, vessels, and other means of war to Ireland with the intent that they shall there be enlisted into or used in an insurrectionary effort to establish an independent Irish government? There is but one possible answer to this question, and that is, that the Fenian Brotherhood is engaged in just that thing—no more and no less. Its constitution states that it consists of Irishmen in the United States who are solemnly pledged to free Ireland from the British yoke, *i.e.*, to get up an Irish insurrection. Its preamble declares its object to be 'to secure the blessings of liberty and peace for the Irish race in Ireland.' Yet 'its headquarters are and shall be within the limits of the United States.' Its oath binds its members to 'labor with earnest zeal for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of England, and for the establishment of a free and independent government on the Irish soil,' and also binds them all to 'implicitly obey the command of their officers,' whatever their character or nature. It is ruled by a President and a Congress. The Congress consists of a House of Representatives, and a Senate of fifteen members, whom they elect, and who are always in session. The President is provided with a cabinet, consisting of a Secretary of State, of War, and of the Treasury. He appoints, with the consent of the Senate, the agent of the Irish Republic, (so-called), thus showing that the Fenian Brotherhood contains within itself, in embryo, the Irish Republic which it aims to erect in Ireland. All its members are taxed not less than ten cents per week, and as much more as they can be made to stand. Suppose their membership to be 20,000, and this amounts to the sum of $104,000 per annum. This is the minimum. Many will give much larger sums. If we interpret this constitution by the light of events, the case is made still plainer. Over fifty of these Fenians, it is currently stated, having already left Chicago for Ireland. Over two hund red Fenians, some of them Irish Americans, have there been arrested, and are now held for trial on the charge of treason. Bonds of the future Irish Republic are openly offered in market, and funds raised on them, and authorised Fenian orators openly declare that the object of all their acts is an Irish insurrection, and that money, arms and men are being fitted out here. In short, the Irish population, or a portion of them, are now waging a private war against England, making America their base of operations. Our courts have decided that it matters not that no organized expedition is being formed within our boundaries, or sails from thence. It is sufficient if men, money and means be sent abroad with the intent to use them there for that purpose.—This we all know is being done. Fenianism boasts of this as its proper work. And yet this is a grave crime; a grave crime, because the petty 20,000 Fenians have no right to carry on a war which the 30,000,000 of non-Fenians must either suppress or engage in.—The American people are not prepared to engage in a war for severing from Ireland Great Britain; therefore it is the duty of our government to suppress this private war of our Irish Americans against the British government. The Federal government is the judge of its own national honor, and upon it devolves the duty of deciding what enemies our Irish American citizens shall, and what they shall not, fight. In advance of its deliberate action, we are opposed to being goaded and manœuvred into a war by the breaches of neutrality in which the Fenian Brotherhood are indulging. With less palpable evidence against the filibustering expeditions of Walker and Lopez,—Presidential proclamations were issued forbidding and warning the people against such ennaring crimes. We think such is called for in regard to the Fenian Brotherhood.

☞ In an address to the Orangemen of Ireland, the Earl of Enniskillen, grand master, declares that the revelations of the past few weeks in connection with Fenianism, have "furnished startling proof of the fundamental importance and value of the orange organization." He takes credit to the Orangemen for having long known that such a plot existed, and says "that many localities will be indebted for their protection and their feeling of security chiefly to the existance of the Orange institution." The Orangemen are further advised to be sober, wise, resolute, and watchful, and to augment their numbers. The document is dated 23rd of October last.

☞ The Newton County Court Judge has a weighty matter to decide. A bank manager down there keeps cocks which "crow in the morn," and awake, not a "priest all shaven and shorn," but a wine merchant, who has brought a County Court action for damages, £5—that being the amount at which he values his and his wife's sleep, together with the pain inflicted on them conjointly, through the baby being waked earlier than is necessary. The judge, Mr Sergent Peters dozed, confessed that he did not know whether, according to the law of the land, a cock can be stopped from crowing if he happens to live near a wine merchant; nor did any of the legal gentlemen who practise in his court.—So the case has been adjourned in order that "the authorities" may be consulted.

☞ The New Haven Register tells the following: "A gentleman, who is still a young man, came here with a few hundred dollars and opened a store 17 by 18 feet, but brought with him what was more valuable—thorough knowledge of his business and of the value of advertising. He now lives in one of the finest houses in this city, owns largely in real estate, and is sound for, we don't know how many thousands, and is still enlarging his business and carrying it on with an energy and success which cannot fail to place him high on the scroll of the income tax list.—True, his advertising expenses for the past year were some $60,000, but no one can visit his establishment without seeing that it pays."

I gave her a rose and gave her a ring, and I asked her to marry me then; but she sent them all back, the insensible thing, and said she's no notion of men. I told her I'd oceans of money and goods, tried to frighten her with a growl; but she answered she wasn't brought up in the woods, to be scared at the screech of an owl. I called her a coquette and everything bad, I slighted her features and form; till at length I succeeded in getting her mad, and she raged like the sea in a storm. And then in a moment I turned and smiled, and called her my angle and dear; she fell in my arms like a wearisome child, and exclaimed, "We will marry this year."

☞ Parson Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, when last heard of, was in the gutter at Knoxville, where he had been kicked by a couple of negro soldiers. He has recently again turned up and complains of having been required to lend his watch and five hundred dollars in greenbacks to three footpads, who offered in security a pistol, which they flourished before his terrified physiognomy.—Nice people in Tennessee.

John Healey, of Wigan, England, has confessed the murder of one James Barton, on the 12th of January, 1863. He says that a dispute arising between himself and Barton, he flung him into a furnace at the Bank house pit near Wigan.

A soldier of the 30th Regiment has been arrested in Montreal, charged with having stolen a silver watch.

The Orangemen of Kingston contemplate the erection of a handsome Orange Hall in that city.

☞ We have received the following letter and *poetry* from a Mr. Oakley of this town, who thinks he has invented a great many things which would be beneficial to the community at large. We leave the sane and intelligent reader to judge of the documents as he may think fit:—

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES, THE WONDERS OF THE AGE.—As the Press now supplies the need of oral philosophy and oratory, so that the latter among the indigent of that class is now reduced to mendicity, and as it is hard to print without a press, or to form types out of nothing, would it be compatible with your common regard for suffering humanity to aid a fellow creature in such difficulties, by publishing a small portion of his production?

First—On Railway Improvements.

Railway travel may now be safe,
On every line, in every place;
And friends will greet each other dear,
For they can safely meet to cheer,
When men adopt the plans devised
By Oakley of Goderich.

Then the collisions dreadful strike,
Will have a shaking fit and fight;
But then, 'tis true, the struggle's o'er,
A laugh, and there will be no more;
When men, &c.

Lightning trains may now be kept
From running off their glassy net,
Or falling down in chasms deep,
In which the dead forever sleep;
When men, &c.

Second—On the Atlantic Telegraph.

Now the Atlantic Cable's sure,
The telegraph can work secure,
Beneath the briny ocean.
When formed in sliding links like tongues
It then will speak in divers songs,
Beneath the ocean's bosom;
When men adopt the plans devised
By Oakley of Goderich.

Upon a hundred ships and tables,
With sharpened teeth is laid the cable,
Then buried beneath the main.
No strain, nor bite, can break the line,
Nor interrupt the flashing sign,
That will speak to man again;
When men, &c.

Mayoralty of Quebec.

The Hon. Joseph Cauchon has been nominated as candidate for the Quebec mayoralty. The present mayor has announced his intention of not running, giving as a reason that he believes "that some gentleman of British origin ought—according to the alternate system—to be elected." Mr. Cauchon is at present the only candidate in the field. Some weeks ago there seemed to be a prevalent feeling that a gentleman of British origin should enjoy a term in the civic chair, and the names of Messrs. A. Joseph and H. S. Scott were mentioned in that connection. No formal steps have, however, as yet been taken to induce either of these gentleman to come forward.

The Dear Babies.

Conventionally, infancy is only another name for innocence. Practically, they are wide as the poles asunder. Mothers, as a matter of course, will dispute this proposition; yet they know in the depths of their affectionate hearts, that it is too true. Produce your philanthropic baby. Show us a sample of the race that will not fight. Do they not all seize us by the hair, and tug thereat, with exulting war whoops, as if they longed to scalp us? Is it not necessary to keep their nails short, in order to avoid scarification? Has any baby ever been known to exhibit the slightest emotion of gratitude? Do they not murder our sleep, compelling parents to rise at the dead hour of night, and walk marches against time until daylight? Is it not a common thing to see them become partially apoplectic with unbridled passion? And then look at their hypocrisy! Do they not indulge in blood-curdling shrieks of seeming agony, and when undressed in consequence of suspicion of pins, do they not kick up their heels and crow at the thoughts of having hoaxed their mothers? It is all very well to say that "Heaven is near us in our infancy," but it is the opinion of observant persons, who have studied babies from a philosphical stand point, that if their capacity for mischief were equal to their ferocity, they would soon exterminate the adults of the human family.

ARRIVAL OF THE REV. MR. WOOLSEY.—The *Christian Guardian* has pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of Mr. Woolsey, after a rather stormy passage in the Peruvian. Mr. Woolsey has been usefully employed attending Missionary Anniversaries and other meetings during his visit in England, under the direction of the Recording Secretaries of the Parent Society, and brings with him a token of love and deep interest which the Missionary Society take in the Hudson's Bay work, a large edition of Hymns and the First Catechism in the Cree language, besides numerous presents from friends in different parts of England, spontaneously given, for the different Missions in the Territory.

A FUGITIVE EDITOR'S WANDERINGS.—The editor of the Memphis Granda-Jackson-Atlanta-Montgomery *Appeal*, who once more prints his paper in Memphis, gives a good natured account of his wanderings to and fro in the South. He says he had great trouble in avoiding our armies, and thinks Gen Spencer is "a gentleman of a very restless temperament." Luckily for the *Appeal*, he adds, the war ended, and the *Appeal*, "being now perfectly iron-clad with paroles, amnesties, and pardons, is on its feet again in robust and vigorous life."

A SENIOR'S LARK.—A couple of young men, in an intoxcated state, were running about the streets one evening lately in Detroit seeking mischief, when one of them, unthinking, no doubt, drew his revolver and fired at random. The ball crossed the street, and, passing over the heads of Mr. Johnson and his clerk, who were about closing the store, struck the wall above them and, glanced off, shivered several bottles, which were on the shelves, to atoms. A policeman passing arrested them.

HOW TO HEAR SERMONS.—Not far from Bedford, the other day, we came in the course of our rambles, on a little village church. There was not much about it to attract the attent on of an ecclesiologist beyond the fact that it had escaped the ravages of modern church restorers, but it was remakable for conta ning an arrangement which we believe to be unique. The pew belonging to the aristo rasic lord of the manor was up in a little gallery entirely partitioned off from the church, with which it communicated only by a large sash window. A little flight of steps outside the church led to the double door of this secluded oratory, which was furnished with