Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

W. T. COX, Editor and Proprietor.] [The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number.

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866. [VOL. XIX.—NO. 32.

Business Directory.

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

G. C. Shannon, M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C.W. 13:40-1y

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

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

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

M. C. Cameron, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C.W

Sinclair & Walker, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office, over the Store of C. V. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

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

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

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

Toms & Moore, ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK. LEWIS C. MOORE. Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

William T. Hays, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C.W.—Office, over C. E. Archibald's Store, Crabb's Block. v15n39

Money to Lend on Real Property

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

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

William Fraser, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, Co. of Bruce. v16n18y1y

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

L. B. Hamlin, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine 11:

Consulate of the United States of America. DARK'S HOTEL. Office hours from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 3 o'clock, p. m.

JAMES SMAILL, ARCHITECT, PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style at the Office of the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. 4sw 15n21y1y

G. M. TRUEMAN LAND AGENT, Market Square, Goderich. Teams CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. 31:10

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

Peter M'Rae, FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERNESS, C. W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y8oax

W. M. SAVAGE, BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money, at current rate of exchange. 12th Dec., 1865. w47-1y81

D. McDougall LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr80

DENTISTRY.

Dr. PHELPS, SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, Goderich, C. W.; Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store January 12th, 1865 sw28-ply

GEORGE FORBES, AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W. G. Forbes, Lot 26, Con 3, Morris. Dingle, P. O. w8 1y*

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

British American Assurance Co. FIRE & MARINE. JOHN ESSON Agent. Bayfield, C. W., April 16, 1865. w12

CANADIAN HOTEL, CLINTON, C.W. S.W. TUDSBURY Proprietor. THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w34tf

GEO. RUMBALL & CO., FORWARDERS, And COMMISSION Merchants, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies. w01] HARBOR QUAY, Goderich, C.W.

TEN 10

EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCE AT GODERICH.

The Highest Price will be Paid, in Cash, FOR ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE DELIVERED AT THE WAREHOUSE OF W. M. SAVAGE.

Goderich, 31st August, 1866.

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

F. JORDAN, (Successor to R. B. Reynolds) Medical Hall, Court-House Square, Goderich, DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST Dealers and Importers of GENUINE DRUGS Chemicals, Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Tooth, and Nail Brushes PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYE STUFFS, HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES GARDEN SEEDS, &C., &C. Orders from Medical men punctually attended to at Lowest Trade Prices. N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Goderich, Jan. 10, 1858. 49

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! ROCK & COAL OILS, Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils. For Sale by F. JORDAN. Goderich, Jan. 17, 1859 50

Malcolm Nicholson, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, ELECTRO PATHIST, &c. TEETH inserted in either Platina, Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber on reasonable terms. Office over the Post Office, West Street, Goderich. w24

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Co. ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000, STERLING.

Fire Department. INSURANCES effected on all classes of risks at moderate rates. Losses promptly paid.

Life Department. In virtue of the guarantee afforded by their large Capital and accumulated profits, this Company can adopt rates lower than are practicable by many other offices.

To Farmers. Special low rates have been made for farm buildings and other isolated risks. The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for Goderich and surrounding country, will be glad to receive proposals for insurance in both branches, and will always be ready to give information to parties wishing to insure. Wm. RICHARDSON, Agent, Bank of Montreal, West St. Goderich, May 1st, 1866. sw70

GODERICH FANNING MILL AND Pump Factory! THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM the inhabitants of the Counties of Huron and Bruce that he is still Manufacturing, and has on hand a number of his SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS. He would particularly draw attention to his Mills, as he will warrant them to free Wheat from oats, cockle, cheat, &c. Pumps made to order and warranted. Factory on Nelson st., between Victoria street and Cambria Road. Also, agent for the sale of Morgan's premium and patent CULTIVATOR, which has never yet failed to give general satisfaction to farmers who have used them. HENRY DODD, Goderich April 22nd, 1864 39

1866 SPRING ARRANGEMENTS. GODERICH, BAYFIELD, AND PORT SARNIA. THE STEAMER BONNIE, JAMES G. PARSONS, MASTER, WILL run as follows until further notice. Leaves Goderich (weather permitting) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at two (2) o'clock, P. M., for Sarnia. RETURNING, leave Sarnia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M., arriving in Goderich at two P. M., calling at Bayfield each way. For freight or passage apply to GEORGE RUMBALL & Co. Goderich. Or to W. B. CLARK, Agent, Sarnia. Goderich, May 15th, 1866. sw74

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO. Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; Accumulated Fund $5,571,728. Britannia Life Assurance Co. of London. THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life Risks at moderate rates of premium. A. M. ROSE, Agent. Goderich July 1 1865. w22

1859] HENRY GRIST, [1866 Departmental, Parliamentary, AND PATENT AGENT, OTTAWA. Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and take charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., for parties residing elsewhere. REFERENCES: Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands. R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton. Messrs. R Lewis & Son, Toronto. W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe. Hon. J. Carling, London. R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co

MONEY TO LEND AT EIGHT PER CENT IN SUMS OF One Hundred Dollars and upwards. Apply to TOMS & MOORE, Solicitors CRABB'S NEW BLOCK Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1864. w33

GODERICH WAGON & CARRIAGE Manufactory. THE Subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce that he has on hand and will make to order Carriages, Wagons, Harrows, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit. On hand and for sale cheap, THE Subscriber has also received the Agency of the Celebrated BALL'S OHIO, COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, MANUFACTURED BY SAWYER & HAMILTON, which has been decided to be the most complete implement of the kind now made. JOHN PASSMORE, Victoria Street, Goderich. April 1st, 1863 w49 6m

EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN the TOWN of GODERICH Thursday, September 20th, 1866.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—PREMIUM LIST.

OUTSIDE DEPARTMENT.

HORSES—Best Brood Mare and Foal $4.00, 2nd do 3.00, 3rd do 2.00; Best two year old Filly 2 00, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; Best yearling Colt (stud or gelding) 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best yearling Filly 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best Span Draught Horses 4.00, 2nd do 3.00, 3rd do 2.00; Best Span Carriage Horses 4.00, 2nd do 3.00, 3rd do 2.00.

CATTLE—Best Milch Cow which shall have a Calf in 1866 $3.00, 2nd do 2 00, 3rd do 1.50; Best two years old Heifer 2.00, 2nd do 1.50; Best one year old Heifer 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best Yoke three years old Steers 2.00, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; Best yoke two years old Steers 2.00, 2nd do 1.50; Best fatted Ox 3.00, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.00; Best fatted Cow or Heifer 3.00, 2nd do 2 00, 3rd do 1.00; Best Bull Calf, calved in 1866 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best Heifer Calf, calved in 1866 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best yoke working Oxen 4.00, 2nd do 3.00, 3rd do 2 00.

SHEEP—Best aged Ram $2.00, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; Best yearling Ram 2.00, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00; Best Ewes (pen of two) having raised a lamb in 1866 2.00, 2nd do 1,50, 3rd do 1.00; Best Ram Lamb 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best Ewe Lamb 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; Best pair fatted Ewes or Wethers 2.00, 2nd do 1.00.

PIGS—Best Boar, large breed $3.00, 2nd do 2.00; Best Boar, small breed 3.00, 2nd do 2.00; Best Sow, large breed 3.00, 2nd do 2.00; Best Sow, small breed 3.00, 2nd do 2.00. The above sows must have had pigs in 1866, one or more pigs to be shown with Sow.

POULTRY—Best pair Game Fowls 0.75, 2nd do 0.50; Best pair Barn-yard Fowls 0.75, 2nd do 0.50; Best pair large breed 0.75, 2nd do 0.50; Best pair Bantams 0.75, 2nd do 0.50; Best pair Geese 1.00, 2nd do 0.75; Best pair Ducks 1.00, 2nd do 0.75; Best pair Guinea Fowls 0 75, 2nd do 0.50; Best pair Pea Fowls 1.00, 2nd do 0.75; Best pair Turkeys 1.00, 2nd do 0.75.

ROOT CROPS—Best acre of Turnips $3.00, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.50; Best acre of Potatoes 3.00, 2nd do. 2.00, 3rd do 1 50; Best quarter acre Carrots 3.00, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.00; Best quarter acre Mangel Wurzel 3.00, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.00. Parties competing for the above root crop, will be required to pay an entrance fee of fifty cents.

IMPLEMENTS—Best Iron Axletree Lumber wagon $5.00; Best Wooden Axletree Lumber wagon 4.00; Best Iron Plough 3.00, 2nd do 2.00; Best Wooden Plough 2.00, 2nd do 1.00; Best double mould Board Plough 3.00; Best subsoil Plough 3.00; Best one horse Cultivator 2 00, 2nd do 1.00; Best Fanning Mill 3.00, 2nd do 2.00; Best two horse Cultivator 3 00; Best gett three horse Whipple Trees 1 00; Best Dung Fork 1 00; Best Pair Harrows 3.00, 2nd do 2.00; Best Iron Field Roller 4 00; Best Wooden Field Roller 4.00; Best Horse Hay Rake 2.00, 2nd do 1.50; Best Turnip Seed Drill 4.00; Best Turnip Cutter 2.00; Best Farm Gate 2.00; Best Thrashing Machine 5.00; Best Mower and Reaper combined 5.00; Best Proband for relieving choking cattle 1.00; Best set of Horse Shoes 1.00.

INDOOR DEPARTMENT.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS—Best and largest named collection of Apples, not less than 5 of each variety $3 00, 2nd do 2 00, 3rd do 1 00; Best six named varieties of Winter Apples, 5 of each 2 00, 2nd do 1 50; Best six named varieties of Fall Apples, 5 of each 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best and largest named collection of Pears, not less than 5 of each 2 00, 2nd do 1 00; Best three named varieties 1 00, 2nd do 0 50, Best and largest named collection of Plums, not less than six varieties, 12 of each 2 00, 2nd do 1 50, 3rd do 1 00; Best four varieties of Plums named 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Plate of Plums named 0 50; Best named collection of ripe Grapes, 3 clusters of each, grown in open air 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best plate Crabb Apples, yellow 0 75; Best Plate Crabb Apples, red 0 75; Best named and largest collection of Peaches, not less than 4 varieties, 6 of each 2 00, 2nd do 1 50; Best plate of Peaches named 0 50; Best display of fruit, the growth of the exhibitor, distinct from other entries, 3 specimens of each 3 00, 2nd do 2 00; Best show of Apples correctly named by any Nurseryman, either within or without the Province, not less than 20 varieties, 3 of each 5 00, *When articles require to be named, the tickets with the names must be attached to such articles.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS—Best named collection of Dahlias, not less than 9 varieties 2 00, 2nd do 1 50; Best named collection of Dahlias, not less than 6 varieties 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best named collection of Roses (Blooms) 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best collection of Verbenas named, not less than 10 varieties 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best six named varieties Verbenas 1 00, 2nd do 0 50; Best named collection of Phloxes, not less than 4 varieties 1 00, 2nd do 0 50; Best named collection of Gladiolus, not less than 5 varieties 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best and largest collection of annuals (blooms) named 2 00; Best collection of Asters 1 00, 2nd do 0 75, 3rd do 0 50; Best six Green house plants in bloom 2 00, 2nd do 1 50; Best Floral ornament or design 2 00; Best collection of Pansies 1 00, 2nd do 0 50; Best collection of Cockscombs 1 00; Best collection of Balsams 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best collection of Stocks 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best collection of Petunias 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best Bouquet or Cut Flowers, for table 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best Hand Bouquet 0 75, 2nd do 0 50.

GARDEN VEGETABLES—Best collection of Potatoes named, not less than 4 varieties, 1 peck of each 1 50, 2nd do 1 00; Best half bushel Potatoes, of any variety named 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best three Summer Squash named 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best three Winter Squash named 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best four roots White Celery 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best four roots Red Celery 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best four heads Winter Cabbage, named 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best four heads Summer Cabbage 1 00; Best nine blood Beets 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best nine Mangel Wurzels 0 75; 2nd do 0 50; Best nine Swede Turnips 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best nine long Orange carrots 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best nine early Horn 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best nine White Belgian Carrots 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best nine Parsnips 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best Peck Red Onions 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best peck Silver Skin Onions 0 75; Best peck Yellow Onions 0 75; Best twelve ears Corn for Table use 0 75, 2nd do 0 50; Best three Water Melons 1 00; Best three Musk Melons 1 00; Best four head Cauliflower 1 00, 2nd do 0 50; Best Peck Tomatoes red 1 00, 2nd do 0 50; Best and greatest variety of vegetables distinct from other entries, each kind named 3 00, 2nd do 2 00.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Best 5 lbs Fresh Butter $2 00, 2nd do 1 50, 3rd do 1 00; Best 20 lbs Salt Butter 3 00, 2nd do 2 00, 3rd do 1 00; Best 25 lbs Cheese 2 00, 2nd do 1 50, 3rd do 1 00.

MANUFACTURES—Best Home Made Quilt $2 00, 2nd do 1 00; Best ten yards Domestic Cloth 3 00, 2nd do 2 00, 3rd do 1 00; Best ten yards Flannel 2 00, 2nd do 1 50, 3rd do 1 00; Best pair Blankets 3 00, 2nd do 2 00, 3rd do 1. The above Cloth, Flannel and Blankets must be all Wool and home spun, manufactured in 1866. Best set silver mounted Carriage Harness 3 00; Best double sett Farm Harness 3 00; Best Gentleman's Saddle 2 00.

LADIES' WORK—Best Tatting 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Crochet Work 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Embroidery in Muslin 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Embroidery in Silk 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Embroidery in Crape and Chenille 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Worsted Work raised 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Braiding 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Fancy Knitting 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best three pair Woolen Socks 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best three pair Woolen Stockings 100, 2nd do 0 75; Best pair Woolen Mits 0 75, Best pair Woolen Gloves 0 75; Best Shirt, Gentleman's 1 00, 2nd do 75; Best Wax Fruit 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Wax Flowers 1 00, 2nd do 0 75; Best Paper Flowers 1 00 2nd do 0 75;

COLONIAL HOUSE! KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES! Josephine's, Alexander's, Jouvin's, Duchess, Lace backs & Alexandras in white, black and colors. The largest Stock in the Counties. CHAS. E. ARCHIBALD. Goderich, August 22nd, 1866. sw103

Fenianism in New York.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK Aug. 27

The leaders of the Fenian brotherhood, finding the sale of "bonds of the Irish republic" too slow a process of filling their pockets, have recently hit upon a more popular scheme of swindling the poor servant-girls and their fellow countrymen out of their hard earnings. They have set on foot a series of gigantic pic-nics to be held in all the principal northern and western cities throughout the country—the first of which came off at Buffalo a few days ago, at which they realized a considerable sum. Another of these grand pow-wows took place at the Bellevue Gardens, in this city, last Friday afternoon. The weather was all that could be desired, and some fifteen hundred persons of both sexes graced the occasion with their presence—Among the most noticeable was James Stephens C. O. I. R.; he was accompanied by Gen. Gleason, Col. Burke, Col. Kirwin, and several others who have recently been discharged by "the enemy" from the Mountjoy prison in Ireland. The greater part of the afternoon was passed in dancing "rale ould Irish jigs," drinking lager, etc., etc., when about 5 o'clock in the evening Stephens mounted a table on the platform and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Some time ago when the spirit of adventure ran high, he met a very spirited young gentleman who said to him "Mr. Stephens, you need not expect to do anything by appealing to the patriotism of your countrymen; that is not the way to do it." In spite of that advice it was to their patriotism that he appealed. He appealed to the purest and highest spirit of their nature to their love and duty to Ireland. It was for some great purpose it had been put there to make that struggle. In spite of all the failures of the past the cause—as God reigns and justice is eternal—should triumph. (Cheers, and cries of "Bully for you!" "Brave, Stephens.") It was because of the faith he had in himself that he had been able to influence his countrymen. ("That's so.") Not because he had been gifted in any extraordinary degree. He had unbounded faith in the cause, and no honest man could meet him for five minutes and not believe that he was in earnest. (Cheers.) This faith had given him his strength in Ireland. He had faith because he knew the people to have many virtues. Many had said they had all the vices of centuries of slavery and they could not do anything. He contended that suffering is the great strength of a people. Base people might be tried too much, but the virtues of a noble man are sure to shine out the brighter for every trial. Trial had purified and ennobled the Irish people instead of degrading them. Along with their virtues the Irish people also possessed more republican lights and better republican principles than are to be found in any country in Europe. (Hear, hear.) That he spoke deliberately, and with a thorough knowledge of Ireland.—It seemed to him a very remarkable thing that the Irish people had found so little favor among the American people. The Americans owed a great debt to the people of the world, and he believed every American outraged the principles of Washington who did not sympathize with and help any people struggling for republican principles. He believed the American people were making a very serious mistake in this matter, and there had been manifested through the press of this country and by individual Americans a certain amount of sympathy for parties who would go and invade Canada ("We don't want Canada.") Very little had been shown for those who would liberate Ireland on Irish soil. In Europe it will be said that it was merely a question of interest. Americans had everything to gain by the annexation of Canada, and nothing to gain by the freedom of Ireland. This was the mistake of narrow minds. He repeated the assertion that there can be no further effort made for the freedom of Ireland if the present movement be not carried out this year, and if it failed England would again become the most powerful nation in Europe. They were not sure that this country was yet safe, and there were certainly troubles in the future. If another war should take place in this country and England should arm be free, she would not be contented by sending out her Alabamas—she would send out her fleets and armies, and crush their country. On the other hand, with the establishment of an Irish republic, and this country prospering for another half a century, she would certainly crush England. ("Down with her—may she never rise again!" and laughter.) It was the duty of Americans to establish republics all over the world. He then alluded to the recent speeches of Earl Derby, Lord Naas, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the speech of her most gracious Majesty the Queen. (Hisses and groans). They should not hiss the woman although they might hiss the Queen. He concluded by asserting that so help him God fighting should commence this very year.

Cheers were then given for Stephens, after which Col. Burke, formerly of the eighty-eighth regiment New York volunteers, then said that on the termination of the war in this country he left for Ireland with the intention of helping the Fenian organization in that country. He found it quite perfect and ready for action. Parties on this side of the water who made promises did not keep them, and the people of Ireland were unable to fight last winter. On the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act he, with several other officers, was arrested and confined in British prisons. The organization is not dead: it is far stronger to-day than it was months ago, and all they wanted from this side was the necessary aid in the way of funds. There were plenty of soldiers in Ireland ready to fight for Irish independance, and they will fight whether they receive assistance from America or not.—Stephens than rose to say a few words to the ladies, when a storm arose and the assembly hastily sought shelter in the adjoining hotel, where dancing and drinking were indulged in until a late hour. A considerable amount of money was subscribed for "the men in the gap," and thus ended the proceedings of "pic nic No. 2."

General Sweeney, of St. Albans notoriety, has just issued the following warlike circular to the circles of the Fenian brotherhood: "War Department, F. B., New York, Aug. 24.—Centers of circles are requested to forward immediately to those headquarters the name of a competent military man from each circle, for the purpose of appointment to reorganize the military branch of each circle. Care must be taken that none but experienced and tried officers be selected. F. W. Sweeney, Sec. of War, F. B."

On the 4th of September the Fenian Senate will meet in Troy, when the management of financial and military affairs will be investigated; and until this session is over the Canadians may rest easy, for it is positively known here that there will be no filibustering movement toward an invasion until these matters are reported upon. Beyond this there is little stirring in Fenian "circles."

BEAVER.

Poetry.

THE POINT OF IDENTITY.

The point of identity's long been disputed,
And puzzled philosophers laboured in vain
To find out a something which might be computed
The point of identity, certain and plain.

That something which proves a man's personal being,
And serves from the rest to distinguish him so,
That still his own self he may know he is seeing,
Altho' he's so changed he can carce himself know.

Of old it was thought the unbilical region
Was meant for the palace where self holds her tarnyn,
And still it appears there are numberless legions
Who's soul seems to dwell in their stomachs alone.

As man became polished, enlightened and tender,
It rose from the stomach and fix'd in the heart,
Then love was the very best proof each could render,
And each in another's existence took part.

Then Learning rose higher, and raised to its station
Self-consciousness up from the heart to the brain,
Then man was proved something by knowledge and reason,
And he who knew nothing did nothing remain.

But we who live later have made an improvement,
And found out the puzzle that plagued the folks past:
Distinction among us has made a new movement,
And weightily dwells in the pocket at last.

Some notice the ancients had got of the matter,
And in an old adage threw light on the plan;
The adage is true, be it sordid or satine:
'Tis money that makes and identifies man;

The man that possesses importance of pocket,
His tangible excellence every one knows;
Tho' dim as a rush light that burns in the socket,
He shines like a comet wherever he goes.

Thus *Wealth* is the substance of self-demonstration,
It shows who are rotten or sound at the core,
When it alters the man as it alters his station,
And lets out a character hidden before.

For some it proves cunning, who once were thought happy,
And some it proves wretched, who used to be happy,
And some it proves madmen, who seemed of sound mind,

How cheering the symptoms—what pleasure revealing,
The mind that expands as the pokkets extend;
More noble and generous, gentle and feeling,
To riches a pattern, and poverty's friend.

The Confederation of the British North American Provinces.

The whole of the delegates from the Lower Provinces are now here, viz: the Hon Messrs Tilley, Wilmot, Fisher, Chandler, Mitchell and Johnston, from New Brunswick; and the Hon Messrs. Tupper, Archibald, Henry, Richie, McCully and McFarlane, from Nova Scotia.

The delegates that have arrived are at present staying at the Alexander Hotel, Hyde Park Corner. The Hon. Messrs. Tilley and Henry spent a couple of days with Lord Carnarvon at his seat in Oxfordshire; and we understand that the president of the Council the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos—and her grace the Duchess, have extended an invitation to the delegates, to enjoy the hospitalities of their country seat at Stowe, for the remainder of the week, commencing with Tuesday, the 21st instant.

In the meantime, and pending the arrival of the Canadian delegates, it is understood that an arrangement has been come to between the British government and the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick commissioners, on the details of the confederation of British North America, and of the imperial guarantee of the sum required by the Intercolonial Railway. This guarantee has been promised successively by Lord Grey in 1851, by the Duke of Newcastle in his dispatch of the 12th April, 1862; and by Mr. Cardwell in a dispatch of the 17th of June, 1865; but it was made dependent on the assent of the Provinces to the confederation, which Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had until now withheld, and also, on further evidence, that the sum of £3,000,000 originally stipulated sor should suffice for the purpose. All the Provinces have now agreed to the confederation, and it is said to have been conceded that a contingent fourth million shall, if found necessary, be further guaranteed. As we mentioned in our last impression, the primary guarantee is to be given by the Provincial Legislatures in the following proportions:—Five-twelfths by Canada, three and a-half twelfths by New Brunswick, and the same proportion by Nova Scotia.—Certain securities are to be hypothecated in return for the supplementary imperial guarantee, which is calculated to enable the colonies to borrow at about four per cent.—*Canadian News.*

A judge being challenged by a senator, the following dialogue ensued: Senator,—'Did you receive my note, sir?' Judge—'Yes, sir.' 'Well do you intend to fight me?' 'No sir.' 'Then, sir, I consider you a pititul coward.' 'Right, sir; you knew that well, or you never would have challenged me.'

A dwarf said to a giant, 'we have equal rights?' 'Very true, my good fellow,' replied the giant, 'but thou canst not walk in my shoes.' 'Nor thou in mine,' said the dwarf.

☞ To live quietly, one should be blind, deaf and dumb.

Murder in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.

About two o'clock this morning, patrolmen Brondt and Abee found the body of a man, who had evidently been murdered, lying on the sidewalk near the corner of Exchange and Washington streets.

The body was lying in a pool of blood. The bones of the skull were completely crushed in, and the lower jaw bone broken on both sides. There was also a large wound on the scalp, and another on the top of the head. The body is that of a man apparently 50 years of age, about 5½ feet in height; had on coarse gray satinette pantaloons, very high laced calf boots, white cotton shirt, with plaited bosom; linen collar, with a small silk neck-tie; brown ribbed woollen sack-coat, and soft black felt hat. He had in his pocket a card of Neff & Koch, shoe dealers, No. 140 Main street, a small key, and a clean linen collar. He was considerably marked with small pox. Up to the time of this writing, the body has not been identified. It has been removed to Kratt's dead-house, and Coroner Edmunds will hold the inquest. Two men, Barney Collias and William Mahoney, of Lockport, have been arrested, charged with the murder, and the police are on the trial for further developements.

Collins and Mahoney were observed by persons of the Mansion House to pass down the street near the scene of the murder, and when arrested gave conflicting statements of their wanderings. They also threw away a wallet, &c.

NEW BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Morning *Post* states that Napoleon has extended the time for the evacuation of the French troops from Mexico until January.

Liverpool 29th.—An arrival here reports having seen the *Great Eastern* on the 19th.

Southampton, 29th.—The steamer *Herman*, for New York, sailed to day, taking £62,000 sterling in specie.

Liverpool, 29th.—Cotton sales to day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 13¼d.

London, 29th, noon.—The opening price of consols to-day is 89¾ for money. The opening prices of American stocks to-day were, United States' 5 20's, 72¾; Erie, 45¾.

A LUCKY LOCAL.—The local editor of the Hannibal (Mo.) Courier is the wealthiest newspaper man in the West. He sums up his worldly possessions as follows: Mrs. Local (par value) $1,000,000; one five year old Local, $500,000; one seven weeks' old Local, $250.000; cash on hand, 43 cents; due on account, $1; sundries, 12 cents.—Total, $1,750,001:55.

The Atlantic Cable, from the point where it leaves Valentia Island to the spot where it was landed at Heart's Content, is precisely 1866 miles in length. It's a queer coincidence that it should have been perfected this year.

'My dear Amelia,' said a dandy 'I have long wished for this opportunity, but hardly dare speak now, for fear you will reject me; but I love you, say you will be mine! Your smiles would shed, and then he came to a pause; 'your smiles would shed,' and then he paused again. 'Never mind the wood shed,' replied Amelia, 'go on with pretty talk.'

THE STORY OF A BURGLARY.

In October last, I was invited by a friend of mine, whose daughter was about to be married, to go to London to attend the wedding. He had taken a large house in one of the streets leading out of Piccadilly (which I will call Folkestone Street), and was so good as to offer me a room for the marriage-week.

I reached London about a week before the important day; and to those who know anything about weddings, I need not say that this week was a busy one. The presents were numerous, and consisted chiefly of jewelry; the *trousseau*, I was informed, could not be surpassed; but of that I am not qualified, nor is it any part of my purpose, to speak. I am only concerned to state that the presents of jewelry were numerous and valuable. As they were brought in by messenger after messenger from the various jewellers' shops, they were placed for inspection by visitors, with other presents, in the front drawing room, which, I may observe, had four large windowstall looking into the main street.

The marriage was fixed for a Tuesday; and on the Saturday previous, my friend gave a dinner party to relations on both sides, and a good many people were invited to come in the evening to inspect the presents and the *trousseau*. As it was Saturday night, everybody departed shortly after twelve o'clock; and by one o'clock, every light was extinguished. No suspicion of robbery seems to have entered into the head of any one of us, and the jewelry and other valuable presents were left exposed in the front drawing-room all that night. But on the next night, the groom of the chambers did seem to have a little anxiety at having so much valuable property exposed in so open a manner, and he communicated his uneasiness to his mistress. The most costly of the jewels were, in accordance with his suggestion, placed in a large jewel-box, and deposited at bedtime in his mistress's bedroom. So little real anxiety, however, was felt by any one, that a magnificent dressing-case and dressing-bag, both with gold fittings of very great value, were left, with numerous other articles, in one of the back drawing-rooms, without even the key of either being turned in the lock. On that Sunday night, or rather early on the Monday morning, the house was robbed.

It will be well, perhaps, before I proceed further in my narrative, that I should give a general idea of the number and position of the rooms on the three principal floors of the house. On the ground floor there were dining-room, breakfast room, and morning room. On the first floor, there were three drawing rooms; and besides these, there was, built out of the back, and lying beyond the servants' staircase, the bedroom and dressing-room inhabited by my friend and his wife, and in which the jewels had been deposited. On the second floor were four bedrooms and a dressing room, occupied by different members of the family and myself.

I went to bed about eleven o'clock, and must have slept soundly for about four or five hours, when I was awakened by the violent barking of a little dog which I had in the room with me. I looked up, and saw the door of my bedroom open gradually, and a bright light shine through it. I called out at once in a loud voice: "Who's there?" when the door was quickly and quietly shut, without an answer being returned. I never dreamed of thieves, for I had been similarly disturbed the night before; my impression was, that some servant had mistaken the room, the house being strange to all the inmates. I struck a light, and, looking at my watch, found the time to be four o'clock. For a time I listened intently, but soon, finding that all was quiet, I turned on my side, and tried to get to sleep again. This, however, proved to be impossible, and I got no more sleep that night. About five o'clock I heard some noises to the next bedroom to my own, and concluded that my neighbor was stirring; and at half past five, I heard somebody stumble over a box in the passage outside my door. But it still never occurred to me to think of thieves. I imagined still, that, in the hurry of preparation for the wedding, some servant had been compelled to rise earlier than usual, and had stumbled in going down stairs in the dark; but as I could not get to sleep, I determined to get up, and at ten minutes to six o'clock by my watch, I left my room to go to another at the end of the passage. The moment I left my door, I saw a man standing ten yards from me. The fellow, who was about six feet two inches in height, and most powerfully made was listening at the door of a bedroom close to mine, and had his hand on the handle when I first saw him; but the moment he caught sight of me, he made a rush either to collar me or to get by me. I don't know which; and seeing this, I drew back, and allowed him to pass. The next moment, I gave the alarm, and the household was speedily aroused. An attempt at pursuit was made; but the minute or two which had elapsed enabled the burglars to make good their retreat, and they got clear away without molestation.

The next thing to be done was to ascertain the extent of our losses; and a very careful inspection decided this. Everything of silver or gold in the house which they could lay their hands upon, they had carried off, the only such articles as were very portable: plate they never sought to touch, although some was lying about in the different rooms. They had made a clean sweep of the most valuable of the presents left in the drawing rooms; they had wrenched off and carried away all the gold tops from the fittings of the dressing-case and the dressing-bag; they had entered two bedrooms on the second floor, and taken valuable property from each, while the inmates were sleeping; but, most fortunately, they had missed the great prize—the jewels.—to obtain which the burglary had been planned. They had never imagined that the head of the family would sleep in a bedroom beyond the servants' staircase, and so made no attempt to explore in that direction. They must have reasoned that the best bedrooms, in which alone the jewels were likely to be, would be those to the front on the second floor, over the drawing-rooms; and about these they must have hung for hours, in the hope of getting their prize, listening at the doors to the breathing of the sleepers, entering and rifling the rooms of those who slept most heavily, and waiting for an opportunity of safely entering the others. My room, after the barking of my dog, they did not again attempt to approach. But although the jewels were safe, we found, upon inspection, that they had carried