Huron Signal.

GODERICH, APRIL 19, 1866.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS.

The movements of that very ubiquitous body, the Fenian Brotherhood, seem to be confined, at present, to the Maine frontier. Drilling has ceased in Buffalo, Detroit, &c., the F. B's have disappeared, and the conclusion is that they are wending their way Eastward towards the proposed scene of action. There was a rumor that a collision had actually taken place, but like most of the stores emenating from the sensational press of New York, it was unfounded. The Portland correspondent of a Montreal paper says:

"Fenianism is looking up in this quarter. During the past week the steamers from New York have brought a large number of boxes of arms; and on Saturday night the trains from Boston and the boat arriving here on Sunday morning brough. 200 men, many of them wearing the uniform of the late United States volunteer regiments. On Monday night ninety four more of these adventurers arrived here. On Monday afternoon the boat from here which runs to St. John was crowded with passengers, and a large number of the men who had arrived here from Boston embarked. The British consul, the city marshal, and a large posse of policemen were in attendance, and the arms which were on the wharf were not shipped, as the boat was said to be full; but it is believed the officials of the United States government who had telegraphed to Washington in the morning, had received instructions to stop the shipment of the arms. During the last week the steamers which run from Boston to Bangor, in Maine have been conveying men down East, whose destination, by the enquiries they make, is Eastport, one of the furthermost points in Maine. Arms have been shipped in large quantities there, and some 20 boxes, we understand, were sent by sailing vessels, and put in the depot mysteriously, to the uninitiated, we should say, disappearing during the night. The Fenians have during the last few days been announcing that they are going to give over talking, and that the period for action has arrived, and it is expected that they intend to make a dash for some place in New Brunswick. Success or defeat to such an enterprise, we conceive, will bring them a much more fruitful harvest of greenbacks in exchange for Fenian bonds than inaction; for if defeated, they will have the plea that they require a larger organization and more means to secure success. The various governments have been notified and will no doubt be prepared. The men have put up in the different hotels, and exhibited a reticence which shows that they must be picked men, and the papers here speak of their 'gentlemanly' behaviour during their sojourn."

While this is going on, our government is doing all in its power to keep the Volunteer force up to a high standard of efficiency. The authorities have issued orders for the whole force, whether upon active service or not, to drill two days in each week.

THE CAPTURE of MURPHY.

The capture of Murphy and his corporals guard at Cornwall, on Monday night, has, of course, created considerable excitement. That the party were bound for Portland to join their misguided fellow-F. B's, there is no doubt whatever, but it will be very difficult to prove the high treason with which they are charged.—However, we trust the scamps will get their just deserts. It is a noteworthy fact that Mr. J. S. McDonald- a former adviser of the Crown—is retained to defend the prisoners. It is thought by many that a gentleman occupying Mr. McDonald's position should scorn to take upon himself the defence of a set of traitors. The prisoners are strongly guarded, and every precaution will be taken to prevent their rescue from the other side.—They were examined before the local magistrates on the 11th, but as the reporters and public were rigorously excluded, we can obtain no particulars.

RETURN OF THE ARTILLERY CO.

The Goderich Artillery Co. was welcomed home at 5 p. m., on Wednesday, 11th inst., by a large concourse of citizens. As the train approached the station, and busbys were seen protruding from the windows, a cheer was raised.—Each man as he stepped upon the platform was treated to a course of handshaking such as we have seldom witnessed. The soldiers appeared glad to see home once more, and certainly they could not complain of any want of heartiness in the manner of their reception. The company, as soon as possible, was drawn up by Major Ross, who had accompanied it home, when the members of the Corporation advanced, and Mayor Detlor read the following address:—

To the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Goderich Garrison Artillery:

GENTLEMEN,—We, the corporation of Goderich, in the name of the inhabitants of the town, beg to welcome you home, after your period of service at the frontier. When, a few weeks ago, you parted from us at this spot, it was with a feeling on your part that you might be called to meet the foemen of our country upon the field of battle, and on our part that, possibly, we had gazed on some well-know face for the last time. And now, when the excitement has subsided, it is a source of proud satisfaction to know that the Goderich Artillery Co. sprang to arms with the alacrity that marked the conduct of every volunteer corps in Canada, at the first call of the Government, although many of its members left important business, and most those tender domestic ties which are sources of the greatest solicitude to the soldier in time of trouble and danger.

Although the calling out of such a large body of volunteers will entail a heavy expenditure of money upon the Government and local municipalities, we believe the effects of the movement will be permanently beneficial. It disabuses the minds of would-be plunderers of the idea that we are helpless, in a military point of view, and the unanimous sentiment of loyalty expressed through the press and by the people at large must convince our neighbors, once for all, that while we desire peace, we are firmly united in our determination to stand by the glorious flag of Great Britain at all hazards. The great value of Canadians irrespective of creed or party, must ins ire respect on this Continent, secure increased confidence from the Home Government, and at the same time tend directly to foster a feeling of true nationality which will, we trust, eventuate in a closer union of the British American Provinces and an increased development of our vast internal resources.

We have heard with pleasure of your increasing proficiency and of the good condart you have exhibited at all times whilst on duty at Sarnia, and we can assure you that the inhabitants of the town, and we believe of the County generally feel that they have every reason to be proud of their Volunteers.

The sacrifice you have made are of no ordinary character, but, now that a kind Providence has brought you back in perfect safety, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your duty to Queen and country. Again, Gentlemen, we extend to you a most cordial welcome home, and we trust that it may be long before you will be again called away upon such an errand.

J. V. DETLOR, Mayor.

Major Ross then thanked His Worship for the address just read. The men had indeed sprâng to arms with alacrity, regardless of sacrifices to be made, and had shown themselves worthy of the name of British soldiers. The last words the Col. had addressed to him were, "Tell your men, when they arrive home, that the Goderich Artillery Co. is the best volunteer corps I have ever seen in any part of the world!" He, the Major, would also, on behalf of his company, thank the corporation of Goderich for the noble and timely provision for the families of married volunteers. This had been a great source of comfort to the men and would be long and gratefully remembered.—(Cheers.)

Cheers were then given for the Artillery Co. and for the Queen, and by the soldiers for *Home* and Mayor Detlor, after which the Co. marched off towards the square, singing their marching songs. They marched around the square in splendid style and were then escorted to the Huron Hotel, by the Mayor and Warden, to partake of some slight refreshment after their day's journey, immediately after which they dispersed in the direction of their respective homes. We are happy to say that the men appeared to have improved as much physically as in their regular drill. They are to drill a part of two days a week, for which they will be paid.

ARRIVAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday afternoon last Mayor Detler received a telegram from Col. Taylor requesting him to prepare for two companies of Volunteers on Monday.—The Council was called together immediately, and a committee appointed to attend to billiting, &c. We subsequently learned that the companies to arrive were the Huron Rifles and New Hamburg Infantry, being a detachment from the Sarnia batallion under command of Major Ross. At the hour for the arrival of the regular express, the Goderich Artillery Co. marched to the station and took up position to receive their comrades. The crowd of civilians was very large, numbering about one thousand,—many of those present being ladies. The Riflemen were received most cordially, friends and acquaintances nearly shaking their arms off. When the first warmth of the reception had subsided, the whole force was drawn up and marched to the centre of the town, where the companies were formed into three sides of a square. The officers and members of the Corporation having entered the open space, His Worship the Mayor read the following address:—

To the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Huron Rifles:

GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of the Corporation and inhabitants of the town, I have great pleasure in tendering you a heartfelt welcome on your return from active service. I can assure you that this independent community appreciates the great sacrifices you have made in responding to the call of the Government, when danger threatened, in leaving your homes and business to render any required service to our common country; so that our free and liberal institutions may remain intact, and that no marauder might polute the soil of a free people, by obtaining a place to erect the standard of invasion. The history of nations exhibits the fact, that a period in their progress arises, when, for the maintenance of their nationality, it is necessary that they assume the energies of maturity, and further, to attain a proper status among other nations, a self reliant dicipline is assential to the exercise of a wholesome influence among the governments of the earth. Such is the ordeal through which we are now passing that our martial spirit will be elicited, and we trust it will result in cementing us in the bonds of united action, giving stability to our unequaled institutions.—Permit me, from information received, to congratulate you on your proficiency in military drill and on the sustenance of an untarnished character while removed from us, in readiness to supports the glorious old flag under which we unitedly rally.

To the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the New Hamburg Co.

GENTLEMEN.—We also welcome you to our town. On receipt of a requisition from Col. Taylor, stating that certain accommodations were required for Volunteers, we took immediate action, and we can assure you that no pains will be spared by the citizens of the town to render your stay amongst us as comfortable as possible. The object you have in view is dear to us, as British subjects, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that your sojourn will be amongst a truly loyal population. It may mentioned to all the volunteers present, that it is our intention during this week to offer something a little more tangible than mere addresses for their consideration, of which due notice will be given.

Signed, on behalf of the Corporation,

J. V. DETLOR, Mayor.

Capt. Hays, on behalf of the Rifles thanked the Mayor for the kindly sentiments expressed in the Address, but explained that it was a mistake to suppose his company had been withdrawn from active service. He bore testimony to the efficiency and good conduct exhibited by both companies while at Sarnia, and now that they were home, he had no doubt they would, should occasion require, fight more desperately than they could be expected to do in defence of comparative strangers.

Major Ross, in a few remarks, corroborated the observations of Capt. Hays.

Capt. Goodwin, of the Infantry Co. then made a short speech. He said his company had been here before, that they liked the place, and were determined to do all in their power to deserve the esteem of the citizens.

Cheers were then given for the Rifles, the Artillery, the Infantry, Corporation, &c., after which the men were invited to the Huron Hotel to partake of a lunch. This part of the proceedings seemed to give them much satisfaction.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in arranging billets, establishing regular guards, and in fact, setting the whole machinery of military operations in motion.

We were glad to see that the Rifle boys, although a little jaded and very dusty, came back looking like real soldiers, ready and willing to do all in their power to quell invasion. They begin to like soldiering, and many of them would have stopped in Sarnia a few months longer just as soon as not, judging from the bits of ribbon and other ladies' favors pinned to the breasts of most of their coats when they arrived here.

The New Hamburg Co., 55 strong, is composed of fine, healthy-looking young men, evidently drawn from a respectable class, and their Captain is a gentleman who stands very high in the estimation of those who are acquainted with him. The officers are Capt. Kenneth Goodwin, Lieut. Robt. Campbell and Ensign Wm. Smith. The headquarters for the force now in town has been established at the Huron Hotel.

The sprinkling of uniforms on our streets enlivens the town *considerably*.

THE FRONT.

PRIVATE BILLETS.

SARNIA, 11th April, 1866,

From our Special correspondent.

MY DEAR "SIGNAL,"—Perhaps about as pretty a sight as one could witness at the front is the volunteers at church; the gay uniform of the artillery, the familiar red coat of infantry and neat tunic of the rifles, combine to make a most pleasing impression on the spectator. Their strict attention, too, to the service, has elicited warm praise from the citizens.

On Monday last we turned out for the first day of the season for early morning drill. Of all the movements and contortions that the human frame is capable of undergoing, we had to learn and go through—stretching our arms out at their full length in front of our bodies, raising them up above our heads, stooping down to our toes without bending the body—then imitating the rapid movements of the sails of a windmill, formed a part of these extraordinary movements. We shall either return most pliable fellows or perish in the attempt to learn them.

Yesterday we had a grand field-day.—On falling in, each man was served with ten rounds of blank cartridge, and was ordered to appear at afternoon parade with arms and accoutrements in first rate order. At the appointed time every available man of the seven companies forming the battallion was present. The usual preliminaries being over, the Col. ready mounted for the field arrived and took command. A march of a mile brought us to the ground selected for our evolutions. The two companies of infantry from the Point were already there and received us with "present arms." The day being exceedingly fine, quite a number of the fair sex were present to welcome us with their smiles. As soon as the battalion was formed, a number of movements were gone through in capital style. On the whole nine companies being formed into line, the word was given:—"by companies fire a volley,"—the leading company—the Goderich artillery — commenced and set a most worthy example by their steady fire; after firing from right to left, the right wing was ordered to advance, and in quick time load,—after delivering their fire, the left wing were ordered to advance, load and fire in a similar manner; on this movement being completed the line was again formed, and on the word right about turn, forward, being given the whole line advanced in splendid style, it was in fact remarked by all present that the marching was most excellent. After the word halt had been given, in quick time load, sounded along the ranks, which was immediately followed by "right and left commence file firing: the front rank came down on their knees, and soon the whole line was in a perfect blaze. To a young soldier this was most exciting, the continual discharge of the rifles, the rapid loading and commands of the officers, all tended to keep the men perfectly delighted with the novelty of a field-day To add to the amusement of the scene innumerable small boys insisted on imitating the Finnegans at every discharge by falling over backwards and forwards, throwing their legs and arms up into the air, and pretending to be either killed or mortally wounded. The volley firing of the Goderich companies was remarkably good, each piece being, with one solitary exception of a member of the Rifles, simultaneous. Even in this instance, the party, who by the by is not accustomed to the use of fire arms, declares that his rifle went off twice. What with the heat and dust, which by the way, is almost intolerable, we looked on being dismissed as if we had been in some very heavy action; however, all enjoyed very much their first field-day at the front.

This morning the artillery co. took their departure for home, headed by the Sarnia infantry and followed by the Huron rifles, they marched from the parade ground to the wharf where the Grand Trunk ferry boat was in readiness to convey them to Point Edward. On the route "Slap Bang," and other popular airs were sung in good style, to drown if possible our feelings at parting with our comrades and friends. On reaching the upper deck of the ferry—Lieuts Kirk and Horton, surrounded by their men, proposed and gave three rousing cheers for Col. Jarvis and his staff—then three more for their comrades, and three more for the ladies of Sarnia, then followed three rousing cheers and a tiger from the Rifles and infantry for their comrades the Goderich artillery, and as the last cheer was subsiding in the distance, the Capt.'s bell was heard to tingle, and our friends were away.—It is but just to say that on every hand, the clean soldierly appearance of the Artillery on their way to the boat, and their uniform good conduct and courtesy while at Sarnia, was the subject of the highest praise, and now that they are gone a blank is made which it will be most difficult to fill up.

Capt. Hays entertained the non-commissioned officers to an oyster supper last night which was well attended. After the cloth had been removed, his health was proposed in a neat speech by Sargt Wright, who bore testimony to Captain Hays' uniform kindness to the men and of his desire to make the Huron Rifles the company of the battalion. Captain Hays on rising to respond, thanked them for the honor they had done him, and assured them that it was indeed an honor of no ordinary kind to command such a body of men, and he felt proud to say that he would always look back with extreme pleasure at the days he spent with them at the front.—The little corporal could not allow the occasion to pass by without proposing the health of the gentlemen who had lately received his commission in the company, namely, Ensign Seymour; it was gratifying to know that we now had an officer who bore the name of the founder of the company, and he was sure by the zeal he had displayed in the discharge of his military duties, that he fully intended to do his part in making the Rifles as efficient as any other company in Her Majesty's volunteer service.

Mr. Seymour, on rising thanked them very heartily for their kind sentiments towards him, and assured them that no far as his humble efforts were concerned he would do his best to please them.

A company of infantry arrived from New Hamburg this afternoon to take the place of the Artillery already relieved.

In general orders at parade to-day it was announced that Col. Jarvis had been called to take command of the battalion at Windsor, and that Major Richardson would succeed him in the Sarnia battalion. Col. Jarvis on leaving begged to thank the officers, non commissioned officers, and men, for their hearty co-operation with him while in command. Three rousing cheers were given for him by the men previous to being dismissed.

The weather is still remarkably fine and gardening operations have commenced in every quarter.

In view of the approaching epidemic the streets and premises of all parties are being cleaned up, and other necessary sanitary means adopted.

PHILO JUNIUS.

OUR LAST LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

From our Special Correspondent.

On board the "W. J. Spicer"
River St. Clair, 16th April, 1866.

My Dear Signal.—Here we are, homeward bound. It was with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain that, this morning, we received orders to return to Goderich—pleasure in anticipation of once again meeting our friends at home, and pain at parting with many warm friends we had met during our stay at Sarnia. We were escorted to the boat by the Sarnia Infantry in command of Lieut. Farrell, who on all occasions took the utmost pleasure in extending every possible courtesy to the Officers of the Rifles.

The Hamburg Infantry under command of Capt. Goodwin are our travelling comrades, and will proceed to Goderich to be in conjunction with us on active service. Judging from what we have already seen, we ask no better fellows. The day is all one could desire; a bright sun and a beautiful breeze seems to exercise a most wholesome effect on all. The smiling faces of the men and their jokes and cold snatches of song makes one really feel delighted. The beautiful river, now entirely free from ice, seems dancing in the sunlight and making gestures of welcome to us on its rippling bosom.

As soon as all were on board Capt. Hays proposed three hearty cheers for Major Graham and his staff—and to show that gentle man our appreciation of his worth, we really made tremendous efforts to expand our lungs, which by his gracious smiles I am satisfied he amply appreciated. Then followed three more for the ladies of Sarnia—after which the little Corporal proposed three rousers for Sergt. Major Hudson and the Non Commisioned Officers of the Sarnia battalion—and three more for the "Glorious Appollo," a snug little retreat where Goderich men were always made at home by a most oblig ing host and hostess. Now, the gangway is thrown off and the boat is in motion, and as we leave our moorings, such a hearty cheer greets us from the shore as would do you good to hear. The flutter of the ladies' handkerchiefs and waving of the hats of the citizens, are seen even yet, as we glide gracefully towards the point.

As this is probably the last time I shall have of using your columns from the front, allow me to say, in conclusion, that it has been my constant aim to avoid saying anything that could possible give offence, and if occasionally a little joke or incident was somewhat far fetched, it was simply to imitate the mutton that is hashed for breakfast, which by a little attention at cooking can sometimes be made more palatable than the original dish.

If my letters have contributed in any way to the information or pleasure of your readers, who were no doubt, always glad to hear something about the acts and doings of their friends while at the front, it is all the reward that your most obedient subscriber asks.

"PHILO JUNIUS."

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1866.

Negotiations have been commenced for a new Reciprocity treaty, and for a satisfactory arrangement of the fishing question. The Government is prepared to punish any infractions of the law committed by the Fenians, but sees no cause as yet for interference.

Show of Spring Stock.

The show of Stallions and Bulls was held here on Thursday 12th inst. In consequence of the shows at Clinton, and Harpurhey preceding it, the turn out of stallions was exceedingly meagre, being confined to two. Hard Fortune', owned by J. J. Fisher, took the first prize and Cleveland Messenger', owned by Jno. Clark of Goderich tp., the second. Both are first class animals. Five Bulls were exhibited, all fine animals. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—1st (Durham breed), Wm. Young, Colborne, 2nd (Galloway) Jno. Mc Donogh, Colborne; 3d Edwd. Manning, Hullett.

BLACKWOODS MAG.—We welcome to our office table the No. of this sterling old magazine for March. Notwithstanding the awful tory tone of its political articles, Blackwood still holds its position at the head of magazine literature. Reprinted by L. Scott & Co. New York. Sold at this office.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The contents of the January No. of this able Quarterly are as follows:—Modern Fresco Painting; The Youth of Cardinal Mazarin; Public Galleries and Irresponsible Boards; An Economist of the Fourteenth Century; Recent Changes in the Art of War; Bonzer's Transylvania; Was Shakspheare a Roman Catholic? Corn and Cattle; The Erckmann Chatrian Novels; Mary Tudor, and Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; Extension of the Franchise. Reprinted by L. Scott & Co., N. Y. Sold at this office

DISCUSSION.—The Wroxeter and Bluevale Literary Societies met at Bluevale on Wednesday evening, 11th inst., for the purpose of having a second friendly debate. The subject was, "Money or Fame, which is the greatest incentive to action." After some able speaking on both sides, Mr. Jackson, umpire, was unable to decide the question. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Jackson for the attentive and efficient manner in which he had presided, the meeting dispersed; and the debaters adjourned to Mr. Johnston's where they were hospitably entertained by the Bluevale Society. As this debate was a drawn game, the honors still remain, with the Wroxeter Society, as the gainers of the decision, in the first debate.

The "England's" Passengers at Halifax.

THE DISEASE SHIP FEVER, NOT CHOLERA.

Many minds will be relieved by reading the following despatch from Halifax:—"The steamer England's passengers are landed on McNab's Island and here. The sick are on board the Pyramus, moored beside the England. The disease is announced to be ship fever and dysentery, and not Asiatic cholera. There is considered to be no danger, and no alarm is felt in the city."—[Globe.

SALE OF JEWELRY, &c.—On Wednesday 18th, at 2 and 7 o'clock p. m. a large number of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, being in the possession of Charles Aspinall at the time of his death, and still unclaimed, will be sold at Trueman's Auction Mart.

VOLUNTEER DINNER.—The Town Council proposes to entertain the Volunteers at a public dinner on Friday Evening next. We believe the affair is to come off in the Huron, and it will no doubt be a great success.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.—On Monday evening next the St Georges Society of this town gives the Annual Dinner, at the Maitland Hotel. We hope to see a full attendance.

☞ Several communications are left over for want of room, will appear in our next.

BRUTAL MURDER.

AN OLD INDIAN MEDICINE MAN KILLED WITH A CLUB.

On Saturday night last an old Indian Doctor named Una quan-bonah came to his death by violent means. The particulars of the terrible affair are briefly as follows: The Doctor, who was about 75 years of age, had camped all winter near Millburn, two miles from this town. Some four weeks ago, a party of three or four Indians, with their squaws and children, encamped opposite Jos. Morris's, quite near. In this party were one Solomon and Wilson Ritchie, both hard cases—the latter especially so. On Saturday, Ritchie and the Doctor were in town together, and the latter furnished his companion with money to purchase a bottle of whiskey. Ritchie found some person mean enough to go buy the liquor for him. They then started for camp, after joining Solomon and the squaws. On the road the bottle was applied to so frequently that the whole party were drunk before they got to their miserable home. On arriving in camp, the usual carouse took place, the yells of the maddened creatures being heard by the white residents of the neighborhood. Ritchie appropriated the bottle and its contents to his own use which caused the old man to call him a mean thief. Upon this the savage struck his aged victim with his fist and seizing a large club belabored him him about the head in a most shocking manner. The Doctor expired early on Sunday morning, and Ritchie seeing what he had done set out at once in the direction of Saugeen. On Monday, a Jury impannelled by Coroner McDougall, investigated the case and returned a verdict of wilful murder against Ritchie, for whose arrest a warrant was issued. Chief-constable Trainer started for Saugeen this (Tuesday) morning, and if the thing is at all possible he will bring the wretched murderer back with him.

American Consulate

Mr. Fitnam, the American Consul at Goderich, has received the following notification, which may be interesting to some of our readers:—

GOVERNOR'S SECY'S OFFICE.
Montreal, April 6. 1866.

SIR.—I am directed by the Governor General to inform you that the Queen's exequatur empowering you to act as United States Consul at Goderich, has received Her Majesty's signature. The notification of Her Majesty's approval of your appointment appeared in the *Gazette* of the 20th March.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most ob't serv't,
DENNIS GODLEY,
Gov's Secy.

THOS. FITNAM Esq., &c., &c.
U. S. Consul, Goderich.

PERSONAL.—Mr. R. Rintoul, who has filled the position of Station Master here very acceptably for the past year, has resigned, to engage in the Produce, Commission and Insurance business in Montreal. His place is taken by Mr. Snyder, late of Mitchell.

Taxes on Raw Produce.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal,

SIR,—The American government having manifested such a Japanese illiberality, in framing their commercial policy in reference to the trade of this country, it becomes imperatively incumbent on our government so to legislate that our people shall suffer the least possible injury or inconvenience, from the derangement of our late mutually beneficial trading relations, and as many advantages seized as can be utilized under the new order of things.

They have done all they could to deprive us of the advantages of trading with them, and have protected their agricultural interests, and admit our products only on such terms as they deem profitable to themselves.

Will our farmers be content if our government do less? They will not, nor is it to be expected they should; therefore our government should immediately consider every measure well calculated under the circumstances to benifit our farmers and decrease the odds against them.

We import largely of wheat, corn, and flour, even oats when western markets are low. Shall we do so now when we are cut off from the American markets except at such a great disadvantage? Certainly not. Our government should put a duty on United States cereals and flour, and pass them through in bond to England, perhaps rebate the duty on all flour and high wines exported, the product of western wheat or corn.

On corn the duty should be very high, so that our distilleries would offer a large addition to our market for coarse grains, oats, rye, and barley, which would give us better whiskey to drink. In fact, if high duties on corn and whiskey would result here as in the United States, in an enormous increase in the consumption of beer, we should consume considerable barley, and the morality and physique of our already handsome people who drink, would be greatly improved. Beer being so largely substituted for whiskey in the United States, is rapidly altering the lank and lathy appearance of our neighbors to something like the goodly proportions of Britons.

If many people would drink corn whiskey, let them pay well for it, the country will benefit more by the duties they pay than is to be expected from their industry.

I expect the lower provinces will put a duty on flour from the United States. I believe Prince Edward Island has done so. Why not? We can supply them with better breadstuffs as cheap as Americans. If not, what difference does it make to them whether they derive their revenue from their tables on their wardrobes? If they do put on a reciprocal duty, it follows we must do the same. We could not be mean enough to import western wheat and flour to sell to them at a sure profit, under the protection of a tariff generously framed for our benefit.

Although a free trader I think a little protection to the farmers of Canada just now would be very seasonable, holding ourselves always in readiness to treat with our neighbors for a new treaty, on an equitable basis.

Yours, &c.,
G. LAIDLAW.

MORRIS.

Morris, April 9th, 1866.

Editor of the Signal,

DEAR SIR—I observe a communication in your issue of the 22nd of March, regarding the assessment of Morris, and signed by one styling himself "Fair Play," in which communication, the writer takes for example lots A, B, and C, he says "lot A of 100 acres with 45 acres cleared, and only a log barn is assessed for $38, and that lot B, of 150 acres with 60 acres cleared, and a frame barn, is assessed for $710, and yet he complains that lot A pays more taxes than lot B. He further goes on to state that at the June meeting of the County Council our worthy Reeve moved for $10,000 to be struck of the equalization list of this Township, which is a statement entirely false. I will not, Sir, trespass upon your space, by replying to such statements, further than to say, that they are without foundation, and simply ridiculous. Surely no sane man would ever think of assessing 100 acres of bush land however worthless for $28 much less 100 acres, with 45 acres cleared, I may simply state with regard to the June meeting of the County Council, Mr. Whitehead, moved for $50,000 to be struck off the real, and $10,000 off the personal property of the County equalization. It is evident from the strain of the writer of said article, that he has another object in view than to rectify an error in our assessment even if said error did exist. Certainly every ratepayer in the Township knows that the Court of Revision is held for the purpose of rectifying any error made by the assessor. If "Fair Play" choose to remain at home (to use his own expression) grinning rather than to apply to that Court, was he not to blame in some measure for my reappointment this year. No complaint being made to that assessment was it not proper to suppose that I had given general satisfaction, and, therefore a strong argument in favour of my being reappointed. But Sir as I have said it is evident that the said article was penned for another object than to find fault with our assessment, which I thank will appear evident to the most casual observer, in perusing the comments the writer for instance. Why does he not come out with the proper number of each lot referred to according to survey of the Township, and sign his proper name.—Fair Play says public opinion in his locality has little weight, this I believe to be true, and now I would tell him it is likely to remain so, so long as he is the mouth-piece. He concludes his long article, by speaking of the "spirit of faction," "self glorification," "Roman Emperor playing, his fiddle &c. Now Mr. Editor here is the ground work of the whole matter. The spirit of faction, he speaks of was the spirit of the people in refusing some time since to elect him to a seat in the Municipal Council and the prominent members he is so much annoyed at, are those who occupy the seat he aimed at filling, not only on account of their superior intelligence but also for their direct knowledge of the business of the Township. As for the "Emperor" and his "Fiddle" he seems fully to represent those dignataries being opposed to freedom of speech, and although his music on the equalizations question is not up to time, for the taste of the ratepayers, he seems offended because they refuse to dance to his fiddling. Hoping I have not trespassed on your valuable space.

I am yours truly,
HENRY McMORDIE.

MR. EDITOR — The following obituary notice, from the Inverness Courier, which gives a graphic delineation of the many noble and generous characteristics of Mrs Stewart of Luskintyre a distinguished lady of the olden school, recently deceased. As it might not be generally known to the community around, I beg leave to state, that Mrs. Stewart the subject of the notice in question, is the honored mother of Mrs. Margret Mc Dougall, of McDougalls hills, one of the earliest settlers of the Township of Goderich. By inserting the above, and the obituary accompanying it, in your much esteemed Journal you will duly oblige

Yours,
J. P.

DEATH OF A HIGHLAND LADY OF THE OLDEN SCHOOL.—Mrs. Stewart of Luskintyre died at Leanachen, Lochaber on the 1st instant, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. Mrs. Stewart was a genuine specimen of the Highland gentlewoman of the olden time, stately in personal appearance, kind-hearted, genial, courteous, well-mannered, given to hospitality. Possessed of much solid good sense, she superintended and managed her household affairs discreetly and judiciously, and reared a large family of sons and daughters, whom she lived to see in a good position in life. By her death an eminent type of her class of the old school, whose number is fast diminishing in the Highlands, has passed away. Her mind and memory were richly stored with the legenary and traditionary lore and poetry of the Gael, whose graphic language she spoke with perfection. The deceased lady was a daughter of Macre of Terrloisbich, an old family in Kintail. Her clan were faithful and loyal adherents of Scotland's ancient dynasty, in whose cause they suffered much. At the battle of Sheriffmuir (remarkable for the fact that the right wing of each defeated the left wing of the other, both sides claiming the victory, though Argyll retired to Dunblane and Marr to Arioch) the Macrses, though forming part of the defeated wing of Marr's army, refusing to fly, fought valiantly against great odds, one of their number, from time to time, rushing to the top of an eminence in their rear, and shouting "Cobhair, cobhair, as uchd, Dhia 'us an Righ!" ("Help, help, in the name of God and the King!") At length the few that survived of the devoted band cut their way with their broadswords through the ranks of their foes to carry home the sad tale, sad indeed to Torrloisbich, who had to mourn the death of three gallant sons, Farquhar, Christopher, and Duncan, the last a youth of surpassing prowess. His great heavy broadsword is still preserved in the Tower of London. Mrs. Stewart's remains were carried to the distant island of Harris, for interment in the cemetery of St. Clement, beside those of her husband, Mr. Donald Stewart of Luskintyre, and some of her children, were followed to the place of embarkation, at the pier of Fort-William by a considerable number of carriages, containing many friends and neighbors, thus manifesting their respect for her memory.—[Inverness Courier.

☞ A new punishment for juvenile offenders has been invented by an Australian magistrate. Two boys, charged with damaging a fence, were sentenced 'to be reported in the local newspapers.

AN AMERICAN EPITAPH.—The following is the epitaph on a tombstone in East Tennessee:—"She lived a life of virtue and died of cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit in the full hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of 21 years 7 months, and 17 days. Reader go thou and do likewise.'

☞ Harriet Parr is the name of the English lady who writes under the pseudonym of Holme Lee.

The Fenian Movement on New Brunswick.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The *Herald's* Eastport Me., telegram says the British man of war Pylades, went to sea very suddenly yesterday afternoon. It is said that fifty of the crew had mutinied and were put in irons, hence the departure.

The men of other vessels have been tampered with, and similar difficulties are expected.

Yesterday a party of English soldiers crossed from St. Stevens to Caloris, where they got into a dispute with some soldiers, when a fight took place resulting in their being driven back over the bridge which runs over the river between the two towns. No lives lost.

NEW YORK, April 14.

At the O'Mahony headquarters in this city everything is quiet, but those who know say that matters are progressing steadily and surely.

The citizens joined with the Fenians in the fight.

The steamer from Boston this morning brought about 200 more Fenians. They were quartered in town.

A large number of Fenians have just arrived in the steamer from New York.

The Herald's Frederickton, N. B., special says, the resignations of the anti Confederate Administration were accepted unconditionally by Governor Gordon yesterday. No new Administration has been formed. The house of assembly has adjourned until Monday, to give the incoming party time to organize.

BELFAST, Me., April 14.

One of the Fenians rendezvouse in Maine is said to be Mont Desert, and a British vessels is said to be cruising near Frenchman's Bay on the look-out.

NEW YORK, April 14—The City of Cork brings Cork papers of the 2nd inst., which contain some little news.

The Paris *Constitutional* of the 31st says the position of France on the Ferman question is that of neutrality, but whatever may happen France will not be found unprepared.

A Paris telegram says that political telegrams from Berlin and Vienna, it is believed, have been stopped by the governments.

The French envoy is said to have told the King of Prussia that France considered peace a necessity for Europe, and if war should break out France certainly would not be on the side of that power which discarded negotiations.

La France, in an article pointing out the preparations of Austria, says:

"Everything is being organized with a view to the eventualities of war. General Benedek will command the army of the north and General Von Gablenz the advance guard."

The *Independance* Belge has a despatch from Berlin stating that Bavaria, Hesse and Saxony have formed a league in order to bring the Austro-Prussian question before the Diet.

A Breslau telegram says that editors publish no information regarding military movement now taking place.

The Berlin evening papers of the 31st give a list of fortresses ordered to be armed, and state that several artillery regiments have been ordered to be raised to their full strength. The reserve of four new regiments of the guard and infantry regiments of three army corps are to be called out. None of the substitutes or reserves of these corps or three other corps are to be released from military service at present.

An American View of the Late Arrests.

The Detroit *Free Press*, of the 13th inst, in referring to the recent Fenian arrests at Cornwall, says:—We must candidly confess that the arrest of Mr. Murphy does not take us by surprise. This gentlemen, who is suspected to be the Head Centre of the Canadian Fenians, has long been regarded with suspicious eyes by the government, and the Tory portion of the provincial press have time and again denounced him as a disaffected and dangerous subject. For this charge Mr. Murphy has given but too plausible ground by his past conduct, for he has hardly been so circumspect as one might have expected from a conspirator, 'plotting treason, stratagem, and spoils. Instead of having sported six or seven names, with a different cloak and wig for each, and changed his lodgings thrice a week at the dead of night, as patriots ambitious of seeing their names paragraded on the walls, with descriptions of their person, and offers of reward for their apprehension, are traditionally represented—this rash son of the Green Isle has openly and in broad light of day, both in his speeches and through the columns of the liberal Irish organ in Toronto, advocated views and uttered language that were needlessly calculated to attract attention. Indeed, during the palmy anti-Johnson days, when Mr. Seward's little bell used to tinkle, men were in this glorious, free country, hurried off to Fort Lafayette for having expressed sentiments far less distasteful to the powers that be than the poor President of the Hibernians. The action of the Canadian government seems to us, therefore, quite natural, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and it is only remarkable that they have forborne so long to arrest one who seemed systematically to court persecution.'

POSTAL IMPROVEMENT.—The St. Louis *Republican* describes an invention of the Assistant Postmaster of St Louis, M. Smith, which adds greatly to the facilities for transmitting letter mails. The invention consists of a box, instead of a leather pouch, as the receptacle for letters, during their transit from one part of the country to another. The box is made of wood, strongly bound with iron, and secured by the usual post office padlock. The box is about two feet long by ten inches wide, and four or five inches deep. Within, on the sides of the box, are iron-toothed guides with a follower, designed to press the letters into a compact form. The letters are placed in the box upon their edges, with iron labels separating the parcels for different offices, the follower pushed up, the lid closed and locked, and the mail is ready to depart. With this arrangement no wrappers are used for the parcels designed for different offices and the mail can be closed within a few minutes of the time for its departure from the office. The same advantage is obtained in the saving of time in the distribution of a mail upon its arrival. The same mail that used to require an hour in its distribution is now in the post office boxes, or in the hands of the carriers, within fifteen minutes after its arrival. The invention, combined with the disuse of wrappers, has saved to the government the service of eight clerks in the St. Louis Post office besides an incalculable amount in wrapping paper and twine. But the great advantage gained is in the saving of time to a whole community mailing letters, when necessary, within five minutes of the time of departure, and delivering them within a few minutes of the arrival of a large and important mail. The Postmaster-General is authorised to adopt this improvement generally, and, from his progressive antecedents, it is likely that the whole country will enjoy its benefits.

☞ Paris is becoming somewhat Americanized. Their bills of fare have "American buckwheat cakes, apple and mince pies, and cocktails and smashers.

THE PRUSSIAN PEOPLE.—Thirty members of the liberal party in Prussia, mostly deputies, have opened a subscription for the benefit of sufferers in the constitutional struggle between crown and parliament. The proceeds are chiefly intended to support liberals deposed from office, and to assist persecution newspaper editors. The anniversary of the 18th of March, 1848, was this year kept by many who had long wished to bury in oblivion the day when Berlin erected barricades against its king, and for twelve hours fought its own Prussian army. The cemetery in the Fredrichs Hain, where those who fell were interred, was crowded all day.

A Mystery Cleared up.

About the 15th of November last, a woman named Hosiora Doody left her husband's residence on North Park street, not far from the river Don, and did not return. She had a large sum of money on her person at the time; and as she did not reach home that night nor the next day nor ever afterwards, it was feared that she had met foul play at the hands of some parties who knew of the money she had about her. The affair remained a complete mystery until yesterday, when a young lad in the employ of Mr. Archibald Milligan, grocer, saw the remains of a human body floating in the bay near Adamson's wharf. The boy immediately gave information of what he had seen, and a man named George Williams, at considerable personal risk, for which he was complimented, took the body from the water with some slight assistance, and it was found to be that of a woman. The police being made acquainted with the fact took possession of the remains and notified Dr. Buchanan, senior coroner, to hold an inquest. On searching the body, upwards of $560, nearly all in specie, was found in a bag in her bosom, over which the hand of the woman was slightly clasped, as if even in the last agony of death by drowning the safety of the money