Huron Signal.

GODERICH, FEB. 21, 1867.

OUR FUTURE POLITICS.

It is somewhat amusing to witness the frantic zeal of certain scribes on what is called the *Liberal Conservative* side with regard to the stirring up of party strife and party organization. They cling to old ideas, and the only way in which they manifest a Conservative spirit is by ignoring the great political change that we are about to enter upon. It is all very well for these gentlemen to depict the Liberals of the country as a set of unprincipled knaves, as devoid of patriotism as they are of the principles of common honesty, but they know perfectly well what a small influence such prating has had in the past, and what a slim prospect there is for the adoption of their violent creed in future. There was a time when party strife of the bitterest kind could be accounted for. Abuses of a serious character existed, and as long as a set of men stood up in their defence it was right and proper that true lovers of their country should sternly and determinately oppose the giant corruptions of the day. But it was at last discovered by the leaders on both sides that, under such a system, good government was impossible, for the simple reason that neither party could retain the reins of power long enough to carry out its measures. Hence the compromising arrangement resulting in a strong coalition government in Canada, and hence the burial, for the time being, of the hatchet of political warfare.

Party government is very proper when there are well-defined principles of political action in operation. It would not, in our opinion, be well that any government should be in a position to carry out all its measures independent of opposition, and in this relation we may express our firm belief that under Confederation there wil. be in Parliament at all times an element of opposition to put on the drags when there is danger of hasty or ill-timed legislation, but we think those who are now so eager to renew the warfare which instilled so much of acrimony and violence into our former politics are not acting wisely. The welfare of the nation at large is of much greater importance than the personal aggrandizement of a few needy adventurers, and it will be time enough surely to enter into the subject of political organization when we learn the full details of the government under which we are to exist. It is quite natural that men should retain their old party leanings, and it is not, perhaps, wrong to warn our own party leaders, generally, to be upon their guard against being taken by surprise, but we pity the man who undertakes to cram the people of Canada, at this particular juncture, with the idea that they should renew the old tactics and fight in the old political trenches, just as if nothing had happened. The fact of the matter is that no person can forecast our political future with certainty, and hence we would admire the election, under Confederation, of men who are capable and honest, leaving to the future the dissensions which occasion may demand.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME."

The subject of naming Confederated British America is again on the carpet.—From all we can learn, it seems probable that the name we are to be known by to the world will be Canadia or the good old-fashioned Canada. If Her Majesty's advisers are to come so close to our old name, we trust they will be led to consider the addition of the *i* superfluous.—Canada is much the largest of the Provinces to be Confederated, and we think it would be much easier adopted by the whole than any high-sounding Latinized cognomen. The question of the general name being decided in favor of either Canada or Canadia, it will be absolutely necessary to find new names for the sections now known as Upper and Lower Canada. What shall those names be?—There *is* something in a name, and the man who can discover some *short*, expressive name for the section in which we live, will be conferring a lasting benefit upon the people at large. We have heard a great number of names canvassed—some of them euphonious enough—but generally speaking they are by far too pretentious. In this respect the people of the neighboring republic have been very happy. Instead of searching through Latin and Greek lexicons for a title, they simply adopted in nearly every case the Indian name, and nothing more appropriate could be desired. Who could wish for finer names than Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, &c.?—Why not then give the naming of our new States, or whatever they may be, to a council of intelligent Indians. We feel satisfied their choice would be more appropriate than any names we have yet seen.

BE PREPARED.

As it is now unlikely that a reform bill will be brought in to endanger the existence of the present English Government for some time, it is almost certain that the Confederation Bill will be pushed through without delay, and ere we are aware of it almost, we shall be called upon to select men to represent us in the local and general legislatures. It is important that the people of Huron and Bruce should at once look about them for available men, to whom they could commit the task of representing them in Toronto or Ottawa.—The people of Bruce are already on the *qui vive*, and already some dozen or more members of Parliament are cut out in the rough, ready (and no doubt willing) to be polished up and sent forth at a moment's warning. The settlers of Huron are not quite so excitable in these matters, but we have heard the names of several good men on the liberal side mentioned as possible candidates. Let us, when the time comes, pitch upon men who have our entire confidence and *put them in*.—The selection under ordinary circumstances is an important one, but it will be desirable that the most intelligent and honorable men should be sent to test for the first time the practical working of confederation.

GOOD NEWS.

By a cable telegram we learn that the Fenians in Ireland assembled at Killarney yesterday (14th) and marched on Kenmore. There must have been some system about the uprising, for by the same source we learn that two vessel loads of Fenians had landed at Valentia. This we call good news, because it will bring the matter to a head much more nobly than by mere arrests. If the fellows have not dispersed to-day they will receive their quietus without much ceremony. If they do not cut the cable at Valentia, our readers may expect the latest news the moment it arrives at Goderich.

THE FENIAN NEWS.

The news telegraphed us relative to the progress of the Fenian rising in Ireland is tantalizingly meagre, but we gather sufficient to show that the affair is even worse than the raid on the Canadian border in June last, and the number of men engaged in it not greater. The attempt at a rising,—for it was only an attempt—was made near the boundary dividing the Counties of Cork and Kerry, and, no doubt, it was expected that large numbers of disaffected natives would flock around the standard of rebellion as soon as raised; but the great majority, out of respect to their necks, thought better of it and kept quiet. The rebels after robbing and committing depredations upon the peaceful inhabitants were driven, by the British troops hurried after them, to the hills near the classic Lakes of Killarney, where they were cornered in a place called Loomis' Wood.—The latest accounts are that the national troops had scattered the rascals in all directions, and the Irish authorities assure the Government that all is again quiet. There was no truth in the rumor that two vessels had landed Fenians at Valentia. It is now reported that Jas. Stephens, the "Chief Organizer," is in Ireland, together with a number of officers from the States. If so, James may get himself into a much worse scrape than before. We did hope the fellows would have taken a stand to enable the British troops to have a chance at them, but the thing has fizzled out at the very outset, as any man having an ounce of common-sense might have expected.—Our Irish correspondent is close to the scene of action and will, no doubt, be able to give us, ere long, a detailed account of the rise and fall of the cabbage-garden heroes.

IN TROUBLE.

The editors of the Guelph *Advertiser* and *Herald* have got into trouble for hinting in rather plain terms that, at a recent volunteer inspection in that town Brigade-Major Baretto had an undue quantity of stimulating "refreshments" concealed about his person, or to use plain English, that he was too drunk to discharge his duties in a proper or gentlemanly manner. Damages are laid at £500, and the editors have refused to apologise—giving the Major to understand that he may "flicker away."

Struck a Silver-Mine.

On Wednesday last, after the rain of the night before, one of the butchers at the market, with the remark that he generally found money after a thaw, searched about and actually found ten cents. A very green looking farmer was at once smitten with silver-fever and began to search likewise. To encourage him several wags dropped quarters and half dollars slyly and pretended to find them. This, of course, increased the fellow's excitement, he continued to poke about for three long hours, although the rain was pouring down, and a crowd laughing at his serious determination to find money or die in the attempt. At last he gave it up for a bad job, when his place was taken by a younger greeny, who, stimulated by finding a copper dropped for him, borrowed a shovel from Gardiner and went to work with a will, wading to his knees in water half the time. Every body else found money and jewelry (after dropping it,) but the poor fool got only three cents for his two hours' work. A more stupid piece of business we have seldom seen.

Temperance Meeting.

A very successful temperance meeting was held in the New Connexion Church, here last (Monday) evening. The attendance was large, and excellent addresses were delivered by Messrs. Shaw and Livingston, and appropriate pieces sung by Mrs. Trainer and Mr. James Thomson.

DIPTHERIA.—This terrible disease has visited several families in town, and in some cases it has done its sad work.—Parents should be particularly careful to keep their children from wet and cold during the break up of winter.

FENIAN RAID IN ENGLAND.

On Monday last, 12th inst., some excitement was created in London by the announcement, that the Fenians 1400 strong were making a raid on the city of Chester, but the sudden arrival of loyal troops nipped their project in the bud, if it was really entertained. The madness of such an enterprise surpasses all belief.

☞ We print to-day an interesting letter from our New York correspondent.

☞ On Friday next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., a congregational meeting will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Goderich, for the purpose of giving some minister a call. It is requested that all interested will attend without fail.

GODERICH SALT WELL.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.

EXTRAORDINARY PUMPING.

THE BRINE 105° IN STRENGTH.

After a stoppage of several weeks, our Salt Well is, we are happy to say, again in full blast. Some three or four weeks ago the pump suddenly ceased to bring up either brine or water, and it was evident something was wrong down below. The piping was drawn out successfully, and after such repairs to the pumping apparatus as prudence dictated, the well was again tested, with the same results. The sand-pump was put down to clear the bottom, and when at its greatest depth, the rod broke, leaving the tool in the large cavity which must have been formed. It was found impossible to extract it, or to coax a drop of brine to the surface. Engineers were at fault, and wise ones said the affair had "played out," just as they thought it would; but, lo and behold! on again drawing the pipes it was discovered by accident that one of them was split badly. A new one was fitted on, the seed bags, &c., taken off, the piping re-inserted, the pump rod put in, when, after a few strokes off the engine, up came the brine in a heavy stream, and fully 100 deg. in strength. That was on Saturday, and the overjoyed directors left to tell the good news in the city. On Monday the pump was going early, and the brine during the whole day stood at a uniform height of 105 deg.—that is, the mark for 100 deg. on the salometer was at least the fourth of an inch out of the water! What think ye of that, men of Saginaw? And you, Waterlooyans? We assure our readers that what we say is utterly devoid of exaggeration, and we can challenge the salt records of America to show a day's pumping of brine equally strong and pure! This last test proves conclusively that the supply of brine in this vicinity is unlimited, and Prof. Hunt's prediction as to the purity of the manufactured salt is already verified in the most practical manner by the eagerness with which it is bought up by dealers throughout the country. We have become so much accustomed to witnessing the pumping of strong brine, and the manufacture of pure, white salt, that we hardly realize the great advantages we are to derive from this discovery, but it is certain that it will add greatly to the wealth and importance of the town, and the prosperity of the County generally.

ANOTHER SALT WELL.

A Company of Goderich gentlemen, having secured a piece of land near the Railway Station, from M. C. Cameron, Esq., have already erected a derrick in which the engine is being placed, and in a very few days they will be drilling towards salt and wealth. We trust their enterprise will meet with the reward it merits, and that ere many months we shall be able to record the progress of several new salt works.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES AND SOIREE.

The Anniversary services in connection with the Wesleyan Church of this town will be held on Sunday and Monday next. On Sunday suitable sermons will be preached morning and evening, by Revds. Messrs. Laird of Paris, and Hanson of Seaforth, both talented orators. The Tea-meeting will be held in the basement of the Church on Monday evening, and the ladies are determined to spare no effort to please. Tickets 37½ cts. each. Family tickets at a reduced rate.—After tea will come the delivery of addresses, music, &c.

SEAFORTH.

[From our special Correspondent.]

18th Feb., 1867.

A few short years ago, this rapidly rising Village consisted of one small solitary log shanty (still in existance,) surrounded with forest and swamp. The roads north, south, east and west, consisted of mud, very deep, almost impassable in fall and spring. Now we have gravel roads, second to none, from Bayfield to Wroxeter, and from Goderich as far east as you like. These, with the railway depot, have rendered Seaforth one of the first farm-produce markets in the country. It now has one hundred and eighty-two houses inhabited, besides a good few unfinished, and the hewn-logs which everywhere meet the eye, indicate a busy spring for house builders.

There are 1 Church of England, 2 Methodist Churches, 1 Common School, and 2 or 3 private ones, 24 Stores selling dry goods or groceries, or both, 3 hardware Stores, 8 Taverns and 1 Temperance Hall, 3 Shoemaking establishments, 2 Butchers, 3 Saddlers, 4 Blacksmiths, 1 Tinsmith, 4 Waggonmakers, 1 Cooperage, 1 Stave factory, 1 steam Planing machine, 1 Cabinet factory, 1 Foundry, 4 Tailors' establishments, 3 Dressmaking do., 2 Dentists, 2 Photographers, 3 Druggists, 2 Stationers, 1 Printing establishment, 1 Barber, 2 Bakeries, 2 Livery Stables, 2 Watchmakers, Lumber yard, 14 Wheat-granaries at the Station, 2 Doctors, 2 Lawyers, a Branch of Royal Canadian Bank, 1 Express office, and 1 money exchange office.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday as Mr. Ross, the Presbyterian Minister, in Brucefield, and Mr. Hugh Grant, were driving along the Mill road in a cutter, a run-away team came up at a fearful rate, ran into the cutter, smashed it to pieces and dragged the unfortunate gentlemen a considerable distance along the road bruising and mangling them in a horrible manner. The tongue of the sleigh struck Mr. Ross, and had he not been turning round at the time would have been killed, as it was, his clothes were cut through, his side laid bare to the bone, a severe wound on the forehead and another on his neck. Mr. Grant had his ribs broken, Dr. Munro was soon in attendance, who pronounced them very severely, but not fatally injured.

Mr. Donald McKay had been coming into the road from a farm-house with his sleigh in which he had a cutter; one of the sleigh runners sank in the snow, the cutter in which he was seated, was pitched out, he of course went out with it, lost the reins, the horses took fright and ran off, hence the accident.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

The Council met at Holmesville, Feb. 11, 1867. The Reeve and all the Councillors present. The minutes of last meeting was read over and approved.

The account of T. J. Moorhouse for the year 1866. Certified by the Clerk, amounting to $9.07—ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Patton, sec. by Mr. Murphy, That the sum of eleven dollars and forty three cents be refunded Samuel Bark, being taxes paid on Lot No. 25 on the 2nd concession for the year 1853, being a mistake of the assessor in putting the wrong number to said lot on the assessment roll.

Moved by Mr. Pollock, sec. by Mr. Patton, That the Dog tax of Widow Worthy be omitted—Carried.

Moved by Mr Patton, sec. by Mr. Pollock, That Jonas Copp be appointed inspector of Inns in this Township, for the current year, and that he forthwith see if the several Innkeepers wishing to take out License have the necessary accommodations in accordance with the By Law to that effect, and that each Innkeeper (according to statute) furnish the inspector with a list signed by thirty resident freeholders names, in order to the obtaining a license, and that the said Inspector receive the sum of three dollars from each Innkeeper as his pay, and that he pay over the license money to the Township Treasurer on or before the first day of June next—Carried.

Moved by Mr Pollock, sec. by Mr Patton, That each Innkeeper in this township taking out license for the current year pay thirty dollars including the Imperial license—Carried.

The following proposals were handed in for the office of Collector for the current year, Mr Arthur Cantelon senr., Mr David Cantelon and Jacob Miller.

Moved by Mr Murphy, sec. by Mr Patton, That David Cantelon be collector for 1867.

Moved in amendment by Mr Pollock, sec. by Mr Weston, that Jacob Millar be Collector for the current year and that his salary be sixty dollars.

Amendment Carried by the Reeve. Jacob Millar legally elected Collector.

Moved by Mr Patton, sec. by Mr Pollock, That the Widow Crosure be exempt from paying taxes for 1866, as it appears she is in indigent circumstances—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to meet again on the last Monday in April next.

JOHN SHAW,
Township Clerk.

TUCKERSMITH.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council elect of the Township of Tuckersmith met this day, (21st Jan'y, 1867,) at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to Statute, in Loyd's Hotel, Seaforth. The following gentlemen having made and subscribed their declarations of office and qualifications, took their seats accordingly:—George Sproat, Esq, Reeve; John Doig, Esq., Deputy Reeve; Messrs Hugh Grant, Wm Chesney, Jas Dallas, Councillors.

The Reeve having taken the chair the minutes of last December meeting were read and approved of.

1 Moved by Mr Dallas, seconded by Mr Doig, That Wm Muir be Clerk and Treasurer of the Municipal Corporation of Tuckersmith for the year 1867—Carried.

2 Moved by Mr Grant, seconded by Mr Chesney, That Mr John Russell be Auditor for the Township of Tuckersmith for the current year—Carried.

The Reeve nominated Wm McConnell as the other Auditor, which was confirmed by the Council.

3 Moved by Mr Doig, seconded by Mr Dallas, That Hugh Chesney be Assessor of the Municipality of Tuckersmith for the current—Carried.

4 Moved by Mr Doig, seconded by Mr Dallas, That Danial Clark be Collector of taxes in the Township of Tuckersmith for the present year—Carried.

5 Moved by Mr Dallas, seconded by Mr Grant, That Alexander Kennady be Tavern Inspector for the Township of Tuckersmith for the currant year—Car.

6 Moved by Mr Grant, seconded by Mr Chesney, That the acct of Jos Lake amounting to $16.00 be paid for sheep destroyed by dogs as certified by Peter Ramsey and Jonathan Carter, J. Ps.—Carried.

7 Moved by Mr Grant, second by Mr Chesney, That the acct of James Lang amounting to $4 00 be paid for one sheep destroyed by dogs, as certified by Thos Lamb and John Doig, Esqrs.—Carried.

8 Moved by Mr Doig, seconded by Mr Dallas, That the acct of Francis Case, amounting to $13.50 be paid for gravel for statute labor, certified by the pathmasters—Carried.

9 Application of Mr Duncan for a grant of money to be given as prizes at the Seaforth seed fair to be taken into consideration next meeting of Council.

10 Moved by Mr Dallas, sec. by Mr Chesney, that this Council do now adjourn to meet again on the 1st Tuesday of Feb. in the house of Edward McDonald, village of Brucefield at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.—Carried.

WILLIAM MUIR, Clerk.

Tuckersmith, Feb. 5, 1867.

The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment all the members present. The Reeve occupied the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

1 Moved by Mr Doig, seconded by Mr Dallas, That this Council do grant the sum of fifteen dollars to be given as prizes to exhibitors, at the Seaforth seed Fair, on condition that such exhibitors will show not less than ten bushels of grain in each sample, and shall be obliged to sell the same at a rate not exceeding twenty cents over the market price that as soon as the above conditions are complied with, the township treasurer is hereby directed to pay over the said sum to the treasurer of the society originating such seed Fairs—Carried.

2 Moved by Mr Doig, sec. by Mr Dallas, That the Reeve be paid the sum of twenty dollars and 87 cents he having expended the same for work done on the town line between Tuckersmith, Hibbert and Usborne over and above the County appropriation for that purpose—Carried.

3 Moved by Mr Doig, sec. by Mr Dallas, That John McKay 8th con. Tuckersmith be charged for one dog in place of three as taken down by the Assessor, at the same time this Council is of opinion that no blame is attached to the assessor for taking down the same—Carried.

4 The Council proceeded with the appointment of the requisite number of fence viewers, poundkeepers and overseers of highways for the present year.

5 Moved by Mr Doig, sec. by Mr Dallas, That the following salaries be paid to the several municipal officers herein named as remunerative for their services during the current year: Clerk $100; Treasurer $65; Assessor $90; Collector $90; Auditors each $5; Tavern Inspector for each certificate granted $1.50; Selector of Jurors $10; and that the Clerk be directed to frame a By law giving effect to the same to be passed next meeting of Council—Carried.

Moved by Mr Grant seconded by Mr Dallas, That two hundred copies of the Auditors report be printed in full for destribution throughout the township and that Mr Cull of Seaforth be employed to print the same—Carried.

7 Moved by Mr Doig, sec. by Mr Chesney, That Mr Cull of Seaforth have the printing of the notices of assessment of this this township for the present year—Carried.

8 Moved by Mr Doig, sec. by Mr. Grant, That the number of Taverns in this Township do not exceed twelve for the current year—Carried.

9 Moved by Mr Grant, sec. by Mr Chesney, That the Clerk prepare a By law embodying the names of all the appointed Municipal officers and confirming the appointment of the same for the approval of the council at their next sitting—Carried.

10 Moved by Mr Doig, sec. by Mr Dallas, That the minutes of this Council be published in the Huron Signal, and that the Clerk shall forward the same for publication after each meeting of said Council—Carried.

11 Moved by Mr Dalton, sec. by Mr Grant, That this Council do now adjourn to meet again on Friday the 15th day of March next at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., in the house of Mrs Robinson in the village of Egmondville—Carried.

WILLIAM MUIR,
Township Clerk.

HAY.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Municipal Council of the Township of Hay, at a meeting held in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 12th inst.

Robert Brown Esq. Reeve in the chair, and a full Council present; Minutes of last meeting was read and approved.

Moved by Michael Zellar Sec. by James Smillie, that the sum of $1.75 be paid to O Bleam for 31 cords of gravel—Carried.

Moved by J Smillie, sec'd by Wm Carrick, That the widow Beirman be allowed the sum of $4, she being in indigent circumstances—Carried.

Moved by M Zellar, sec'd by Jas Smillie, That the sum of $1 75 be paid to H Ort for firewood for Town Hall—Carried.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid, viz: C Greiman for Stove pipes 62c, J McEwen removing P D Bell's fence off the gravel road, $2, D Zellar for superintending gravelling the side road in the big marsh, $17.50.

Moved by Wm Carrick, sec'd by M Zellar, That the sum of $2 be placed on the Collector's roll against the property of Paul D Bell (unless sooner paid to the treasurer), as incurred by removing his fence off the gravel road—Carried.

Moved by M Zellar, sec'd by Jas Smillie, That license certificates be granted to the following parties to sell spirituous liquors, &c., for the current with the Municipality, viz: Louis Vauthier, Nicholas Deichost, Conrad Wagner, and Wm Simpson—Carried.

Moved by Wm Carrick, seconded by Wm Turnbull, That the undermentioned parties be Township officers for the current year, viz: Wm Carlile, Assessor, salary $85, Wm Grandy, Collector, salary $50, Wm Wilson, Treasurer, salary $50; Henry Grebe, Hall keeper, salary $8, Robt D Broderick, Tavern Inspector, salary $8—Carried.

Moved by James Smillie, sec. by William Carrick, That this council grant the sum of $50 for the purpose of increasing the township school library, and that the Reeve is hereby impowered to issue a cheque on the treasurer for the amount, also that the clerk receive the money and send it with a list of the books to the Chief Superintendent, and that the Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Clerk be a committee to select the books—carried.

Moved by William Carrick, sec by James Smillie, That the Treasurer pay the sum of ninety two dollars and thirty four cents, to Daniel Zellar, said sum being expended by him in gravelling on the side line on the big marsh—carried.

Moved by James Smillie, sec. by William Carrick, That John Tassel be refunded the sum of one dollar, dog tax—Carried.

Moved by Michael Zeller, sec. by William Carrick, That this council adjourn and meet again in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.—carried.

WILLIAM WILSON,
Township Clerk.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGERATION IN BROADWAY — DESTRUCTION OF MESSRS CHITTENDEN & CO'S DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT—$1,200,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY CONSUMED—PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE, &c., &c.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, FEB. 13. 1867

The large dry-goods establishment of Messrs. Chittenden & Co., located at the northeast corner of Broadway and Leonard street, was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning about half-past five o'clock. An alarm was immediately given to the Fire department, and upwards of a dozen steam fire-engines repaired to the spot and opened with vigor on the mass of flame and smoke which darted and hissed through the doors and windows of the upper stories as well as those of the basement of the building. All efforts, however, toward the suppression of the flames proved unavailing, the fire extending with terrible rapidity, soon enveloping the whole structure in one sheet of flame, which was not subdued until the building, together with its entire contents, were reduced to ruins and ashes. During the progress of the fire, the rear wall, which had been rendered insecure by the falling in of the roof, was seen to topple and immediately after fell with a tremendous crash, smashing in the walls of several buildings on the opposite side of the street. The appearance of the ruins at the close of the conflagration in the evening was of a most desolate character, the side and rear walls of the building having been completely demolished, while the front, although still standing, is chipped and cracked by the fire as to be rendered perfectly useless. Some idea of the intensity of the heat produced by the enormous amount of combustible material in the building may be formed from the fact that the iron columns supporting the immense granite blocks composing the sidewalks in front of the store were melted, and the large stone flags, some eighteen inches thick, were cracked by the heat and dropped down into the sub-cellar, so that the pavement in front of the store has entirely disappeared. Of the entire valuable stock of dry goods contained in the building, not a dollar's worth from cellar to roof was saved from the flames. At a late hour last night several steam fire-engines were still at work upon the smoking ruins, while a strong force of the firemen were busy engaged in tearing down portions of the building that were considered unsafe. This building was commenced in 1836 and completed in 1840—it being five stories high, forty feet front on Broadway, and one hundred and seventy five feet deep—the cost of erecting it was about $75,000. This structure was for many years occupied by the Society Library Association, and it then contained one of the finest lecture rooms in the city. Subsequently, Mr. Appleton, the publisher, purchased it for a book establishment, but in 1861, when this gentleman moved his business further up town, the building was leased by Messrs. Chittenden & Co., as a dry-goods establishment. There was an insurance of about $130,000 on the building, and it is estimated that it would cost over $200,000 now to rebuild it. The amount of insurance on Messrs. Chittenden & Co's stock foots up to about $40,000, but their loss is estimated to be fully $1,000,000. Considerable damage was done by fire and water to all the buildings in the vicinity of the fire. The firm of E. S. Jeffray & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods, whose establishment is located on the opposite corner of Leonard street and Broadway, estimate their loss at $100,000.

The Moffat Mansion in Union square, the late headquarters of Head-centre John O'Mahoney, together with two small lots adjoining on eighteenth street, were disposed of last week for the sum of $213,000. The firm of Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., of this city, who purchased the property, will soon commence the erection thereon of a magnificent dry-goods palace.

Last Monday evening a lot of heavy siege guns, muskets, equipments and other war material arrived in Jersey City *via* the Erie Railway, and all day yesterday they were being shipped from the dock *for some foreign port*. Whether Fenianism has anything to do with this warlike movement or not, has not yet transpired.

BEAVER.

Fenians Rising in Ireland!

Special Telegram to Signal,

BY THE CABLE.

Dublin, Thursday 14th.

News has reached here that the Fenians assembled this morning at Killarney and marched towards Kilmore.

Troops and artillery have been sent in pursuit.

London, 14th.

The English Government has been advised of the landing of two ship-loads of Fenians at Valentia.

Sir Hugh Rose, the commanding General of the troops in England, and Lord Mass, leave for Ireland at once.

There is a wild rumor that the Fenians will attempt to cut the Cable.

London, Feb. 17.—It is now considered certain that the determined resistance of the Cretans, and the spirit of concession recently shown by the Turkish Government will result in the complete independance of the Island of Candia.

LONDON, Feb. 14. (evening).—The government denies the wide-spread stories of the landing of ship loads of Fenians at Valencia and in the Shannon. That there have been serious revolts at or near Killarney is admitted. The telegraph wires near Valencia were cut and destroyed for a long distance and in all directions, riot and pillage were the order of the day. Several establishments were sacked, and a coast guard policeman was killed.

LONDON, Feb. 15. (morning).—About 800 Fenians under the command of Col. O'Connor have retreated to the hills lying about Killarney, County Kerry. The British Government have posted troops under command of Col. Horseford, at Mallow Junction, in Cork county, commanding the hill district. The excitement in the neighborhood is intense, and many people living in those counties are precipitately leaving.

An ex-Captain of the U. S. Volunteer Army has been arrested at Killarney on suspicion of being a Fenian leader.

A large number of marines from Plymouth have received orders to depart for the insurrectionary districts of Ireland at once.

New York, Feb. 17th.

The telegraph wires in insurrectionary districts of Ireland have been cut in all directions, and the meagre news received from that quarter is suppressed by the authorities for prudential reasons. A large Fenian party have been surrounded by national troops in Loomis' wood. The chances for escape look so exceedingly small,—the Band of the eight hundred, which retreated to the hills near Killarney is still at large. The uprising is thus far confined to Kerry and Cork Counties. Think it is not believed the trouble will spread farther.

London, 15, p.m.

The Govt. stated to Parliament to-day that Col. Horseford's forces were altogether too small to follow the armed bands of Fenians into the Loomis wood, but the Col. had already hopes of surrounding the insurgents, and preventing their escape.

The authorities in Ireland have assured the British Government that the present rising is totally stopped.

London, Feb. 16

Ireland entirely quiet. Chief organizer Stephens is reported here, but the danger seems past. Loomis Woods in which the Fenians took refuge, was scoured by British troops and insurrectionary bands dispersed. The Government however will send more ships and troops to Ireland. The County of Kerry has been proclaimed in a state of seige.

The Coast Guard Policeman who was shot was not killed. A large sum of money has been offered by Government for the arrest of the assailant. It is now said that Col O'Connor is none other than Stephens himself. Twenty Americans are reported as active with the Fenian army.

N. York, 16th.

All the Fenian circles in this district hold meetings to-night for the purpose of taking measures to aid the Brothers who are in arms in Ireland against the Saxon. A public demonstration,—a parade will probably take place next week in this city for same purpose. The green flag which once floated over the Moffatt Mansion was triumphantly displayed out of the Central windows of Headquarters to-day in honor of the news from Ireland.

Boston, 17th.

The recent news from Ireland Caused considerable excitement amongst the Fenians in this city. And the different circles are working quietly and earnestly in behalf of their cause.

A State Convention was held here a few weeks since; between 100 and 200 circles being represented. The proceedings of Convention were very harmonious. Patrick Dooley, Esq., was elected State Centre.

The *Herald* says that on Friday evening last a number of men, apparently Fenian officers, left the depots of Boston and Worcester and the city railroad, but their final destination is unknown. A large number of persons witnessed their departure and upon taking leave of his friends he who appeared to be leader of the party was requested to 'keep the field captain' until we come. The party entered the New York train and left the depot amid the cheers of the spectators.

The very Latest.

THE UPRISING ENDED.

London, Feb. 18 (evening).—The cause of the Fenian outbreak in the South of Ireland is yet buried in obscurity, though the telegraph lines which run through the disaffected district are again working and communication has been restored. Some say that it was caused by the arrest of the American officer Capt. Moriaty, while others say that his prompt arrest prevented a general rising of the Irish.

The British government had news of the affair early on the 12th inst. An upper servant in the household of the Earl of Kenmare had received two anonymous notes stating that a rising was planned in Killarney, and that the leader would reach Killarney from Cahirciveen that night. Constables were immediately sent to intercept him.

A courier named Duggan was sent to Cahirciveen to warn the police. A party of rebels caught him while on his way and demanded his dispatches, which he refused to give up and attempted to escape. They fired upon him, and he was badly wounded. As far as is known at present he is the only person who has been hurt.

The police of Cahirciveen got news of the trouble by other messengers, and from several spies among the Fenians. They were strengthened by a detachment from the man-of-war Gladiator, which was lying off Valentia, and saved their station from attack.

One band of Fenians, 90 in number, took a horse at Kells for their leader, O'Connor and another band stopped the mail on the road from Killarney to Cahirciveen, but they did no violence to any one. In fact, nowhere has life been taken or property destroyed.

The Fenian plan to attack Killarney and Cork was quickly put a stop to by Gen. Bates and the celerity of Colonel Horseford's movements.

The horse of a Fenian courier was caught by the troops. A couple of swords were picked up, but no men have been captured.—O'Connor and his staff are said to have reached the Fenian vessels off Dingle Bay.

Thirty-four arrests on suspicion in Dublin yesterday, and after examination five of them were retained in custody.

Head Centre Murpey and Cols. Lawler, Healy and Johnston have been arrested at Limerick, and important papers have been found upon their persons and in their lodgings.

The alarm caused by these events is now about over and the excitement is rapidly subsiding.

PARIS, Feb 14.—The Emperor Napoleon in his speech before the Corps Legislatif on the opening of that body said:—

"Serious events have happened in Europe, almost fulfilling the Great Napoleon's idea to unite all the great homogeneous nations hitherto separated, and which is the only possible balance of power in Europe; and German and Italian events have paved the way to it. Their success cannot disturb France. I stood aloof and helped the peace which Prussia and Italy made without dismembering Austria. France was just and neutral. In another part of the globe we have been obliged to employ force to redress legitimate grievances, and we have endeavored to raise an ancient empire. The happy results at first obtained were compromised by an inauspicious concurrence of circumstances. The guiding idea of the Mexican expedition was an elevated one—to regenerate a nation and implant among them ideas of order and progress, to open vast outlets to our commerce, and leave the recognition of services rendered to civilization to mark our path. Such was my desire and yours; but as soon as the extent of our sacrifices appeared to me to exceed the interests which had called us across the ocean, I spontaneously determined upon the recall of our army corps, that the government of the U. States might comprehend that want of conciliation had not embittered relations which for the welfare of both countries should remain friendly."

The Emperor then proceeds to say that the great powers ought to act in concert to satisfy the Christians in Turkey, protect the rights of the Porte and to prevent complications:—

"The Rome treaty of September has been executed, whereby the government of the Pope has been placed in a new phase, and he is sustained by his own strength and the veneration of the great powers for the head of the church. Europe will sustain his temporal power against demagogues.

"Our relations with England are intimate and both the powers agree on all great questions.

"The perpetuation of Austria is necessary to the balance of power."

The Emperor says he is certain that the peace of the world is not to be disturbed. He then proceeds:—

"Sure of the present and confident of the future, I have fulfilled your wishes in regard to development of our institutions upon a liberal scale. France will use her new rights wisely. She is respected abroad, but the conditions of war being changed she must increase her defences. The army bill has been so drawn as to lighten the burden in times of peace and to increase the resources in times of war. Our neighbors assume far heavier burdens. Let us ever keep our flag high as the best means of preserving peace. The prosperity of France advances: the indirect revenue has increased fifty millions of francs, and we shall soon be able to satisfy all interests, reduce the land tax, and make public improvements whereby the working classes are to be benefitted and liberty to be solid, lasting and glorious. I trust in my people my right and my conscience."

Paris, Feb. 15.—The army organization plan of Napoleon is rapidly breeding distrust.

THE EAST.

London, Feb. 15.—Despatches from Athens state affairs in Crete are unchanged. The Czar of Russia has written a note in which he objects to the rising of the Servians against Turkey.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—The Czar of Russia will protect the Christians if Turkey refuses to treat them with equity.

London, Feb. 12.—The Reform demonstration on Monday was a great success. There were 20,000 persons in the procession, and the streets were lined with more than 20,000 spectators. The American, French and Italian flags were carried in the procession. During the march the bands played Yankee Doodle, the Marseillaise, John Brown and the Garibaldi hymn. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred observed the display from the United Service club, but their presence elicited no cheers. A superb ovation took place at the American embassy. All the men in the procession took off their hats as they passed. The following mottoes were liberally displayed on the banners and indicate the sentiments of the people: "No Surrender," "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," "Manhood Suffrage," "Serfdom is infamous," "The voice of the people cannot be opposed with safety," "Disobedience to tyrants is a duty to God," "Taxation without representation is tyranny," "Liberty to those who dare demand it," "Trust in God and keep your powder dry." The procession marched to the Agricultural Hall, where an immense meeting was held. Thirty thousand persons were present. A letter was read from John Stuart Mill. The O'Donoghue, Mr. Potter and Mr. Taylor, all members of Parliament, made speeches, Resolutions were passed denouncing the Derby Government, and demanding manhood suffrage.

On Monday afternoon the House of Commons was crowded to hear the expected announcement of the Government programme. Disraeli delivered a long historical essay on Reform and the English constitution. He showed only a few flashes of his usual spirit, but was especially brilliant while denouncing Goldwin Smith as a wild man, and ironically defending Earl Russell. Towards the close of his speech he said the government would introduce resolutions to test the sense of Parliament before presenting a Reform bill and fixed the 25th inst. as the day for offering them. The resolutions are vague and unsatisfactory. They merely state general principles. Gladstone in a few common-place remarks accepted the government's plan of proceeding, but protested against delay. With the conclusion of his remarks the debate ended. During the session a rumor prevailed that the Fenians had taken the city of Chester, which caused great excitement. The Duke of Cambridge hastily left the the House during the session for the War Office.

Dispatches from Chester state that 1,400 strangers arrived on Monday from Liverpool and Manchester in the style of Canada raiders. Their appearance caused great alarm. There are some troops in the castle, which it is supposed will be the point of attack. The supposed Fenians left however without any disturbance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The *Post's* special says, it is reported in Washington that Horace Greeley will be offered the Postmaster-Generalship.

The Illinois Freshet.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—The Chicago and St. Louis bridge over the Kankakee river at Wilmington, which was washed away yesterday morning, was one thousand feet long and the largest between here and St. Louis. Three hundred laborers are at work, and it is expected the damage will soon be repaired, the rains continues, but we hear of no further damage to the roads.

MARRIAGE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Advises from London state that the Hon. John A. McDonald is to be married to Miss Bernard early in March. Miss Bernard is a sister of Lt.-Col. Bernard, Chief Clerk in the Attorney General's office at Ottawa, and is described as a handsome and clever woman. Doubtless her influence will be of great benefit to the wayward Premier.

What is the difference between homicide and pig stealing? One is an assault with intent to kill; the other kill with intent to salt.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Prepared for the Signal by John Haldan, Esq., Station Observer at Goderich.

DAYS. Time, 7 a. m.		Barometer corrected to 32° Fah.	Temperature of Air.	Direction and Velocity* of the Wind.		Extent of sky clouded†	Snow, Inches
1867.							
Mon., Feb.	4	29 686	14.4	S.	2	10	
Tues. "	5	29.590	36.1	S.	1	10	
Wed. "	6	29.305	47.8	S.	2	10	.6365
Thurs. "	7	29 504	30 3	N.	1	19	.1273
Fri. "	8	29 431	25 8	N. E.	0	10	.7638
Sat. "	9	28.955	42.6	S.	2	10	

* The "Velocity of the Wind" is expressed approximately by numbers, thus; 0. Calm; 5. Moderate Gale; 10. Very heavy Hurricane, &c.

† The "extent of of sky clouded" is expressed by numbers, from 10 to 0; thus 10, denotes that the sky is covered with clouds, 5. that it is half covered; and 0 that it is perfectly clear.

BAROMETER.

Highest Barometric pressure during the week was 29.686 at 7 o'clock a. m. on Monday.

Lowest Barometric pressure during the week was, 28.85, at 7 o'clock a. m. on Saturday.

The Mean Barometric pressure for the week was 29.3730.

THERMOMETER.

(Hours of observation 7 a.m , 1 p.m., 9 p.m.)

Highest Temperature during the week was 47 8 at 7 o'clock, a.m. on Wednesday.

Lowest Temperature during the week was 14.4 at 7 o'clock a. m. on Monday.

The Mean Temperature for the week was 33.6°, Warmest day during the week was on Wednesday, the Mean Temperature being 43.33.

Coldest day during the week was on Monday, the Mean Temperature being 25.27.

JOHN HALDAN, Jr.

Dated this 10th day of Feb., 1867.

HIGH COMPLIMENTS.—A Washington letter writer says:—"The present Congress of the United States embraces the greatest number of knaves and unprincipled scoundrels, moral and political, ever before assembled together in any capital of any country under the sun." This is putting it rather to strong to be complimentary to the collective wisdom of the country.

Lord Langford was arrested at a railway station in Dublin, a few days since for having in his possession a double barrelled gun and a quantity of ammunition without a license to carry the same in the Dublin district. He was admitted to bail, but the gun was detained until he had proved who he was and that he had only just arrived by train from Kingstown on a sporting excursion.

A Stale Beau.

A FUNNY story is going the rounds in Paris: A lady in the first society was recently obliged to dismiss her nurse on account of an excess of firemen and private soldiers too often repeated. After choosing as a successor to this criminal a very pretty girl, the lady, explaining why the first was sent away, enjoined it on the second not to do likewise. She admitted that she shouldn't. "I can endure a great deal," said the lady, "but soldiers about the kitchen I won't endure." After a week or eight days, the lady came one morning into the kitchen, opened a cupboard, and discovered a youthful military character. "Oh, ma'am!" cried the girl, frightened, "I give you my word I never saw that soldier before in all my life—he must have been one of the old ones left over by the other girl!"

Extraordinary Scene on the Thames.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed on Tuesday evening, January 22, on the river Thames below London Bridge; the ice carrying away the whole of the tiers of shipping and large steamers moored on the north side of the river. Great damage was done by collision, and several small craft were sunk with their crews, who were either crushed to death among the ice or perished from drowning. The fields of ice that had been accumulating within the last few days were formidable.

The excitement among the crews was very great, and the destruction among the shipping by collision and falling spars could be heard on both sides of the river. All the steamers and vessels lying in the various tiers on the north side of the Thames from the Custom House to the Tunnel Pier, including the Tower, Newcastle, St. Katharine's, Dublin, &c., shared the same fate. The exact number of vessels that were lying at the various tiers is not known, but of those which were forced from their moorings not one escaped damage—some were dismasted, others stove and otherwise damaged, while the remainder were driven ashore. In one instance the masts, which were carried away, fell and crushed a seaman to death.

A GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING.—Rev. Mr. Babin has instructed Mr. Devlin to sue for damages all the newspapers that commented adversely on his trial. As nearly every newspaper in Canada did so there are bright prospects for lawyers everywhere. Let us hope that the Rev. gentleman has money enough to pay the costs attending the suits. If he has we would advise him to use it in going so far from Canada that he never may be heard of again.

Secretary McCullock has appointed S. Johnson, a colored man, to a regular first-class clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington. Mr. Johnson is the first colored man who has occupied a clerkship in any of the government departments. He was a soldier in the late war.

On Tuesday a switchman on the Grand Trunk, named Alexander McDonald, while attempting to jump off an engine in motion at Point Levis, slipped and fell with his legs across the track and was mangled in a horrible manner. He was taken to the hospital and expired in an hour.

The Halifax *Sun* of the 12th inst says: We regret to learn that a young officer, Capt. De Robeck, of H. M. 4th Regiment, now in this garrison, expired this morning after a very brief illness. The deceased was present, we understand, at the Club Ball last week, and was imprudent enough to go home late at night in a snow storm, without taking precautions in regard to dress. The result was an attack of congestion of the lungs, which proved fatal. The deceased will leave many friends to lament his premature removal.

Winter sports—sleighing, coughing sneezing, flourishing yellow handkerchiefs buying lozenges, overshoes and swallowing 'cough candy,' not to speak of cayenne tea.

A torpedo of a magnetic character, that would be drawn to the bottom of any iron vessel that was passing is talked of. It would be a very attractive arrangement.

The Congregationalists of England have felt it incumbent formally to condemn the system of bribery which has been so prevalent during Parliamentary elections.

Three men in Texas fell out about a horse race, and settled the difficulty by killing each other—the third is now dying from the injuries received in the encounter.

THE RAT HOLE FLEET.—The Yankees have sunk some 20 vessels loaded with stone at the mouth of Charleston Harbour, which will doubtles prevent any vessels drawing over a few feet of water, entering that port for all time to come, this must prove a serious loss to the property owners there, but it will not at all interfere with the supplies of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer", for the cure of rheumatism, Ticdolourenx, neuralgia, toothache, and all complaints of that nature. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, price 25 cts per bottle.

The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession, without number, admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25cts per box.