Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JUNE 7, 1866.

200 Fenians Captured.

The Niagara all right.

Chicago greatly Excited—departure of a vessel carrying the Green flag.

LATEST NEWS!!

GODERICH, Monday 9:30, A.M.

The Fenian excitement which has engrossed the attention of the Canadian people for the past few days, began with the announcement that Fenians had passed through Cincinnati and other American cities *en route* for Buffalo. We have heard such a number of these reports that the news created only a moderate degree of interest at the time, and, although we knew of the assembling of several hundreds of the scamps in Buffalo, our faith in the power and inclination of the American Government (to see that the Peace was kept) was such that the news of the crossing on the morning of the first took every one by surprise.

As nearly as we can learn the number of men that crossed was about 2000.—They pretended we believe, to be emigrants, bound for Canada, and were apparently unarmed, excepting pistols and knives, but by some means cases of guns and ammunition from the establishment of Mr. O'Day preceded them from Buffalo. With these stores they immediately armed themselves, and proceeded from Fort Erie for a short distance along the Railway, a portion of the track of which was torn up and the telegraph wires cut.

As announced in our extras, which were issued every few hours, the Canadian authorities went to work at once. The troops were placed under command of Col. Peacock, and such was the spirit displayed by the Volunteers that in a very few hours 7000 men were under arms at various points ready to proceed to the scene of action.

There was no fighting on Friday afternoon, the Fenian's having thrown up earth-works.

Before the Regulars came up on Saturday, the Queen's Own went in to the attack, and having fought galantly until their ammunition ran out were forced to retire. They suffered a loss of several killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners were left in the hands of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Saturday afternoon was such that it was thought the whole gang would be bagged, certain, but about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning about 850 of them slipped off in boats, &c, across the river. A few contrived to get safe on American soil, but 700 in a scow were stopped by the U. S. Revenue Cutter Michigan, and are now prisoners of the United States. An inquiry has been sent to Washington to know what is to be done with them.

Those left in Canada scattered in various directions; but our troops succeeded in taking 200 of them yesterday afternoon, as well as re-capturing the Canadians taken prisoner.

The report yesterday about noon that Windsor had been attacked, created much excitement, but the news a few hours later that the rumor was a false one, and that Gen. Sweeney, as supposed, had been captured, had a most cheering effect.

On Friday information reached us that Goderich might expect to be attacked by Lake during the night. The news, of course, caused much excitement. The three companies of Volunteers were put upon active service at once, the home guard turned out with guns of all kinds, many of which were furnished by Mr. J. C. McIntosh, powder was procured wherever it was to be found, even in the neighboring villages, bullets cast, and everything done that wisdom could suggest. The Mayor had the Town bell rung on Friday night to call the people to arms. After the guns had been served out Mr. Horace Horton was chosen Captain and the men put on patrol. The manner in which the people turned out from the neighboring country was most creditable. They came in numbers from Goderich tp, Colborne, Wawanosh, Lucknow, and if there had been arms for them an army of at least 5000 men from the Co. of Huron alone could have been gathered.

At noon on Friday, Constable Trainer left town to warn the Northern companies to get under arms. The Volunteers answered to the summons with great alacrity in every case, all being eager to go to the front.

On Sunday about 1.30 the Silver Spray came in with two infantry companies under Captains Barker and Daniels, and the Southamption rifles under Capt. Sprout. The boat immediately returned for the Paisley infantry under Capt. Bruce, which arrived in town at 6 30 this morning. All of these companies are full, and comprise a splendid body of men. Their promptness in turning out on this occasion does them infinite credit.

As yet there is no sign of an attack.

On Saturday, by some mistake in placing the lights of the Bonnie, she was taken for an enemy. The Goderich Rifles were on guard at the time, the main body being in the bowling Alley. The guard was at once turned out by the sentry, and the whole company stampeded down the hill and were in position behind the wharf barricades in a little less time than it takes to speak of their spirited conduct. The alarm being unfound, the boys laughed a little and walked quietly back.

We have now about 500 men under arms in town.

On Sunday morning at 4 a. m., a detachment from London arrived by special train with 7000 rounds of rifle ammunition.

Mr. Detlor deserves the greatest praise for the exertions he has put forth during the excitement. Day and night he has been at his post and nothing has been left undone that he could attend to. The members of the Corporation and other leading citizens have wrought hard.

Major Ross, upon whom a great responsibility rests, has labored with untiring zeal, and has been backed up ably by his officers.

The unity of feeling in town is perfect. Business is almost suspended, but we hope things will assume their ordinary appearance ere long.

Rochester, June 1st.—About 200 men, said to be Fenians, left this city last night, with rations prepared by the Fenian managers. They were probably destined for the St. Lawrence region. They had no arms. The Fenian leaders in this city are very active, and more men will leave to-night for the Canadian frontier.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 1.—The *Commercial's* Columbus, Ohio, despatch, says:—That 450,000 rounds of ammunition were shipped from that place to New York, and 150,000 to Chicago, and 30,000 muskets to Buffalo within a few days, which it is reported were intended for the Fenians.

Boston, June 1.—Two companies of United States regulars left Fort Warren this morning for St. Albans, under command of Col. Livingston. An additional detachment of about 100 Fenians also left, it is supposed for the Canada border. Fifeen hundred men is the alleged Fenian quota of Massachusetts for the present enterprise. The newly-raised Fenion cavalry regiment, under command of Col. I. Cortoi, late of Mosby's guerillas, is a part of the expedition from this city. The Fenians say that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will command the cavalry wing of their army of invasion. They further say that the blow will be struck early next week, probably on Monday.

St. Albans, Vt., June 1.—Three hundred Fenians arrived here to day. Fifty were from Boston and the remainder from Lowell, Mass., and Rutland, Vt. They are scattered about town in groups of 30 or 40, and have made no disorderly demonstsations. The authorities here are taking every precaution against disturbance. Any development that occurs will be furnished.

There are rumors that several hundred more Fenians are to arrive here in the next 24 hours.

Boston, June 1.—In addition to the Fenian cavalry regiment, the 3rd Fenian infantry, Col. Connor, 1,200 strong, have left this city for the Canada border. Transportation for the cavalry regiment was paid through to St. Albans by a citizen of Boston.

Detachments of U. S. troops from Fort Warren and Independence, and also from Fort Preble, are under orders to leave for the Northern Frontier.

SYRACUSE, June 1st.

Quite a number of Fenians left this city last evening and this morning, some bound eastward and some west. Officers connected with the movement are busily engaged forwarding more men. Quite an excitement prevails here.

BUFFALO, JUNE 1st.

There was a grand rally of the "friends of Ireland" held in Opera Hall to-night; 600 were present. Chair taken by a justice.—Fiery speeches were made and every effort put forth to extract money to aid Sweeney's army.

Senator Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, one of thy speakers, said it was the first time since 1782 an army of Ireland's sons had taken the field on British soil, in order to win back the plundered rigets of the fatherland, Ere many hours they would hear of valiant Sweeney's conflict with the enemy. As for the Canadian volunteers who would be sent to oppose them, they were invincible in peace and invisible in war. They will be met by those who have followed the flag of valiant Sherman; and if the American government undertake to play the chief policeman for England, while men are fighting for their freedom, Johnson and Seward will understand that they will be looked on as enemies to freedom. We demand that the American government shall be neutral while we are enforcing our rights at the cannon's mouth. We want Canada as a base of operations. We want to destroy the English government there, and in a few days the battle will have commenced. When we have won we will say to Canadians—we are obliged to you for having accomplished, through you, the destruction of British rule in Canada and Ireland.

At the end of all the speaking only $870 were subscribed, and $155 promised. A Justice collected the money.

A messenger from the Fenian camp says: For their horses they have rope bridles, rope stirrups and miserable saddles.

A tug-boat has been plying to and from the Fenian camp all day, notwithstanding the *Michigan* being within a few hundred yards from the starting point. The commander and his wife recently subscribed $100, it is said, at a Fenian meeting. 650 men are expected to-night from Maryland.

The companies of the 65th and 74th New York volunteers, stationed here, have gone on board a propeller with a brass piece to assist the *Michigan* in patrolling the river opposite Erie.

I hear from a Canadian detective that some 200 young Canadians of the bounty jumper stamp are forming a bush-whacking gang for purposes of plunder in Canada, under command of one Norton, formerly a resident near London. He is at Cayuga recruiting.

11 o'clock, a. m.

The Propellor Niagara is just in from Chicago. She left on Friday afternoon at 3:30. There was great excitement in Chicago on Friday. On Thursday afternoon a sailing vessel, apparently loaded with grain, was towed down the creek.—She had the Fenian flag flying, and was cheered lustily.

The hands jeered the *Niagara* as they passed, and Capt. McGregor gave them a true British sailor's blessing. They asked him if he'd take over a thousand men. He said he would, but that he should burn the boat in the middle of the lake. They concluded not to try him.

Col. Taylor was informed by Telegraph yesterday that two vessels filled with Fenians had left Chicago. On the strength of the report he dispatched two messengers with cannon fuses. They arrived here at 2 a. m. this morning.

The Invasion.

The Situation on Saturday Morning.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS AT FORT ERIE.

COL. DENNIS'S EXPEDITION.

From the Leader of June 4th.

BUFFALO, June 2—10 a. m.

I have just returned from the Fenian camp opposite Black Rock. They left there early this morning in a hurry. A company of volunteers passed through there in pursuit, and took six Fenian prisoners on the road. The Fenians, upon breaking up camp, threw a good deal of ammunition into the creek and burned some firearms.

Last night several stores at Fort Erie were gutted by the Fenians. One owned by Mr Kirby, recently saloon keeper, Toronto, King street west, lost over $2,000 in clothing and provisions. He was ordered to deliver by armed men. Messengers from the Fenian camp are expected very soon.

A party just returned from the late Fenian encampment saw a Fenian about 25 years of age lying dead, two bullets having gone through his heart. It is supposed he was shot by a farmer whilst trying to steal a horse, as he had a bridle in his hand.

Parties are fishing up quantities of Fenian arms which were thrown in Frenchman's Creek. A quantity of ammunition also has been gathered up. It is supposed two thousand muskets must have been destroyed by the Fenians.

Gen. Grant arrived here this morning and appointed Gen W H Barry, late Chief of Gen Sherman's staff, to the command of the U. States forces here. The Lt. Gen. has given him instructions to call out the entire force of the National Guards, if necessary.

Buffalo, June 2—8.30 p. m.

This has been a momentous day, and, as I doubt not, much anxiety is felt in Toronto as to the results of the first engagement with the Fenians, I think it advisable to state all the facts of interest I have gleaned on this point from personal observation and otherwise, irrespective of what may have reached you from other quarters.

Owing to rumors last night and early this morning, great excitement prevailed in this city as to the first engagement between the British and Fenian troops.—The weather being delightful, large numbers of citizens, Fenian sympathisers and others, thronged the street cars leading to Black Rock, in order to see anything that was going on over at the little village of Waterloo, opposite the former place, but as the ferry was allowed to cross only a few times, few could get over. Having heard that a battle had taken place at Hoffman's farm, near Ridgeway, some 7 or 8 miles from Erie, and that a force under command of Col. Dennis had possession of Waterloo, I determined to cross the river for the purpose of getting all the news in my power.

The ferry boat started a little after two o'clock, and about ten minutes afterwards landed a few adventurers at the Waterloo wharf. I proceeded immediately to the steam tug Robb, in possession of Col. Dennis, and found a force of about 100 men drawn up on the wharf in line of battle. One company was, I believe, the Welland Enfield rifles, and the other a company not in uniform whose name I had no time to learn, although I made an attempt to do so.

A courier had come in at that moment as fast as he could ride with intelligence that a large force of Fenians were advancing on Waterloo, along what is known as the Garrison road. Another messenger also came in with the same intelligence, an announcement which caused some excitement amongst the volunteers, who seemed eager for the fray.

In the meantime a guard arrived from the direction of Fort Erie with about fifty Fenian prisoners who had been arrested during the day. These were safely placed in the tug-boat Robb, under guard. The Fenian horsemen showed themselves on the top of the hills overlooking the village and not more than a pistol shot from the volunteers. Col. Dennis enquired as to the number of men, and was told that they numbered five or six hundred, whereupon he declared he would not show the white feather, but would give them battle. He then ordered his man to fall into line of battle, a movement which was executed with the greatest alacrity, and a few enthusiastic citizens also fell in with the volunteers on their own account, determined to fight for their homes and families.

The Volunteers marched toward Fort Erie, about two or three hundred yards, but hearing that the Fenians had kept off a little to the north of them, they returned, advancing again towards the wharf along Main St. in Waterloo.

The wildest excitement prevailed in the village. Stores and saloons were hastily shut, women and children retired from their houses, and rushed frantically toward the wharf, seizing all the small boats they could lay hands on and pushed out into the stream as fast as possible. The ferry boat had also taken her departure. Most of those who came over as sight seers from Buffalo gladly retreated as soon as possible. In order to have an opportunity of being on the field of action, I determined to remain, at my post regardless of consequences, but I must candidly confess that I somewhat regretted my temerity and felt as if I were not a little demoralized, especially when I saw a few volunteers showing the white feather.

As all now certainly were executing masterly flank movements, it was but natural that newspaper reporters would show an inclination to reach a place of safety, where no stray, unfeeling bullet might have the effect of cutting their despatches rather short.

In the meantime the Fenians swarmed over the fences and advanced down the hill and took positions in skirmishing order, from two to three being posted in fence corners. The Volunteers remained in line of battle two deep, but unfortunately for themselves were at a great disadvantage being in such an exposed position. The Fenians concentrated their fire upon the volunteers, and soon caused an unpleasant feeling. Bang went a rifle and the firing became general. Volley after volley was energetically given and returned on both sides for at least 20 or 25 minutes, and men fell on both sides, but not to such a number as one would have supposed from the number of shots fired. At length the Fenians received an order to charge seeing which the volunteers broke and ran, followed for some distance by the Fenians, whose yells were heard for miles around. I must say that, however, anxious I was to keep out of danger myself, I was very much grieved to see the troops all Canadians have been taught to admire and extol running before a guerrilla band of Fenians.—It was a fact, nevertheless, and there is no use trying to deny it, or prevent the truth from being made public. Col. Dennis, I understand, was slightly wounded about the head, but I could not learn the names of the others, to the number of about six, who were wounded.

As the uninjured portion of the Volunteers took to their heels, nobody seemed to know whether they went. I saw four in a small boat, sunk to the water's edge, making for the tug boat as fast as possible, and a report was afterwards current that the frail bark was upset in the stream and its occupants drowned, but I doubt it very much, as the tug was not far off and no doubt could have saved them.

A couple of wounded volunteers retreated into a farm house in the neighborhood and were secreted. One of these, whose names I could not learn, was shot in the leg and had great difficulty in walking. It is said that about five or six were also taken prisoners and that some six or seven Fenians were wounded and two killed.

No volunteers, so far as I could ascertain, were killed.

After the retreat of the Volunteers the wildest excitement prevailed among the Fenians, and on the American shore, about half a mile across the river. The time occupied having perhaps been nearly an hour from the time the troops first commenced to manœuvre till the final discomfiture of the volunteers.

During the fight loud cheers were given by the spectators on the American shore for the Fenians, and handkerchiefs were violently waved in the air. The tug boat Robb, while passing the fight, was fired at, the enemy being much enraged at the capture of so many prisoners, some 200 it is stated, having been caught during the day.

I was much struck with the miserable, vacually appearance of the prisoners, who seemed capable of committing the worst offences that men could be guilty of.

They evidently felt their forlorn condition very keenly, and many of them are said to have stated that they fully expected to be hanged.

The Fenians who were engaged in the fight were also a hard looking pack, and were dressed in all kinds of imaginable uniforms—grey coats and black, blue and green trousers, with rowdy hats, being the principal garb worn by the scamps.

Most of the fighting was done among the houses in the neighborhood of the wharf.

Four volunteers retreated into a house and tried to defend it, but were captured. As soon as the volunteers had left, the Fenians took possession of the wharves and posted sentinels at a distance of about five miles along the front, and acted as impertinently as can well be imagined, but they evidently feel their position a most unfortunate one, on account of the fear of additional Canadian reinforcements coming upon them before Monday. The houses all along the coast were entirely deserted, the inhabitants having got into an old scow in company with a few others for the purpose of getting over to Buffalo.

From this point I had to travel about two or three miles in the direction of Chippewa before I got another chance, almost everybody having cleared out.

Whilst on my way down the gentlemen on board the Buffalo tug cheered lustily and waved white handkerchiefs to the Fenians on the Canada shore who returned the greeting with loud cheers. The Fenians who engaged in this fight are those who were engaged at Ridgeway, and hearing that a small force of volunteers were at Waterloo determined to fall back and attack them.

Four hundred and fifty men are positively said to have crossed to-night from Buffalo Creek, and a steamer is now about crossing below the patrol with reinforcements for the Fenians.

BUFFALO, June 3—9 a.m.

Fort Erie was evacuated shortly after two o'clock this morning.

The *Express* reporters state that about two o'clock signals being made from the camp in the ruins of Fort Erie and this side, two powerful tugs steamed out of Buffalo creek, crossed to Fort Erie and the Fenians commenced the evacuation of Canada. Within half-an-hour the entire body of troops in the camp proper returned to the American shore.

All the sick and wounded mentioned elsewhere as lying at Lewis' house and the Erie and Niagara railway station were abandoned.

Not only this, but so rapid was the conception and execution of the plan of retreat that no notice was given to the picket lines extended along the bank of the river. At the time our reporter left Black Rock (3:30 a. m.) the news had reached the outposts and a portion of the sentinels were already on the American side.

Row boats were then crossing the river evidently propelled with a vigor stimulated by fear, and upon the further shore considerable groups of excited Fenians could be seen waiting their turn for transportation.

All this time the U. S. steamer Michigan lay quartered at the dock of Pratt & Co's furnaces, and no signs were to be seen of the picket boats employed for the patrolling of the river. About eight hundred men are reported to have reached Buffalo on board the two tugs. Some 40 more, constituting the picket guards along the river, escaped in the smaller boats.

The casualties of yesterday will probably not sum up above 25, so that of the 1,000 men who left Frenchman's Creek yesterday morning, for the battle ground at Limestone Ridge, some 140 are still straggling in Canada, cut off from all rescue, and exposed to the halter.

Great indignation was manifested by the men who had been stationed on outpost duty at being deserted by their comrades. Had it not been for the approach of a detachment of British cavalry driving them in, it is probable that none of them would have learned of the evacuation in time to escape.

When our reporter left, a British column, apparently very strong, was rapidly moving up the river.

Rumors of the intended or desired evacuation were rife in this city before midnight last night. It was understood that much disheartenment prevailed in the camp of the Fenians; that a strong concentration of British forces was known to be going on above and below, and that the enemy would close in upon them at day break. They felt themselves unable to contend with the superiority of numbers, and were hopeless of receiving reinforcements. The desire was to escape, but at first there was little hope of beingable escape. But the energy of the Fenian leaders in this city accomplished their rescue. The steamers were secured were got out of the creek, and so the details of a bloody battle this morning have been spared, and the Fenion invasion of Canada ends with less tragedy than might have crowned it. The following is a list of the volunteer prisoners. They were captured yesterday in the fight at Lewis' house in the village of Fort Erie but were subsequently abandoned. [The names are the same as those already given.—ED. LEADER.]

The house of G. Lewis, a tavern and postoffice, is now turned into an hospital. Dr. S. Trowbridge, of Buffalo, is attending the wounded there, and the Erie and Niagara Railroad House is also used for hospital purposes. In these places are the following men:—Dr. Richard S. King of Port Robinson, Welland battery, was amputated by Dr. Minor. Matthew Crotty, of Cincinnati, sergeant of the 18th Fenian regiment, is at the Erie and Niagara railroad house, shot in the hand. John Lynch, of Cincinnati, and private in the 18th Fenian regiment, is shot in the thigh. A Kentucky man too badly wounded to give his name, is lying at the same place. He is shot in the neck and will probably die. Michael Rafferty, of Louisville, Capt. Boland's independent company of Fenian cavalry, wrist shattered badly and slight wound in side.

John Bradley, Port Colborne, Welland battery, shot in knee joint.

John Herbson, Welland battery wounded badly in the leg.

BUFFALO, June 3—2 p. m.

The Fenians who escaped from Fort Erie this morning was captured when midway in the channel, and outside of British waters.

The brig Harrison, under charge of acting master Morris, of the steamer Michigan, ordered them to haul alongside. The order not being promptly obeyed was repeated with the threat to sink her if not immediately complied with. Col. O'Neil then surrendered his command to the United States authorities.

The Michigan was signalled and having steam up and anchor tripped was soon alongside, and taking the transport in tow dropped down to Lower Black Rock, where she now lies at anchor.

Col. O'Neil and officers are on board the Michigan, and the men on board the transports.

Numerous parts of Fenians, who were out on picket duty, have succeeded in escaping in small boats to this side.

COL. BOOKER'S BRIGADE.

The Skirmish at Ridgeway.

Gallantry of the Volunteers.

Port Colborne, June 2—6 p. m.

Our gallant volunteers have had their first brush with the enemy, an unworthy one engaged in a brigand cause, and have no reason to feel ashamed of the result.—Although they have not done all that they hoped would have been accomplished ere this, they have shown a degree of pluck and spirit worthy of the stock from whence they have sprung.

The "Queen's Own," of Toronto, and the Thirteenth battalion, of Hamilton, arrived here about noon yesterday (Friday) and were immediately posted in proper position around the village. The men were in fine spirits and eager to meet the dastard foe The reports received through refugees and others from the neighborhood of Fort Erie stirred them with intense feeling, and but one hope was expressed—that they would be quickly ordered forward to join the troops advancing from Clifton, in order that they might have a hand in the approaching fray.

WAITING ORDERS.

The remainder of the day was spent in preparation, and towards evening orders were received to have the troops ready to move down the Buffalo and Goderich railway at half past 11 at night, and after reaching Ridgeway to march north and join Peacock's brigade near Chippawa.—This order, which was received with a flutter of excitement and expectation, was promptly carried out, and at half past 11 o'clock all the men of both battalions were on the cars at the station here awaiting the word to move. This word did not come for hours, and the time was spent with much impatience by the men. All kinds of rumors were afloat with regard to the cause of delay, and at times the fear was general that the Fenians would get across the river and escape before we could have a brush with them. Peacock's slowness of movement could not be comprehended, for as he had reached Chippawa at ten o'clock it was expected that in a couple of hours at the furthest he would resume his march towards Fort Erie, in which case we would have been ordered forward at the same time.

At length, about five o'clock this morning—the men being wearied with waiting in the cars—orders were received to advance cautiously down the road and leave the train at Ridgeway. The whistle sounded, and with the hearts of the men beating high the train started.

RIDGEWAY.

About a quarter past six o'clock the train reached Ridgeway, a small station with a few houses in the vicinity, about twelve miles from this place and five from Fort Erie. The men jumped from the train with cheers and soon formed into column for marching. The morning was fine, and everything looked calm and lovely. There was no appearance of Fenians nor any suspicion that they were within a distance of four miles, or that our brave lads would come in contact with them until they had joined the regulars and volunteers under Col. Peacock.

About an hour was spent in preparations for the march, some of the men partaking of such refreshments as they claimed to have brought with them. As for provisions otherwise supplied there were none. A strange want of foresight caused rations to be with held until the force could join the main body on the Niagara.

THE MARCH.

It was half-past seven o'clock when the column set out on the march which was so soon and so unexpectedly to lead our men into danger. The road taken leads north from the railway station to Stevensville, the point where the junction was expected to be made, and for the first mile or so there are cleared farms on either side. The "Queen's Own" were deployed as skirmishers on the right and left of the road under Major Gilmore, and the Thirteenth battalion occupied to road itself—the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Booker. The force marched steadily and warily along the road for about a mile when the open country is crossed by a belt of woods which closely approach to the highway. The troops behaved with the utmost composure, and there was not a falterer in the whole command.

THE FIGHT.

On the advance line of skirmishers reaching to within about one hundred and fifty yards of the woods spoken of, the sharp report of several hundred rifles, followed by wreaths of smoke slowly curling up between the trees, told in unmistakeable terms of the presence of a hostile force bent on contesting the further advance of our troops. The miscreants had taken deliberate aim, for the first fire brought down several of our gallant lads, among whom was Ensign McEachren, of No. 5 company, "Queen's Own." It might have been expected perhaps that young men who had never seen a hostile shot fired in their lives, would have quailed before this sudden volley; but far from it? Whatever might be the excitement caused by it, it was not the excitement of fear. There were no faint hearts in the whole line, but with the steadfastness of old soldiers trained in battle the gallant youths stood up to perform honorably and creditably the stern task which they saw was before them. The officers, by word and act, gave their men whatever slight encouragement was needed, and each vied with the other in enthusiasm and firmness of purpose. Quickly charging their rifles, in obedience to the word of command, they brought their weapons to the shoulder, "present!" rang out loud and clear, and the first deadly volley fired in Canada for thirty years went forth on its mission. It told. The Fenians, screened although they were by skulking cowardly behind the trees, fell thickly, and some who appeared to be either killed or mortally wounded were carried off to the rear by their comrades. The fire thus opened continued hotly for over an hour, and many on either side were cruelly wounded.

THE RETREAT.

The volunteers were supplied only with forty rounds of ammunition, and at the end of the hour this was expended and no fresh supplies were forthcoming. What is to be done now, was the thought uppermost in the minds of the commanders. To continue the fight without ammunition was impossible; to advance without support against a foe clearly seen to be superior in numbers and more experienced in bush fighting, was equally apparent and so there remained but one futile; to retreat. This was decided upon, more especially as they had no orders to bring on an engagement before they joined the main forces. There was nothing left for it, and accordingly the order to fall back was reluctantly given. The bodies of the dead and of the wounded were all carefully conveyed to the rear, and then the men, in an orderly and quiet manner, took up the line of retreat, falling gradually back on the railway station. The Fenians made no attempt to persue, and the "Queen's Own" and Thirteen are, or were when I left, returning to this place, where I have just arrived, with other spectators of the fight.

THE RESULTS.

The encounter has been a serious one for us, for what number of base Fenian lives will compensate for those so gallantly and uselessly laid down by our noble lads to day? Had they been aided by artillery, properly supplied with ammunition and supported by even a company of regular troops tried in the ordeal of battle, they would, even though inferior in numbers, have made short work with the bandit crowd from the United States and driven them back pell mell upon the river. But these necessary supports were not given at the proper time, and the result is a temporary reverse which galls our men and makes them more anxious than ever to have revenge upon the rascally crew, our enemy.

I cannot take time now to comment upon the conduct of the campaign so far, but it seems to me that grievous mistakes have been made somewhere which have unnecessarily sacrificed the lives and limbs of many of our brave boys. The grand error seems to have been the ordering of the battalion to effect the junction by a road so far east as Bridgeway, to which place it must have been known the Fenians would have advanced if they moved at all; and then it appears to have been equally wrong to have allowed raw troops to enter an action with desperate men, inured to the hardships of war, versed to some extent in its science, and tried in all the devices of back-woods campaigning. But if blame has to be attached to any parties, it is better to wait and learn all the facts before bestowing the censure upon any individual, and I will therefore content myself with what I have written and await what further information can be gained of the conflict.

It is fortunate that the Fenians had not the courage to pursue our retreating forces, for with their superior numbers and experience they would probably by pursuit have thrown them into confusion and inflicted much loss. So far as at present known the Fenians fell back towards Fort Erie, taking their wounded with them, and the march of our troops in this direction was entirely unmolested.

I have been unable thus far to obtain, an accurate list of the killed and wounded, but will forward it as soon as it can be prepared. There is great confusion here just now, all kinds of rumors are flying around and it is very difficult to obtain trustworthy particulars as to the injured men or the movement of our forces.

PORT COLBORNE, June 3.

The following is a list of the killed wounded and missing of the "Queen's Own" rifles in action with the Fenians, on June 2, 1866—of the missing above thirty are expected to turn up to-night.

KILLED.

Ensign McEachen, No. 5 Co.
Lance-Corporal Detres, No. 3 Co.
Private H. Anderson, No. 3 Co.
Private Tempest, No. 9 Co.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Boustead, No 3.
Lieut. Beaven, No. 3.
Lieut. Campbell, No. 6.
Ensign Fahey, No. 1.
Color Sergeant McHardy, No. 10.
Sergeant Foster, No. 7.
Sergeant Matheson, No. 2.
Private C. Winter, No. 3.
Sergeant Carey, No. 8,
Private Paul, No. 9.
Private Rutherford, No. 6.
Private Henry Swan, No. 10.
Private John White, No. 10.
Private Bell, No. 5.
Corporal Lakey, No. 2.
Private William Thompson, No. 2.
Ensign McLeary, No. 6.
Corporal Ellis. No. 9.
Private McKenzie, No. 9.
Private Kingsford, No. 9.
Private Steele, No 9.
Private Bandersemern, No. 9.
Private Turner, No. 9.
Private Patterson, No. 9.
Private Grover, No. 9.
Private Dawlsey, No. 9.
Private Newbury, No. 9.
Sergeant Busteed, No. 1.
Private Busteed, No. 1.
Private Houghton, No. 1.
Private Oulster, No. 1.
Private Manning, No. 1.
Private Hindes, No. 1.
Private Russell, No. 1.
Private Copp, No 5.
Private Langdin, No. 4.
Private Dobbie, No. 4.
Private Forsyth, No. 4.
Private Jack, No. 10.
Private Alderson, No. 7.
Capt. Robins, No. 6.
Private Freeborn, No. 6.
Private McFarlane, No. 6.
Sergeant McIntosh, reported dead, has since turned up.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Colborne, June 3—6 a. m.

I arrived here at four this morning. The Queen's Own are in splendid spirits. They turned out on parade. A stirring speech was made by Maj. Gilmour, who declared they must have vengeance.

All are now setting out for Ridgeway again.

Griffith, Bowes, Foster and Tyner are all right; Muir met us at the station, his arm in a sling.

Report says that Col. Booker led the retreat of the 13th Battalion and Queen's Own. They are savage at having had to bear the brunt of the day.

The Fenians are a villianous looking set of wretches. They fought like devils and lost two to our one.

McEachren's body has just been brought in.

ANOTHER LIST OF WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the casualties as far as they can be ascertained at present?—
Capt. Boustead—wounded.
Private Bell—No 5 Company, Queen's Own—bullet in knee.
Sergeant Foster—No 7 Co., Queen's Own—shot in the side, a flesh wound.
Private Paul—University Rifle Corps—shot in the knee, a flesh wound.
Sergeant Matheson—No 2 Co., Queen's Own—wounded in the hip.
William Thompson—No 2 Co., Second Battalion—wounded in the neck.
Sergeant Forbes—Highland Co—wounded in the arm.
Ensign Beaven—No 3 Co., Queen's Own—wounded slightly.
Private Mill—No 5 Co., Queen's Own—wounded in knee joint.
Ensign McEachren—Queen's Own—killed and brought in.
Lieut. Routh—13th Hamilton Battalion—killed.
Lieut. Campbell—wounded in sword arm while cheering on his men.
— Hines——University Rifle Corps—flesh wound in the thigh.
Sergeant Jack—9th York Rifles—wounded in thigh.
Private Edwan Hiller—No 1 Co, 13th Battalion—gunshot in neck.
Ensign Brown—Queen's Own—wounded thigh.
Mark Duffins—No 3 Company killed.
John Beverley Robinson, Jr—No 8 Company, Queen's Own—slightly wounded.
—*Globe.*

St. Catharines, June 3.

The following is the list of wounded in the Hospital and Town Hall here:—
Private John Crossman, Hamilton.
Private H. W. Simons, Hamilton.
Private James Cahill, Hamilton.
W. Irving, Hamilton,
Private Thos. Purdy, Toronto.
Private B. W. Sutherland. Hamilton.
Private Geo. E. Cooper, Etobicoke.
Private W. T. Urquhart, Hamilton.
Private Chas. Bell, Toronto.
Private R. J. Cranson, Oneida.
Private John England, Toronto.
Private Alexander Henderson, Hamilton.
Private W. B. Nicholls, Hamilton.
Sargt. J. M. Young, Hamilton.
Private Jno. Vernor, Toronto.
Private Fred. K. Nott, Toronto.
Sargt. W. Forester, Toronto.
Private Wm. Thompson, Toronto.
Lt. Campbell, Toronto.
Capt. Boustead, Toronto, twenty in all.

MONTREAL, June 3.

As no troops are at St. Armand, the Fenians will likely be allowed to advance into the country. The first battle, if battle there is to be, will probably take place in the vicinity of St. John's.

Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Duncan*, the Admiral's flag-ship, is coming up the St. Lawrence with troops.

FALSE ALARM!!

Excitement on the Frontier.

Fenians gathering at Chicago.

Very Latest News.

SIGNAL OFFICE, Goderich, June 5—6 a. m.

An alarm was given this morning that the Fenians were landing from 7 vessels between Goderich and Bayfield. The report first came by telegraph by way of Clinton.

The bugle was sounded at 5 o'clock, and the Town bell was set ringing. The Volunteers were under arms in five minutes, and several companies were dispatched down the Bayfield road at the double. They were met by Major Ross, (who was one of the first men out.) & told it was a false alarm. They then returned to town, very much disappointed that they had not a brush with Finnegans. The home guard turned out to a man, with the utmost readiness.

We hear that every man who can procure a gun in the vicinity is hurrying to the supposed scene of action. There is nothing to warrant the least alarm at this point.

Montreal, June 5—2.15 a. m.

It is reported that there was an invasion at St. Armand's last evening. Capt Carter is said to be retiring on St, Johns.

There are extensive movements of Fenians along the St Lawrence. Expect big news shortly.

Chicago, June 5, 1.25 a. m.

The Fenians are arriving here in large numbers, be prepared at every point.

Sandwich, June 5.
1:30, p. m.

Rev. Mr. Schneider is instructed by the Bishop here to have his whole congregation do their duty in defence of Canadian rights.

STILL LATER.

Montreal—An immense meeting of citizens has been held in the City Hall to form a Home Guard.

The Queen's Own is ordered to Toronto from Port Colborne. The Tenth Royals to remain at Fort Erie until further orders.

Twenty-five of the Fenian ruffians taken at Fort Erie have reached Toronto. They were brought in this morning and are fast locked up. A number of others will soon follow. A Roman Catholic priest is among them.

Buffalo, June 4—The authorities here have seized the cases of fire-arms at P. O'Day's; and just now 70 cases are passing down the streets, guarded by the troops. They are going to Fort Porter.

London, June 4—A despatch has been received here from high military authority giving assurance that the garrison of London is to be largely augmented to-day.

[*By Special Telegraph to the Signal.*]

STRATFORD, June 5—11:30 p. m.

The Queen's Own and a battery of artillery are here, awaiting orders.

JUNE 6—5 a. m.

A report, said to be reliable, reaches us to the effect that the American Government has released the prisoners held since Sunday, on parole.

All is quiet along the St. Lawrence.

POLICE COURT MATTERS.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, PRESIDING.

On Wednesday, 30th, Mr. Jas. McDonogh, of Colborne, was tried on a charge preferred by Mr. Trainer of having unjust scales in his possession, and fined $1.00 and costs.

Also, for committing an assault upon the Inspector of weights and measures, Mr McD., was fined in a like sum. Mr. Sinclair appeared for defendent, and both decisions have been appealed against.

On Wednesday afternoon one Charles McLean was up for being found lying drunk on the sidewalk. The accused said he was told to take a little beer for his fever and ague, and having done so, (he not being accustomed to stimulents) it flew to head and he had to lie down. He hadn't a cent of money about him, and if let off he would leave town instanter. On the strength of this promise, the court told him to 'cut' at once, and Charley, seizing his hat, dashed down stairs, four at a time. Nobody laughed, of course.

John Craig, hotel keeper, on information of Donald McIver was charged with having sold liquor on Sunday last. Mr. C. denied that he was in the habit of selling liquor or keeping his bar open on Sunday, but the offence in this case being sworn to by a young man who had bought, paid for, and drank a glass of "old rye" in said bar, on Sunday, the Court had no alternative than to fine him $10.00 and costs.

A poor desolate looking woman named Ellen Wells, was charged with having stolen a dress pattern from Mr. Shannon's tavern on Wednesday. The case being sustained, Ellen was sent up for trial at next Sessions.

Dinner to John I. Mackenzie, Esq.

A complimentary dinner was given, at the City Hotel, London, on Tuesday night, to J. I. Mackenzie, Esq., on his departure from London to Hamilton. The guests comprised the most respectable merchants and professional men of the city, and was a great success. Mr. McKenzie has been a most useful citizen, and his absence will be felt in London.

☞ GAIL HAMILTON has in the press of her publishers, Messers. Ticknor & fields, Boston, a new volume specially adapted to summer reading, and bearing the taking title of "Summer Rest." Most of the articles in this volume are now for the first time printed, and will be found equal to any of the author's most brilliant essays. Halicarnassus appears again on the carpet; and his exploits in the way of gardening and other domestic matters are made very amusing. Gail Hamilton is never dull. Possessed of a sharp and ready wit, speaking boldly, and that too upon topics wherein women have been supposed to have but little interest, she has already gathered about her an audience, which, by its hearty appreciation of her writings, attests the truth of many of her convictions. The success of her various volumes of essays has been without a parallel; in fact she is the most successful writer of the day.

DEATH OF GEN. SCOTT.

The telegraph brings us intelligence of the death of General Scott. He expired at West Point on Tuesday forenoon. The deceased general was born June 14th, 1786, near Petersburg, in Virginia, and was called to the bar in 1806. An attempt to practice at Charleston, S. C., not proving successful, he proceeded North, obtaining a commission as Captain in a regiment of light artillery, and was attached to the army in Louisiana under General Wilkison. His first experience of active service was in connection with Canada. In the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, young Scott, then 26 years of age, was stationed with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel at Black Hock, on the Niagara frontier. His *debut* was not a successful one. In the battle of Queenston Heights the British won a decided victory, and, all his superior officers having fallen Scott took command of the troops, with whom he was made prisoner of war. Having been exchanged, he was employed in active service, and in 1813 was concerned in the attack on F