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, MAY 30, 1867. [VOL. XX.—NO 18

Business Directory.

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

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.
The above Society is prepared to make
ADVANCES ON IMPROVED
Farm Property,
ON MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.
Advances may be repaid Monthly or Yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
S. POLLOCK,
Agent and Valuator for the Society at Godeich
Godeich, C.W., 1866. rw13

BY EXPRESS!

FRESH OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY THE KEG, CAN OR COUNT
LOBSTERS. SARDINES,
AND CLAMS.
FRESH LEMONS, ORANGES, DATES,
Cocoanuts, Figs, Grapes.
&c., &c., &c., at
E. BINGHAM'S,
West side of Market Square,
Goderich, Nov. 30, 1865. sw99

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE Company of London England, established in 1782, one of the oldest, largest and best offices in Canada.
HORACE HORTON, Agent

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE Company of Canada, Head Office Toronto. Will take risks on Country and City Property. Marine risks taken at as low rates as any other first class office.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.

MONEY TO LOAN

$20,000 on good farm security payable from one to twelve years. No interest retained in advance.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.
Goderich, March 21st, 1866. sw70

New Marble Works

Pollock's Block, VICTORIA ST., GODERICH.

A. M. Johnston

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, Table tops, Posts, &c., Tombs, of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash. All orders punctually attended to. Designs of Monuments, &c., may be seen at the shop.
Goderich, Dec. 19, 1865 w17 1yr

GEORGE FORBES,
AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.
G. Forbes, Lot 25, Con 3, Morris.
w81y* Dingle P. O

J. D. CAMERON,

HAS REMOVED FROM THE CENTRAL TO
The Bayfield Hotel!
(formerly kept by Mr. Luby.)

CONSTANTLY on hand, the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c., and an attentive Ostler, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Bayfield, March 8, 1867. w7 6m

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 Shortest Notice 14y7

FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 50 acres of good Farming Land about 35 acres, of which are cleared, it is well watered, log house and barn, situated 2½ miles from the village of Teeswater on the gravel road, will be sold. A bargain! For particulars apply to
JOHN LOGAN,
Teeswater p. o.
Culross, March 10, 1867. w8

ROYAL OAK HOTEL, LUCKNOW.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
BEST OF WINES & LIQUORS.
Good Accommodation for Travellers.
GOOD STABLING AND ATTENTIVE HOSTLERS
Lucknow, 5th March, 1866. w8tf

Business Directory.

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. w

The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds,	$15,000,000
Invested in Canada,	250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
INSURANCES EFFECTED ON ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY AT CURRENT RATES.
FARM RISKS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES

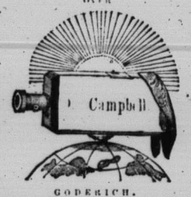
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
No EXTRA Charge for Military Service in Defence of the Country.
Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or children are secure from seizure by Creditors.

A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System, costs at age 30, $21.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, *with* the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 31, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!!!
☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, Montreal.
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V. Elliott, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth.
Goderich, Nov. 2, 1866. w4!

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

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY



over
CRABB'S BLOCK, ARCHIBALD'S STORE,
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 colours 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

Auction & Commission.

GODERICH & CLINTON
Established 1852.

SALES of Miscellaneous Property in Goderich every Saturday, and in Clinton every Wednesday.
Money advanced on Property for immediate sale and prompt returns made.
Farm Stock and other Sales punctually attended to throughout the County.
G. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Mart.
w61 Market Square, Goderich

Money to Loan on Real Estate.
APPRAISER to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.
G. M. TRUEMAN,
w6 Market Square, Goderich.

Land Office.
A REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale.
G. M. TRUEMAN.
Goderich, March 1, 1867. Market Square.

Division Courts.

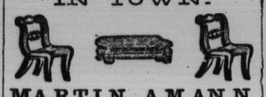
MAY, 1867.

SITTINGS of the several Division Courts for the County of Huron.

1st Division, Goderich, Monday, 27th May.
10th " Clinton, Tuesday, 28th "
2nd " Seaforth, Wednesday 29th at Downey's Hotel.
11th " Ainleyville, Thursday, 30th May.
5th " Exeter, Saturday, 1st June, at Drew's Hotel.
7th " Bayfield, Monday, 3rd June.
6th " Dungannon, Tuesday, 4th "
At 10 o'clock a. m. each day.
Friday, 29th March, 1867.
(Sd) S BROUGH,
J. C. C. Huron.

I certify the above to be a true copy as entered in the Division Court Record Book, pursuant to the Statute.
DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 29th March, 1867. w47

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN.



MARTIN AMANN
BEGS TO INFORM HIS OLD CUSTOMERS, that he is still able to sell for cash, at the lowest rates,
ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE
At his shop on Kingston street, opposite the Huron Hotel, Goderich. Give him a call.
Goderich, Oct. 3, 1866. sw11w37

MONEY TO LEND.
ON FARM PROPERTY,
AT FROM 8 TO 10 PER CENT.
☞ Costs very moderate.
J. FRANCIS C. HALDAN,
Solicitor, &c., Keys' Block.
Goderich, April, 1867 w11tf

COLONIAL HOUSE.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
The Subscriber has the largest
CLOTHING STOCK
in the Counties. The best quality of Goods at
The LOWEST PRICES in TOWN
☞ Call, examine, and judge for yourselves. *American money taken at highest rates.*
CHAS. E. ARCHIBALD.
Goderich, August 22nd, 1866. sw1☞

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE, HAMILTON,
ANNOUNCE TO THE TRADE THE RECEIPT OF A PORTION OF THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
They will continue to open out during the present month, a very complete assortment of Goods suitable for the
SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,
☞ Cash and prompt paying dealers are particularly invited to call and inspect.
Hamilton, March 6, 1867 w7te*3u

THE CANADA
Permanent Building & Savings Society
IS PREPARED TO MAKE
ADVANCES ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE!
SITUATE IN WESTERN CANADA,
ON THE FOLLOWING FAVORABLE TERMS:

Amount required to redeem each $100 advanced in ..... 5 years. 10 years. 15 years.
If payable half yearly $12.99 8.62 6.55
If payable yearly 25.55 16.47 13.34

Loans at proportionate rate for 2, 4, 6, 8 or 12 years.
The above instalments include a Sinking Fund, which pays off the Principal, as well as the Interest of the loan, so that at the expiration of the term agreed upon, the debt is entirely wiped out. The full amount of the loan is advanced, and no payment is required before the end of the half-year or year. Payments may be made in advance, and interest is allowed therefor; or the mortgage may be redeemed in full at any time the borrower desires, on equitable terms. *EXPENSES STRICTLY MODERATE.* For further information, apply (personally or by letter) to
HORACE HORTON, ESQ.,
Appraiser to the Society, Goderich.
J. HERBERT MASON,
Secretary and Treasurer, Toronto.
Goderich, 16th Oct., 1866. w33sw14

To Get a First-Class Article of
WINTER CLOTHING!
GO TO
Logan's Woolen Factory Store,
Where you will find a large and varied stock of Full'd Cloths and Satinetts, Tweeds in great variety.
White, Plain, Grey, Striped and Checked Winceys.
A great variety of all wool home-made checked flannels, one yard wide; likewise
WHITE, GREY, SCARLET & FANCY FLANNELS.
A LOT OF FIRST CLASS BLANKETS, EIGHT TO NINE POUNDS PER PAIR.
Stocking Yarn, Fine Fingering Yarn, Fleecy and Berlin Wools, all in endless variety.
Together with a choice Assortment of
Factory Cottons, Heliands, Prints, Alpacas, Imported Wincies,
Dress Goods, Ready-made Shirts and Drawers; Mens' and Childrens' Socks and Stockings in great variety. ☞ A call is solicited.
THOMAS LOGAN.
Woolen Factory Store, East Street, 10th September, 1866. w1

TAILORING
D. ADAMS
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, and he is enable to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season, having now secured facilities for
Carrying on Business Extensively
and employing none but first-class tradesmen. And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business successfully and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he fearlessly states to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
a hit establishment equal to the best Establishments in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Oct 30, 1866. sw17-1y w

New Spring Goods
AT THE
CHEAP CASH STORE

Just opened a Large assortment of
GENTS' and BOYS'
FELT & STRAW HATS,
and Cloth CAPS,
FROM 30 CENTS UP.
ALSO—over 1200 pairs of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens'
BOOTS AND SHOES,
☞ Latest Styles. CHEAP FOR CASH.
ACHESON & SMITH.
Goderich, March 26, 1867. w19

Cheaper than ever!

THE Subscriber having moved to the Store one door east of the corner of Kingston Street and Market Square,
Opposite Mr. C. Crabb's Block,
formerly occupied by Messrs. Parker & Cattle, druggists, offers for sale
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES!
of any House in town, both
Imported and of his own Manufacture,
comprising all the newest styles of Ladies' Gents, and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, which he is determined to sell at a small advance on cost, as small profits and quick returns is his method of doing business.
☞ Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.
S. FURSE.
Goderich, April 15, 1867. w43

GODERICH BROOM FACTORY.
Isaac Dobson & Son.
HAVING ESTABLISHED A FACTORY for the manufacture of Brooms in Goderich, the subscribers are prepared to attend to all orders in their line of business from any part of Canada with promptness
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
Their facilities for manufacture will, they feel confident, enable them to compete with any establishment of the kind in the country.
☞ Factory on Kingston Street, opposite Huron Hotel. Address,
ISAAC DOBSON & SON,
Goderich, C. W.
December 11, 1866. w46tf

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

DENTISTRY.
Dr. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, Goderich, C. W.
Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store
☞ Teeth extracted without pain by use of narcotic spray.
January 13th, 1866 sw28-1y

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents w1n510y1y

PRINCE OF ORANGE HOTEL
DUNGANNON,
A BLACK, Proprietor.

Ample accommodations, choice liquors and good attendance.
Dungannon, Mar 21, 1867 w9 tf

THE BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL
EXETER.
ANGUS McDONALD, Proprietor.
NO effort will be spared on the part of the proprietor of the above hotel to render his house all that can be required by the travelling community. Give him a call.
April 17th, 1867. w12

MONEY to Loan at reasonable rate
Apply to
M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich

Du Chaillu on the Gorilla.

Mons. Du Chaillu, the distinguished African explorer, has delivered his second lecture before the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, at the Cooper Institute, New York. His subject was the "Gorilla." The hotbed of the gorilla country he said was the district of Babalai, two or three degrees south of the Equator, and about 200 miles from the west coast of Africa. It abounds in berries, nuts, &c., and is therefore well adapted for the gorilla, which is an exclusively vegetarian animal. Hanno, the Carthaginian, who explored a larger portion of Africa than any man previous to his time, describes an animal which he found in his travels, and which undoubtedly was the same animal as that now known as the gorilla. [The speaker here read a passage from the narrative of Hanno, containing his description of the animal.] According to Pliny, skins of the gorilla were suspended in the temple of Juno at Carthage, two of them being found there at the time of the capture of the city by the Romans. The speaker said he remembered well the first time he got a glimpse of the gorilla. He had heard much about the animal from the natives, and felt a strong curiosity to see one. He was accompanied by five negroes, and after travelling for some days in the forest, they came upon the footprints of the animal and proposed at once to follow them. After safely lodging the women—wives of his companions who went with their husbands to carry the luggage—in some huts erected by traders, they looked well to their guns and then commenced the pursuit. Dividing themselves into two parties, in order that they might surround the animals, they pushed slowly and cautiously forward. After travelling some distance he heard the limbs of the trees crack; his men shouted "gem," and immediately he espied four guerillas running from them on all fours through the forest. He fired at one of them, but did not bring down his game, and the party encamped for the night. While lying upon the ground he listened to the extraordinary stories of his native companions about the remarkable exploits of the gorilla, such as their running away with women, taking prisoners captive, &c., &c., and finally fell asleep with his mind filled with gorillas. The next morning they pushed forward for hours and hours, catching no signs of their prey, till at length he heard the cracking of limbs, and peering through the thicket he saw the form of a monster gorilla, which, as soon as it espied the party, moved toward them. When within a few yards of them he stopped, and seating himself upright looked the party full in the face, and setting a most hideous roar. He then advanced still further toward them, moving on all fours with a kind of waddling gait; again it stopped and beat its chest furiously and roared. As it was about to advance the third time, the speaker said he fired his gun. The animal fell with a groan, that seemed to have something human in it, and after a brief struggle all was over. As he approached the prostrate monster he trembled with excitement, which his companions mistook for fear, but he afterward learned to kill guerillas with more coolness. The roar of this animal, the speaker said, was the most hideous and awful noise that he ever heard. It begins with a bark like that of a dog, and terminates in a noise like distant thunder. [The speaker here favored the audience with an imitation of the gorilla roar that was very amusing, and brought down the house.] While on the confines of the Ashora district with a son of the King, he had his next encounter with the animal. The party had separated for the hunt, and while roaming through the forest he heard a gun, which was quickly followed by a bark, and then a roar. Hastened to the spot and found one of the natives belonging to his party lying on the ground, weltering in his blood, who being rescued, he informed him that he had fired at a gorilla and missed him, and while reloading his gun the animal came upon him, snatched the gun from his hands and threw it on the ground, when it exploded and the ball entered his side. He found the gun had been bent and nearly broken by the gorilla. They took the negro back to the village, but he soon after died. A few days afterward the speaker said he killed a monster gorilla near the place where the occurrence took place, and had no doubt it was the same one that caused the death of the negro. The lecturer here called the attention of the audience to the illustrations of the gorilla that hung in the rear of the desk, and said that when he was in this country a few years ago he had a large collection of the skins of the animal, which he offered to sell for $5,000, but no one would purchase them; so he shipped them to England, where he immediately disposed of them for four times the amount he had offered them for here. It was not his fault that the collection did not remain in this country. No description of the natives of that country—exaggerated as it seemed to the traveller—could exceed the reality with regard to the abominable look and ferocity of the gorilla. He had tried hard to describe it but language was inadequate to the task. The stories, however, about the gorilla carrying off women, fighting with clubs, taking prisoners from their enemies, &c., had no foundation in fact. The gorilla is rather a shy animal and quiet in his habits. He seeks the deepest and densest portions of the forest for his haunts, and seldom attacks any one unless cornered. He is constantly on the move, and remains but a short time in one place. The young gorillas sleep in the trees, while the old one lies at the foot on its back, and keeps watch and guard over its offspring. They eat nothing but vegetables. The speaker said he had killed forty of them, and never found any animal food in the stomach of any one of them. He had seen as many as ten of them together. When roaming in bands they are always shy; it is only when alone that the animal shows fight. The speaker here described the anatomical resemblances and differences between the gorilla, the chimpanzee, and the human species. The average capacity of the brain of the gorilla was 29 inches; the average capacity of the lowest type of the negro was 75 cubic inches. From the gorilla to the lowest type of the white man there was a difference of sixty-three cubic inches in the capacity of the brain. If the gorilla were to say to us, "Am I not a man and a brother?" we could reply emphatically and without hesitation, "No, you are not." (Laughter.)

The lecturer then proceeded to describe the districts explored by him after leaving the Bahalai country, including the Ashara and Ashango regions—the latter being from 400 to 500 miles inland from the coast. While he was in the Ashara country, a terrible pestilence visited the country, destroying a large portion of the population, including the King. This was followed by a famine, and the explorer and his party underwent great hardship and suffering. In the Ashango country, the last he visited, he found the tribe of dwarfs spoken of in a previous lecture. He described the Ashango beauties with their chingnons, which he said he was happy to see the ladies in civilized countries had adopted; for he insisted that it was becoming; he exhibited examples of fans and shirts worn by the natives, and gave an account of their habits and customs. They intermarried with each other, brothers marrying sisters, &c. While among those people, an incident occurred that put an end to his explorations, and nearly cost him his life. While the King and people were assembled to witness the strangers and talk with them, one of his men accidentally discharged a gun which he was firing for the amusement of the natives and the bullet passed through the body of one of the tribe, killing him instantly. It also entered a hut near by and killed the sister of the Queen. It was in vain that he attempted to explain to them that it was an accident; they would not believe it, and immediately made preparations for war. Finding all parley useless, the small party made the best preparations they could for the attack, and retreated to the forest, hotly pursued by hundreds of the Ashangos, who let fly their poisoned arrows and spears in every direction. They fought all one day, and most of the night, till nearly the whole party were wounded, the speaker among the number. Finally, in the darkness of the night and the density of the forest, they succeeded in making their escape leaving behind them the fruits of months of toil, in the shape of curiosities, that he had collected in his travels. Soon after the explorer reached the coast, where he found an English vessel ready to sail for London, whose captain kindly offered him a passage, and he arrived in England a year ago the past winter. From thence he came to this country, and was happy to be once more among the American people, for whose kind reception of him he felt under many obligations.

News From Madoc.

BANNOCKBURN, May 16, 1867.

The roads to this place are pretty bad, but still there is a good deal of travel in this direction. There is an air of activity about the village, from the number of strangers passing through it and stopping at the hotels. Gold is the all prevailing topic of conversation, and the "Cariboo mine" the centre of interest at this point. I was told that Mr. Donaldson of Toronto, Emigrant agent, was here a few days since, and made a careful examination of the Cariboo mine, washing from a pailful of dust taken from the mine a fine sample of the precious metal. The residents of this village are quite sanguine as to the result of the mining operations in this neighborhood and I think not without good reason. The men who were employed at the "Cariboo mine," when gold was first discovered, have shown their faith in it—and they are practical miners—by leaving some territory as near by as possible on their own account, and have gone to work, and are sinking a shaft. Deception might be practised with others, but it would not likely deceive practical men working the mine, and who had an interest beyond their wages. A number of shafts are being sunk on various lots in their vicinity; but owing to the continued rainy weather work cannot be pushed as it will be when the weather becomes settled. The people are disappointed at the quartz mill of Messrs. Turley & Gilbert not being put here, as was intended in the first place; but it is not likely that so good a location will be long overlooked, as this is the central point for a large mineral district, which abounds in quartz ridges, gulches, ravines, &c.

The "McCance mine," which is a short distance from this place, is unfortunately not being worked with much energy, owing to some misunderstanding between the owner and lessee of the lot on which it is located. It seems to be the fate of miners in Madoc to get into difficulty—much of it however, no doubt, arises from the loose manner in which the agreements are drawn up in the first place.

Lot No. 28, in the 2nd Con., about three miles from here, is pronounced by practical miners, as presenting every appearance of "good mining territory." Gold has been found in a stream that runs across this lot, and is supposed to come from the quartz ridges on either side. Like other parts of the country, there is a great deal of mining being carried on hereabouts, and of which but little is known as to the results. Reports are plenty as to finding gold in small quantities; but so indirect, that I do not care to give them currency.

Like the pioneers of the early settlements of this country, our old friend Maitland, of the Bannockburn hotel, has felt the rush of "settlers" and is pushing further back, in order to have more "sea-room;" he is moving back of Glenmire to his farm on the Hastings road, but not until he has succeeded in getting a "few thousand" for his "location" in this place. The old visitors at Bonnockburn will miss his jovial face, and the kind attendance always received at his house, but no one will envy him the "streak of good luck" that ran in his direction. His successor keeps a good house and deserves success. There is another hotel kept by a Mr. Mumby and "accommodation for man and beast" can be got at either place, at which no one need grumble.—*Daily Intelligencer.*

Our Waterloo Correspondence

Perlin, May 21st, 1867.

For this advanced time of the season, the weather is most unusually cold, and unspring-like. Though near the end of May, farmers are little more than fairly begun their seeding. However, these two past days have been much more encouraging, and we may earnestly hope for an early improvement. These last three weeks the wind has been constantly blowing from the north, with an arctic breath, most unfriendly to vegetation. The sheep may be seen in the country still enjoying their winter coat, and that unwashed. The water is still so cold that none have ventured the experiment of bathing the *moutons* in the Grand River. Last year the wool clip was in market by this time.

Considerable excitement has been caused in this locality through the poisoning cases which have transpired in this county so lately. Two brothers, aged 17 and 14 years, respectively, about five miles from Berlin, ate of the *water hemlock*, commonly called *wild parsnip*—which is a deadly poison—and both were dead in two hours from the time of eating; and last week three children, two boys and a girl, ate of the wild parsnip while playing in the woods near Ayr—all were suddenly seized with sickness. The girl died in about one hour and a half, but the boys, who seem not to have eaten so much, by immediate medical assistance are preserved, but are still dangerously ill. I observe the *Signal* of May 12th, noticed the case of the two Clemer boys, but there was a mistake of a nature which ought to be corrected. The writer of the article said, the boys thought it was the *wild parsnip* they were eating, but adds, "it seems not to have been the wild parsnip *but a deadly poison.*" Now, lest this might by any possible means be instrumental in spreading the belief that the wild parsnip is harmless, I here state that it was what is vulgarly called the wild parsnip which they *did* eat, and further, that it *is* a most deadly poison. Children and others take warning.

Our tavern-keepers nearly came to grief the other day. Two graduates of that decidedly popular institution in Kingston, were so struck with remorse by seeing the Sabbath desecrated, and the laws of their beloved country openly violated, while $10 would be awarded to the informer upon conviction. They sneaked into all the hotels for miles around, and calling for liquor on Sunday, when supplied had the unsuspecting host arraigned. Eighteen were summoned before Squire Hoover, but one of the graduates skedaddled, pending the first trial. Perhaps some of the tavern keepers *could* explain the reason of the sudden departure, as or want of evidence they were all free, and thus saved $20 cash.

POLITICS are at a stand still at present here. The South Riding has not yet agreed upon a candidate for the local legislature. The Germans are crying for a Dutch candidate, and unless humored in their present splenetic mood might join the opposition.

A WONDERFUL CASE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.—A gentleman in the neighboring County of Wellington, in the summer of '64, to all appearances suddenly expired, was buried, and in fact forgotten. During these last few months, however, certain persons in passing the family vault of the deceased gentleman, observed certain peculiar indications, which began to be commented upon quite freely. A deputation of the most influential gentlemen of the County took the matter into serious consideration, to explicate, if possible, the cause of the wonderful manifestations. The investigation resulted by assuring the public that he is fully restored to life, and in a sound and healthy condition. They removed the trappings of interment, and wonderful to relate the dead became alive. This is one of the most extraordinary cases of re-animation on record. The gentleman's name is Mr. Michael Hamilton Foley.

Quite a number of our "Upper Ten" have gone to Paris this spring. As they are mostly Germans they intend visiting Dos Vaterland before they return.

Fall grain looks unusually well; even that venerable parsonage, the "oldest inhabitant," has been heard to speak favorably of appearances. Spring wheat is $2.05 per bushel at present; should prices hold, won't farmers smile? Five three year-old steers were sold in Guelph lately for $700, only $140 each. Farmers let your farms "go to grass." Bucolics should be efficacious against all the colics on earth. Several of the dairymen from York State have been of late in the cow market, but have purchased very few of the genus "bos taurus" from our farmers. They affirm that cattle rule quite as high here as with them. Farmers depend on it, you will make more gold by working your farms properly, than in the "so called" gold mines of Madoc. And could the young able bodied men of our country only be persuaded that the *true* gold mines of Canada, are only to be dug with the plow and harrow, they would find themselves profiters. I much admire the sensible course the *Signal* pursues, with regard to the gold mines, as it by no means endeavors to fan the public flame, in reference to this, what will turn out to be, a gigantic humbug. We ask the question, Who has made himself rich by digging gold in Madoc? Where is the gold? Great preparations are being made, but is that gold? The fabled Richardson Mine seems only to be kept as a mystifier. Men go down blind-folded, and scrape up quartz, perhaps a pint or so, and then pens are sung of the richness of this mine, and the whole gold region. We are told about 4,000 men have gone to Madoc during the last month, and are still there; that last fall Eldorado had but one hut, now it contains 80 dwellings, and new ones go up every day. But is this gold? That between Madoc and Kingston, run *four* daily four horse stages, not hauling gold as the ignorant might suppose, but carrying visitors, speculators, sharks. That between Madoc and Brighton runs a daily post; that a daily express and a telegraph are to be immediately added, and that a large engine and quartz-mill are now on the ground to begin refining. But all this is only preparation, display, humbug, if you choose; not gold. The bubble must soon burst; and how many poor duped gold-hunters must return to their homes ruined, will perhaps never be rightly known. A gentleman from Hamilton, lately in the *Times*, asserted the whole thing to be a huge swindle, and we firmly believe it so to be. The Toronto *Globe* is as responsible for this state of things as any other agency. One might be easily persuaded that it is in the actual pay of the Madoc speculators. But the *Globe* is particularly *goldy* by tradition. A few years ago it hung out the oriflamme, and chanted the *Te Deum* in honor of Vancouver. It led the crusade, and over 500 young men, estimated carrying $100 each, left Canada; thus robbing our country of men and money. About two years ago, the *Globe* was awfully exercised about the "gold fields" of the Chaudiere, and wrote miles of articles upon their inexhaustible richness—to it is Madoc, El Dorado, Hunindon, *et hoc.*

SAUER KRAUT.

New Bridge at Niagara Falls.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* has the following:—"We have the satisfaction of announcing that the preliminaries are so far completed that the building of a suspension bridge over the Niagara, at this place, may be regarded as certain, and that within a few months. Some trouble has been experienced with the Canadian Government, but this was all happily settled last week through the agency of John T. Bush and Hollis White, two of the directors of the bridge company, who visited the Canadian capital for that purpose. The stockholders held a meeting at this place on the 22nd inst., and organized, by choosing the following board of directors: John T. Bush, Alexander B. Williams, Hollis White, Delos de. Wolf and Vivius W. Smith. The board subsequently organized; by choosing John T. Bush president; Hollis White, vice-president; Delos de Wolf, treasurer; Vivius W. Smith, secretary. These gentlemen are all well known throughout the State.—They will at once commence the work; in fact, we learn that work has already been begun in getting the timber necessary for the temporary towers. The bridge will have its landing on this side, near the gas works; on the Canadian side, a short distance below the Clifton House, where real estate has been purchased of the Canadian government for that purpose. The new bridge will be considerably longer than its neighbor below, but will be erected in the most secure and substantial manner. Of course when completed, it will furnish a more convenient passage for the thousands of pleasure seekers who visit this place and wish to view the Falls from both sides. It is contemplated to have the bridge erected this summer."

A New Strike.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"An odd development of the practice of strikes has just occurred at the Carr-house colliery, near Rotherdam. This time it is not the men who have struck against their masters, but the boys who have struck against the men. A fine had been imposed on several of the lads for breaking lamps, which they deemed unjust; the rest of the boys, forty in number, made common cause with their comrades, and refused to go down the pit unless the fines were remitted. The result was that the working of the pit had to be suspended. The men who had gone down were obliged to return, and some 400 miners are in consequence thrown out of work.—Perhaps the men may now discover that there may be two sides to the question of strikes, and may be enabled in some degree to enter into the feelings of the masters."

OUR IRISH LETTER.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

MAY 2nd, 1867.

Yesterday Thomas F. Burke and Pat'k Coran, two of the Fenian prisoners lately put upon their trial were found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, quartered and beheaded on the 29th of the present month. The result should inspire every man of sense with a feeling of the utter inability of wretched dupes of the Fenian leaders to achieve the conquest of Ireland. Grant that the Fenians possess a highly trained and efficient military organization—grant that thousands of the men who now seek the conquest of Ireland passed through the fiery and fearful ordeal of the battle-field. Grant that a great number of the inhabitants of Ireland are disaffected, should not the treachery of their companions alone, prove to these deluded men the utter hopelessness of the desperate game in which they are engaged? The man whom Burke last saw in the Fenian council, a fellow conspirator, he now beholds in the witness box an informer. Treachery in the opposite ranks has in all ages and in all times been found a more potent instrument wherewith to overthrow an enemy, than the most destructive engine of war ever invented; and so long as traitors are found among the ranks of insurrectionists, so long may England rest secure in her possessions.

If there was a shadow of cause why these misguided people should endeavor to overthrow British authority we might feel something akin to pity for their lamentable fall, something akin to admiration for their almost noble bearing in the dock. But when we remember that for these outbursts of insurrection, but for the machinations of the designing villians who head these conspiracies, our Ireland would indeed be an island of prosperity and happiness. As Irishmen it is with feelings of indignation we behold these wretched attempts at rebellion, which do naught but overthrow our prosperity—shackle our trade, and scatter broadcast the seeds of ruin and destruction. It is to be hoped that the result of this trial will show the members of the Fenian Brotherhood, if they are not altogether destitute of sense that the structure which they fondly thought so powerful and enduring has crumbled into dust under the grasp of British law, and that they will in future spare Ireland the calamities attendant upon an insurrection.

The Booth Diary.

New York, May 21.—The Booth diary is published. It is simply a defence of his action. He says, under date of April 13th and 14th:—Until to day, nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our country's wrongs. For six months we had worked to capture; but no cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done; but its failure was owing to others, who did not strike for their country with a heart. I struck boldly, and not as the papers say. I walked with a firm step through a thousand of his friends, and was stopped, but pushed on. A colonel was at his side. I shouted *sic semper* before I fired. In jumping, broke my leg. I passed all his pickets. Rode sixty miles that night, with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never repent it; though we hated to kill. Our country owed all her troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment. The country is not, April, 1865, what it was—this forced union, and not what I have loved. I care not what becomes of me. I have no desire to outlive my country. This night, before the deed, I wrote a long article, left for one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, in which I fully set forth our reasons for our proceedings.

CHANTILLY COURSE, Paris, May 19.—There was a grand assemblage on the turf at this place to day (Sunday) to witness the contest for the great racing event of the Empire, the French Derby. 10,000 people at least were present. The Royal visitors in the French capital were represented on the road, and at the grand stand by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and it may be said that the world of Paris turned out for the occasion. There were a great many English and Americans also on the ground. Thirteen horses ran for the Derby, which was won by M. H. Delamar's "Patrician." There were five races. Betting had been very animated for three weeks, and Montgoubert has been the first favorite. Betting was generally against the winner. The scene at the starting point was very brilliant, and the moment when Patrician came in ahead, beating the favorite, was one of the most extraordinary excitement."

☞ General Baker, the well known government detective during the war, has published a narrative of his experience in it. He states that Mrs. Surratt confessed to him her complicity in the plot to abduct President Lincoln, but affirmed that she reluctantly yielded to the urgency of Booth in aiding the plot of assassination. Booth insisted that her oath of fidelity bound her to see the fatal end of the conspirat. Baker states that he buried Booth's remains beneath the old penitentiary, adjoining the arsenal in Boston.

A GREAT DAY FOR IRELAND.—We do not know if buying clothes is a sign of an intention to fight. If it be, the tailors' workman are doing their best to prevent quarrels and promote peace. But, in fact, we have heard that the Prussian government has given orders to Messrs. Tait, of Limerick, for 300,000 suits of clothes for their soldiers, and we state the matter with all needful reserves. The "broad-backed Pomeranians" take a great deal of cloth.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

NEW YORK, May 20.—The officers of the Atlantic cable report that trouble has been located at a point less than three miles from the Telegraph station at Heart's content, and that there will be no delay in making the necessary repair and restoring the cable of 1866 to a good working condition. No interruption to cable of 1865.

A terrible tragedy has been enacted near Dundas, Minn. Alfred Hoyt had some trouble with a neighbour named Josiah Stamford, and meeting, Hoyt rushed upon Stamford and struck him a terrible blow with an axe, cutting open his head and felling him to the ground, after which he dealt him another terrible cut, literally *severing his head from his body.* The murderer then tried to kill his victim's wife but was prevented by the arrival of assistance. Hoyt, who has been a bounty jumper and a thief, is now in custody.