Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866. [VOL. XIX.—NO. 38

Business Directory.

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

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

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

Dr. Stanbury,
GRADUATE of the Medical Department of U. C. College, Toronto, and late of the Hospital and Dispensary, New York. Residence Pollock's Hotel, Bayfield. w38m40

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

William T Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Goderich, C.W.—Office, over C. E. Archibald's Store, Crabb's Block. v15n29
Money to Lend on Real Property

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

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Blake's Block, opposite the Post Office, Goderich. January 3, 1866. swG7

J. Francis C. Haldan
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR-IN-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—Kay's Block, corner Court House Square and West Street.
☞ Money to lend on real property. s5w36

C. F. Clarke,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Clinton, C. W. w34

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor, &c &c., Clinton, C. W. MONEY TO LEND. w34

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, Co. of Bruce. v16n15y1y

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

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

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

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. ☞ Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. (sw v1n71y1y

G. M. TRUEMAN
LANDAGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Leads Clinton every Wednesday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. 81:10

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

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

W. M. SAVAGE,
BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money, at current rate of exchange.
19th Dec., 1865. w47-1yr$1

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or count. carefully attended to. w9-1yr8

DENTISTRY.

Dr. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, Goderich, C. W.
Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store
January 13th, 1865 sw38-ylr

GEORGE FORBES,
AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.
G. Forbes, Lot 26, Con 3, Morris. Dingle, P. O
w8 1y8

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

INSURANCE.

Fire, Marine and Life Insurances
EFFECTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
Office—J. F. C. Haldan's Law Chambers, Kay's Block, corner Court House Square and West St., Goderich, C. W.
JOHN HALDAN, JR., Agent.
Goderich, 27th Sept., 1866. w36tf

Business Directory.

Rintoul Brothers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
87 & 89 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.
Advances made on consignments of Produce to Liverpool, Glasgow and other ports in Great Britain.
Consignments of Ashes, Butter, &c., respectfully solicited.
Sept. 3, 1866. sw2

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000, STERLING.
Fire Department.
INSURANCES effected on all classes of risks at moderate rates. Losses promptly paid.
Life Department.
In virtue of the guarantee afforded by their large Capital and accumulated profits, this Company can adopt rates lower than are practicable by many other offices.
To Farmers.
Special low rates have been made for farm buildings and other isolated risks.
The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for Goderich and surrounding country, will be glad to receive proposals for insurance in both branches, and will always be ready to give information to parties wishing to insure.
Wm. RICHARDSON, Agent,
Bank of Montreal, West St.
Goderich, May 1st, 1866. sw70

PROPRIETORS
Of Saw Mills, Woollen Mills, Flour and Grist Mills, Paper Mills, Thrashing Machines, Foundries and Machine Shops, &c., &c., &c.,

Use the Lubric Oil!
MANUFACTURED BY US:
It is the Best and Cheapest!
Lubricating Oil in the market.
There is less friction with this than with any other oil, and owing to its excellent body a smaller quantity is consumed. While on the other hand
IT NEVER GUMS!
but runs sweet, and keeps the bearings and working parts *smooth and cool.*
Sold by most respectable druggists, General Merchants and Oil Dealers in the country. Ask for the
Brantford Lubric Oil Company's Oil.
JOHN H. STRATFORD, Manager.
Brantford, July 3, 1866. w23tf

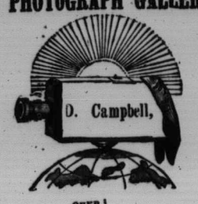
HEMLOCK BARK WANTED.
THE subscriber wants 1000 cords of Hemlock Bark, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash on delivery at his yard at the Dock.
W. M. SAVAGE.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!
THE subscriber is prepared to pay the highest market price for any quantity of wool. w15t

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

MARINE INSURANCE.
British American Insurance Co
OF TORONTO,
Marine Department.
GEORGE RUMBALL, Agent.
Goderich, April 25th 1866. w13t

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY



OVER
ARCHIBALD'S STORE, Crabb's Block
GODERICH.
SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.
PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather. Porcelain or Opalotype Pictures, and
THE HELIOARISTOTYPIA,
OR "BEST SUN PICTURE,"
Taken in various styles from $1 50 to $20 (colored in water colors or oil.
Life-Size Photographs taken on reasonable terms—either plain or colored.
☞ PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.
D. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, June 1, 1866. sw27

A FRESH SUPPLY!
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
In Overcoats,
Frock and Sacque Coats,
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Gloves,
Collars,
Ties, &c., &c.,
Just received this day and for sale Cheap for Cash
AT THE GLASGOW HOUSE.
D. KERR, JR., & CO.
Glasgow House, 4th October, 1866. w24

GRAND EXHIBITION!
AT THE
EMPORIUM.
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS!
Which for variety and richness of style cannot be excelled.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
Witness the Following:—
Fancy Dress Goods from 12½ cts. per yard.
Prints - - " 11 " "
Factory Cotton - - " 6 " "
A SELECT LOT OF BLACK SILKS.
ALL THE VARIETIES IN FANCY SKIRTINGS.
(Which are a speciality.)
JUST OPENED
A CASE OF SHAWLS!
FROM $2 EACH AND UPWARDS.
Particular attention is called to the immense stock of
CLOTHS AND TWEEDS.
LADIES' CLOAKING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
PRINTS,
GREY AND WHITE COTTONS.
TO ARRIVE SEVERAL CASES OF
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS.
Just Arrived, a lot of Buffalo Robes.
6 CASES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
12 " BOOTS AND SHOES.
A Choice Lot of Family Groceries!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE.
We have the Largest Stock of goods in Town, and will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
JOHN C. DETLOR & CO.
Goderich, Sept. 28, 1866. w16

COLONIAL HOUSE.
Tailoring & Outfitting Department!
THE Subscriber begs to inform his many customers and the public generally that he keeps constantly on hand the largest variety and best selection of
English, Scotch, French, Swiss & German Tweeds,
IN THE COUNTIES. ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF
Canadian Manufactured Goods,
ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN BROADCLOTHS,
CASSIMERES & DOESKINS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BEAVER AND PILOT OVERCOATINGS!
OVERCOATINGS OF ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS.
Having secured the services of
Mr R. CARR, as CUTTER,
he is prepared to execute all orders with promptitude, and in a style unsurpassed by any MANUFACTURER in this PROVINCE, *Cities not excepted.* Try him and satisfy yourselves. A perfect fit guaranteed in every instance.
Constantly on hand the LARGEST STOCK and LATEST STYLES in
Gentleman's Outfittings of Every Description!
AMERICAN MONEY taken at the highest rate.
Chas E. Archibald.
Goderich, August 22nd, 1866. sw103

Malcolm Nicholson.
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, ELECTROPATHIST, &c.
TEETH inserted in either Platina, Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber on reasonable terms
☞ Office over the Post Office, West Street Goderich. w2

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

The Liverpool and London and Globe
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.
INVESTED FUNDS, $15,000,000; ANNUAL REVENUE, $5,000,000.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Company, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.
A. M. ROSS, Agent.
Goderich, July 1, 1865. w22

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

A Great Farmer's Maxims.

We have already made a notice of a discourse by Rev. L. M. Glover, D. D., Jacksonville, Ill., on the death of Mr. Jacob Strawn who was spoken of as the Great American Farmer, and who died at Jacksonville, Ill., in August last. His biographer has recorded many excellent characteristics of this distinguished farmer, who has met with great success in all his business operations, which is attributed chiefly to the following maxims, which we copy for the benefit of those farmers who are somewhat tardy in performing the operations of the farm:

When you wake up do not roll over, but roll out. It will give you time to ditch up all your sloughs, break them up, harrow them, and sow them with timothy and red clover. One bushel clover to two bushels timothy is enough.

Make your fence high tight and strong, so that it will keep cattle and pigs out. If you have brush, make your lot secure, and keep your hogs from the cattle, for if the corn is clear they will eat it better than if it is not.

Be sure to get your hands to bed by seven o'clock; they will rise early by force of circumstances.

Pay a hand, if he is a poor hand, all you promised him; if he is a good hand, pay him a little more; it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed your hands as well as you do yourself, for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the world, and ought to be well treated.

I am satisfied that in getting up early, industry and regular habits are the best medicines ever prescribed for health.

If it comes rainy, bad weather, so that you cannot work out of doors, cut and split your wood.

Make your tracks, fix your fence or a gate that is off the hinges, weather-board your barn where the wind has blown off the siding, or patching the roof of your barn or house.

Study your interests closely and don't spend any time in electing Presidents, Senators, and other small officers, or talk of hard times when spending your time in town whittling on store boxes, etc.

Take you time and make your calculations; don't do things in a hurry, cut do them at the right time, and keep your mind as well as your body employed.

A Romantic Marriage.

A Paris letter says: A very joyous wedding, contracted under warranted circumstances, has just been celebrated at a chateau near Herblay. The marriage ceremony was performed in a quarter of Paris inhabited chiefly by the working classes, and never before were seen so many carriages or such a numerous company of fashionables in the vicinity. A handsome orphan work girl, Emma B——, lived comfortably on the fruit of honest labour, and had for some months been courted by a young man who was supposed to be also belonging to the working class, a journeyman carpetmaker. One day the young girl said to him, 'Charles, you have been pressing me to marry you for three months, and I have postponed the marriage. Now, however, I will no longer delay it. A rich American has offered me $1,000 a month if I would consent to be an honest woman, and that I should have a splendid apartment on the Boulevard Malesherbes. There is my hand, put up the banns directly.' The lover, highly indignant at the American, was too glad to obey the injunction. The banns were immediately published, and the marriage has taken place in the quarter where the lovers resided. The evening before the wedding, however, the bridegroom told Emma that he had a secret to tell. He was not a working man, but was one of the richest proprietors in an eastern department of France, and said he should take her next day to the beautiful chateau which he had inherited from his father and mother, for he, like his bride, was an orphan. The young lover, it appears, saw Emma a few months ago, and fell in love with her at first sight. She lived in an attic, and he had taken a room in the upper story of the same house to be near her. Thus he could see her every day and a mutual passion soon sprung up between them.

A Grateful Tiger.

A caged tiger, sick with sore eyes, had a live dog thrown in to it one day for its dinner. Not being very hungry, the usually fierce creature did not touch the trembling little dog. This quietness gave the dog courage, and it began to lick the tiger's sore eyes. The act seemed pleasant to the great wild beast, and the dog continued it from time to time till the eyes of its savage lord got well. The tiger from that time took his tiny four-legged doctor under his patronage, looked upon him kindly, if not fondly, and allowed him to eat what he chose of whatever food was thrown into the den. Henceforth they lived like bosom friends.

Thus you see, even a fierce tiger can be grateful for a little favor. How much more then should children learn to be grateful to their friends for the great favors they have received. When I see boys and girls unkind and insulting to their parents, who have done and suffered so much for them, I feel like telling the story of the tiger and the dog, and saying, 'Children, children, don't be less grateful to your precious parents than the tiger was to the little dog.

And when I see boys and girls for whom Jesus, died, joining the army of Satan, I think in my heart, 'Those children are less grateful than the tiger.'—*S. S. Advocate*

Coleridge was descanting, in the presence of Charles Lamb, upon the repulsive appearance of the oyster. 'It isn't handsome, Coleridge,' said Lamb, 'but it has the advantage of you in one thing.' 'What is that?' queried Coleridge, who, as every one knows, was an exhaustive talker. 'It knows when to shut its mouth,' was the reply.

Jones said to Hawkins, a crusty old bachelor—'What a pity that poor old Golden has gone blind. Loss of sight is a terrible thing, and the poor fellow's eyes are quite sealed up.' 'Let him marry then,' exclaimed the waspish old celibate; 'Let him marry, and, if that don't open his eyes, then—then—his case is indeed hopeless!'

Archbishop Whately once puzzled a number of clever men in whose company he was, by asking this question: 'How is it that white sheep eat more than black?' Some were not aware of the curious fact; others set to work and tried to give learned and long reasons; but all were anxious to know the real cause. After keeping them wondering for some time, he said, 'the reason is, because there are more of them.'

The following advertisment appears in a Western paper:—"Engaged—Miss Anna Gould to John Canda, city marshal, both of Leavenworth, Kansas. From this time henceforth and for ever—until Miss Anna Gould becomes a widow—all young men are requested to withdraw their particular attentions."

☞ Last week a young bull was picked up at sea, off Chebeague Island, coast of Maine. The animal was five miles from the main land when he was overhauled, and was hard on his way, says an American paper, to visit his English cousins.

The Famine in India.

FEARFUL SCENES OF SUFFERING.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 16th of August, gives the following account of the deplorable effects of the famine in that country:—

"There are sights to be witnessed in Calcutta which would lead the stranger to believe that the city was perishing of famine and pestilence. Since the famine has been allowed to attain such hideous proportions in the rural districts it is inundating the capital. All who can crawl from the interior, from the afflicted subdivision of Jehanabad, in the rich country of Hooghly, and the misery of what was once the flourishing indigo district of Nuddea, as well as from the more wretched Midnapore and distant Orissa, flock to the charities of Calcutta. They would receive food at their own homes but they hear that they will get more in Calcutta, and clothes as well, and so at the present moment no less than two hundred and fifty famine stricken wretches a day seek the 'unnochuttrus' or Bengallee feeding houses of the native quarter of Calcutta. So late as the 9th of July last the Bengal government a second time refused to encourage the formation of a public relief committee, and soon returned again to the hills.

"But the city was being so crowded with paupers, a pestilence was so imminent, that the municipal-commissioner, Mr. Stuart Hogg, and one or two merchants organized a committee: and on Monday last a public meeting of all classes was held in the town hall to raise subscriptions. Judges, merchants, barristers, chaplains and zemindars urged the claims of the starving, and eulogized the charity of the native gentlemen, who had already done so much, with an eloquence hardly required, but quite justified. Official reports were read giving statistics which, completed to date, show that at twenty-two places 17,475 poor are daily fed, in addition to the sick in the hospitals, and as this number is increasing by about 250 a day it may be said that 20,000 stravelings are now subsisting on charity daily in Calcutta. A sum of £150,000 is required to grapple with the misery, and of this within four days of the meeting being held more than one-half has been subscribed.

"Now, if this is the case in Calcutta, which has no famine or scarcity of its own, what must be the state of things in Orissa! One of the journals has addressed a series of questions to the senior missionary of Cuttack, which does not suffer more than Pooree, and very much less than Balasore. To a question as to the action of the government he replies. 'The early utterances of the board of revenue furnished melancholy evidence that the depth and the extent of the calamity were wholly unappreciated.' 'Any representations as to the calamity being comparatively slight or confined within narrow limits are wholly contrary to fact.'

'We were surprised as weeks and months passed and no movement was originated by the proper authorities.' To the question whether relief penetrates into the interior from the station, he says it does not 'to the extent that is desirable,' although all the officials and non-officials work with praiseworthy energy. The morality from famine and cholera he describes as of 'frightful magnitude' as 'much greater than has generally been supposed.' And there are still 'four long dark months' before the province. Government is making over the many orphans to the missionaries' care. This is said of Cuttack, but I am told by a high official who has just returned from Balasore, where he assisted the relief committee, that language would fail to describe the state of things there a few weeks ago. Think of nine hundred dead bodies being picked up in the streets of Balasore in one morning. Yet this happened he assured me. Half the truth has not been told, and as there is no Baird Smith they will never be reported. The last return from Balasore shows seven hundred and three deaths in that one little station in the week ending July 21; and if you treble that number for the many who became the food of the jackal and the vulture in the lonely jungle or ditch you will not go beyond the sad truth. It is ominous that the board of revenue has ceased to report deaths."

Will there be Peace in the States.

Under the caption the Memphis *Appeal* says;

Shall we have peace? There is no slavery now, but another demand. The power of the States to regulate their own institutions is to be destroyed by transferring the same to Congress. That is the object of the proposed constitutional amendment, as well as the covert intention to confer the right of suffrage upon the negro, and reduce the representation of the Southern States so that they may be for all time inferior in political influence to their Northern associates, and be subject to whatever inflictions the latter may choose to impose.

Look at the condition of the North. Not only has slavery been abolished, but it has been rendered irrevocable by implanting the principle of universal freedom in the constitution. And yet they are not satisfied. The most arduous struggle is there going on between the friends of peace and those whose sole aim is dominion—whose sole incentive is the lust of power. Red war is openly threatened, and the most violent language is employed to excite the baser passions and stimulate the worst feelings that can torture the human breast. Incendiaries are peregrinating through the land with flambeau and steel crying aloud to spare not.

Can we have peace? The union of the Conservative wing of the Republican party with the Democracy is the last hope. If this fail, well may the consequences awaken suspicion. The fertile resources of the scheming Radical leaders will urge the victorious columns to the most revolting extremes. In the name of "Liberty" they will pause at nothing; not even shrink from a sea of blood. They are the revolutionists, they are fomenting a rebellion beside which the struggle through which we have just passed would be as the breeze compared to the gale. Let us hope, however, that there may be some check to their frenzy and that all is not yet lost.

An Important Act.

An Act of Parliament, of much importance to those concerned, was passed during the late Session, and became law on the 15th of August last. It provides that congregations and others owning churches; and individuals, corporations and companies owning halls, theatres, or other buildings used for the purpose of holding public meetings, or places of public resort or amusement; shall within twelve months from the passing of the Act, be required to have the doors of such churches, theatres, halls or other buildings so hinged as to open freely *outwards.* All the doors are to be so hinged, and if the gates of outer fences do not open outwards they must be kept open by proper fastenings during the time such buildings are publicly used to facilitate the egress of people in case of alarm from fire or other cause. A fine of $50 is imposed for every violation of the Act, to which is added a further penalty of $5 for every week after the complaint is made till the necessary changes are effected. All public buildings erected after the passing of the Act, must have the doors constructed to open outwards under like penalties. As the Act is pretty stringent as to the liability of congregations, church wardens, trustees, &c., it will be well for such persons to lose no time in complying with the provisions of this very sensible statute. It is the duty of our Chief of Police to see to the enforcement of the Act, and as a slight inducement to that worthy official to look after these matters, he is subject to be fined $50 for every neglect of duty.—*Ex.*

Fearful Marine Disaster.

The steamship Evening Star, Captain Knapp, of the New York and New Orleans Mail Steamship Company's line of steamers, left New York on the 29th ult, for New Orleans, with 250 passengers. A Savannah despatch to the New York *Tribune*, dated October 8th, says that the Evening Star foundered at sea 180 miles east of Tybee, with 259 passengers and 50 crew. A boat arrived at Fernandina which left the steamer with 18 persons, including Captain Knapp, one lady and child. The boat was capsized nine times; at the 6th the Captain was lost. Four boats left the steamer as she went down. Two of them are supposed to have sunk. The schooner Warning, from New York, put in distress, having thrown part of her deck load overboard. She brought the chief engineer, the purser, two passengers and crew of the Evening Star, picked up at sea. It is supposed the remainder of the passengers and crew perished.

New Fenian Plan Exposed.

A singular plan of getting money for the Fenian cause from emigrants embarking at Liverpool and Queenstown for America has been brought to light in the Liverpool papers. It appears that Roberts recently appointed some commissioners to go to Europe and see all the emigrants. The principal commissioner was a "General," whose name is not given. It was arranged that he should meet some Fenians in Liverpool, and with them form a society, of which the emigrants were to become members. But the police of Liverpool prevented the combination and learned the facts—the information on which they acted, it is stated as a singular fact, being sent to them from Dublin. It was the design to get hold of all or nearly all the emigrants, and induce them to pay the subscription—in return for which they would receive the sign of recognition, and on arriving in New York would be welcomed and assisted. When Canada should be conquered, each member was to have the right to a piece of land. The emigrants who should refuse to join before leaving were not only to be disregarded in New York, but the brethern were to prevent their obtaining employment. Those considerations were expectated to work wonders in the propagation of the society. Although the plan has been frustrated, the police of Liverpool believe it will be revived in some other form, and they are keeping a look-out. The London *Times* of the 27th ult., says that the arrests caused a great "scare" among the Brotherhood and adds: "On Saturday, after the four persons who had been arrested the previous evening were remanded at the police court, meetings were summarily called at three or four places of Fenian rendezvous, and in the evening there were assembled such members as had remained scattered through the town, and even yet, although the number had been much reduced, the body is not insignificant. What passed at the meeting did not transpire but a portion of what was done may be stated. Up to a very recent period the 'Brotherhood' were ambitious to have allusion made to their proceedings, but on Saturday evening this view was departed from and caution was the word. It is a fact, nevertheless, which has transpired that all former 'signs' of recognition were abolished, and one new general one was adopted. Singular though it may appear, this sign was so rapidly transmitted that it was used and recognized among the brethern on Sunday. This is one of the mysteries connected with the movement, and shows how well it is organized. On Saturday evening emissaries were despatched to various parts of the country, and to Ireland, to warn the fraternity as to the altered state of matters. It also appears that there is no present lack of money among the body, from what source soever it may be derived. and payments are made in gold and silver."

Canada and the Fenians.

At the inaugural dinner of the North Staffordshire Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, recently held at Harley, Mr. Adderly, M. P., presided, and in proposing "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," he said:—

"The most recent service which the army and navy have been called upon to perform had been within the past two weeks to rally round their fellow-subjects in Canada, and defend that country against a threatened, most monstrous, and mad invasion (hear, hear.) He was sure it must be a pride and pleasure to Englishmen to see their fellow-subjects in Canada worthy of their blood and lineage—to see the Volunteers of that country rally round the old flag with the same loyalty, vigor, courage, and patriotism that the Volunteers of England had shown within the last few years (hear, hear). This show of energy encouraged us to spend our blood and treasure in assisting our fellow-subjects to defend that distant part of our empire—(applause). He was sure those who read the newspapers of the previous day must have seen with as much interest as he felt in reading it, that at the moment of danger the Volunteers and Militia of Canada had been joined by Canadians from all parts of the world. Those who had taken service in the United States and those who had been in other parts of the world, some serving in the Volunteer ranks in England, and gone at the call of patriotism to the defence of their country, and had shown the same high spirit, and the same alacrity in the face of danger there as had distinguished their fellow-countrymen in all ages (applause).

THE SAGINAW LUMBER TRADE.—The estimated value of the pine lumber cut during the past year, in the Saginaw district, is $4,200,000. It finds a market in all the Eastern States, via Buffalo, Oswego and Ogdensburg; in Cincinnati and all parts of Ohio, via Cleveland and Sandusky; in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Southern Wisconsin. As a matter of statistical information, we may state that in the year 1865 the Tittabawassee River rafted out one hundred and fifty millions; the Cass, fifty millions; the Flint, thirty millions; and the Bad River—a tributary of the Shawassee—twenty millions of feet of pine saw logs, board measure, besides which many logs came from other sources.

A ROYAL RECEPTION.—"Captain" Doyle, an individual recently known in these parts as the Toronto correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, has been temporarily disqualified for active pursuits, by being carved up with a bowie knife, at New Orleans, to which city he had lately been transferred by his employers. A Southern gentleman desired to give a pointed expression of his disapproval of the sentiments of the journal which Mr. Doyle represented.

United States News.

New York, Oct. 9.—Santa Anna delivered an address at a Fenian pic-nic yesterday. He said:—When Mexico was invaded by that noble enemy, on whose hospitable soil I am now living; when I had arrayed against me the powerful armies of the United States, under that immortal hero, Gen. Scott, the flower of my army then were two companies of men from the Green Isle, with the image of their patron saint on their flag. Colonel Roberts spoke at considerable length on the wrongs of Ireland, and the glorious result which would follow a determined attempt to secure her liberation. Col. Roberts delivered an address in the evening to the St. Patrick's circle, in which he was very denunciatory of the government.

Baltimore, Oct. 9.—Considerable excitement occurred this morning at the corner of Baltimore and North Streets, occasioned by an attack made by a number of republicans on the democratic and conservative head quarters. A nation flag suspended in front of the building was cut down, and for a time there was great apprehension of a most serious difficulty. The police promptly came to the rescue, and compelled the rioters to return the flag. Last night a party of conservatives made an attack on some republicans in the east section of the city which resulted in a fierce combat. John Galeby, one of the attacking party, was shot, receiving three balls in the body. His condition is precarious. Several others were slightly injured.

Memphis, Oct 8.—A serious disturbance occurred on Cat Island, twenty-five miles below here, on Saturday. About fifty negroes armed themselves and started out, as some say, with the determination to slaughter all whites. They first encountered Henry and Ike Turner and commenced firing on them. The latter returned the fire with revolvers, killing Bill Dixon, the negro leader, and another, and wounding three others. The negroes then fled. Henry Turner was slightly wounded in the head.

The whites in the neighborhood then armed and went in pursuit, but after the death of their leader, the negroes scattered throughout the country.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.—Col. Bingham, one of the Southern loyalists who was not allowed to speak in Cairo on Friday night, published a card, in which he states that the mob present at the meeting were armed with bowie knives and revolvers, and came to the meeting with the avowed purpose of inaugurating a bloody tragedy. New Orleans fashion, on the slightest provocation.

The delegation which was supposed to include Parson Brownlow and Hon. A. J. Hamilton, came near meeting with a frightful accident on the way to Cairo. The train on which they were said to be was thrown off the track while on a high embankment eighty miles above Cairo, at two o'clock on Wednesday morning last, by the removal of two rails, which threw the engine from the track, killing the engineer and badly wounding the fireman and four other persons.

The indications all point to this act as a most wicked and deliberate attempt to kill Parson Brownlow and Hon. A. S. Hamilton.

MORE TROOPS for CANADA.

The London *Times* of the 26th ult., received by the last mail, says:—"Whatever may arise it is now apparent that the British government are on the alert and in earnest in their desire to counteract or prevent the mischievous Fenian movement both at home and abroad. In addition to the numerous troops and military stores which have already been sent out to Canada, others in considerable numbers are about to follow immediately. The mail steamer Hibernian, which is to sail from Liverpool for Quebec to-morrow, will take out the first battalion of the 25th foot, consisting of two officers and 101 non-commissioned officers and men. These troops are to arrive in Liverpool from Dublin by one of the City of Dublin steampacket Company's steamers about 9 o'clock this (Wednesday) Morning, and immediately on arrival will embark on board the Hibernian, in the Wellington dock. They will be accompanied from Dublin by a depot, consisting of five officers, fifty non-commissioned officers and men, sixteen women, and twenty-two children. The depot will at once proceed to Preston, where it is understood they will be stationed. Besides these troops others are to follow as speedily as possible. For this purpose the National Steamship Company's steamer Pennsylvania has been surveyed, chartered, and ordered to be immediately fitted up at Liverpool for the conveyance of 34 officers, 7 officers' wives, and 12 children, and about 800 non-commissioned officers and men, together with 74 women and 97 children. She is also to carry 300 tons of military stores. As soon as the Pennsylvania has been got ready, which it is expected will be on Friday, she will embark the military stores and at once proceed to Belfast, where she will take on board the 24th regiment, and these she will convey to Malta, and there land them. She will then take on board the 100th regiment, and with all possible speed convey them to Quebec.—As the season is now far advanced the utmost expedition will require to be used to enable the Pennsylvania to reach Quebec before the St. Lawrence is frozen. The 28th regiment of infantry, now in Manchester, is under orders to be ready for immediate embarkation for Belfast, to replace the 24th about to be transferred to Malta."

☞ The New York *Tribune* blows a loud blast in praise of itself. It says that "as a newspaper *The Tribune* is the best on this planet, and very possibly in the planetary system."

☞ A gentleman in Hudson, N. Y., was married last Tuesday and cut his throat the same night.

☞ The Germans of Austria are restless and through a secret political organization are working for the division of Austria.

☞ Hudson river is just now infested with gangs of thieves and robbers, sailing in small vessels from New York and Albany, and committing robberies and thefts at night in the river towns.

A New York letter says that "it is pretty well understood among the knowing ones here, that the orders from Washington to the United States District Attorney here, instructing him to discontinue proceedings against the Fenian President Roberts, was the result of a representation, by the Tammany Hall General Committee, that to press that prosecution would cost the Hoffman (Democratic) ticket 20,000 votes in November.