Huron Signal.

[EM]PORIU[M] ... [WEEKL]Y EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE, $2.00 AT END OF YEAR.}

GODERI[CH], [illegible], THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1868.

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m. every day. Will visit patients at any hour afterwards, night or day. w49

G. C. Shannon, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., Goderich, C. W. 1340-ly

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER, &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School. 49

G. M. McMICKING, M. D.
LICENTIATE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. C. E. Residence, the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. F. C. Haldan, Elgin St.

Medical.
RICHARD MOORE, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W. February 7th, 1867. 3yr

Dr. Stanbury,
GRADUATE of the Medical Department Victoria University, Toronto, and late of the Hospital and Dispensary, New York. Residence D. Mugall's (Bailiff) Bayfield. w460

J. F. Danter, M. D.
SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, Homœpathic Physician, and Medical Electrician. ☞ Office and Residence Park st., Suvid's Ward, Goderich. 1tf

Ira Lewis.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. w40

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C. W. w8

Davison & Walker.
LAW AND CHANCERY PRACTITIONERS, CONveyancers, Notaries Public, &c. Office, Watson's Block, corner of Market Square and Kingston st., Goderich, Ont. 21st Sept., 1868. sw9

D. Shade Gooding,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Goderich, C. W. Office, upstairs Watson's Block, West street entrance first door west Glasgow House. 49

John B. Gordon.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c. &c. Goderich. Ont., Office, on the south side of West St., third door from Court-House Square. w49

Toms & Moore
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C., Goderich Ontario. Office—Crabb's New Block.
ISAAC F. TOMS. LEWIS MOORE.
Goderich, Oct. 16th 1868 sw16

Doyle & Squier,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS-in-Chancery, &c. Goderich, C. W.
B. L. DOYLE. sw5 W. R. SQUIER, B.A.

Hays & Elwood,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLIcitors in Chancery & Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c. Money to Lend. Office: Crabb's Bk, over Mr. Archibald's Store. sw37

William R. Bain, B. A.
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE. Crabb's new buildings, Kingston, Street, Goderich. N. B.—Conveyancing, Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate Quieted. Goderich, D. 24 1868 sw34

JAMES T. GARROW
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE:—M. C. Cameron's Law Office, Kingston Street, Goderich. 50

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Conveyancer, &c, Walkerton, County of Bruce. 5

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. &c. Clinton, Ont. w3
MONEY TO LEND.

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, [illegible]ELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-r78

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND Agent and Conveyancer, Kinloss.

Frederick Armstrong,
LAND AGENT, [SURV]EYER, &c.
GODERICH, ONT.
MONEY TO LEND. Lands for Sale. Crown Land Patents taken out. Debts Collected. ☞ Apply at the Office of A. Lefroy, Esq. Goderich, Sept. 8th, 18[68]. sw-n4-tf

JOHN HALDAN, Jr.
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
INSURANCE, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,
Money at 8 per cent.
Office—West Street, opposite the Post Office, Goderich

D. SUTHERLAND,
DEALER IN
Coal. Lumber, Shingles, Laths, &c.,
YARDS, at the Harbor, corner West and Waterloo Streets, ☞ Office Waterloo street, in rear of the yard
Goderich, Nov. 5th, 1868. sw 1yr*

Agricultural
MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.
NOTICE is hereby given that LESLIE JOHNSTON is no longer Agent for the above Company, his services having been dispensed with. He has no authority to take risks or transact any business whatever for the Company.
D. C. McDONALD, Sec.
London, Ont., May 28, 1868. w20-tf

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 duly 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, w9 Market Square, Goderich.

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

MONEY TO LEND
ON IMPROVED FARMS,
AT 8 PER CENT!
—ALSO—
Some to Invest in Town Property
[J. B.] GORDON, Barrister, Goderich.
[illegible] Sept. 1868. [illegible]

Business Directory.

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,
AND
PROVISION STORE.
ARCHIBALD HODGE,
PRODUCE MERCHANT,
Cameron' Block, Kingston Street,
GODERICH.
GRAIN, FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, Bran, Shorts, Potatoes, Bacon, Butter, &c. Highest market price paid for grain and all kinds of produce, w4tf

G. BARRY & BRO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
WOOD-TURNERS!
AND UNDERTAKERS,
Hamilton St., Goderich,
KEEP constantly on hand for sale all articles in their line, such as
Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, &c.,
☞ All kinds of wood-turning done, such as Nool posts, stair bannisters, neckyokes, &c Always on hand, a complete
ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS
and a HEARSE to hire on reasonable term
Goderich, May 3rd, 1866 15w5m*

LOOK HERE
THE subscriber having REMOVED to the store lately occupied by WM. DUNCAN, first door south of Bingham's, Market Square, wishes to inform his friends in the Town of Goderich and surrounding country, that he now has the largest and most complete stock of Fall and Winter
Boots and Shoes
of any house in the country, containing every style of Ladies' and Children's goods, and that he has also a very large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S
WINTER BOOTS
coarse and fine, both imported, and of his own manufacture, which he will sell
Cheap for Cash!
Call and examine, as he is satisfied that he has just the goods you want.
SAM'L FURSE.
Goderich, Sept. 24, 1867. w4

1868.
Division Courts.
FOR THE
COUNTY OF HURON,
WILL BE HELD IN THE YEAR 1868
AS FOLLOWS:

1st Division Court GODERICH,
Monday, 29th June, 1868.
Monday, 10th August, "
Thursday, 1st October "
Wednesday 2nd December "

2nd Division Court, SEAFORTH,
Friday, 26th June, 1868.
Tuesday, 4th August, "
Tuesday, 29th September, "
Tuesday, 24th November, "

5th Division Court, EXETER,
Friday, 19th June, 1868.
Friday, 7th August, "
Saturday, 26th September, "
Friday, 27th November, "

6th Division Court, DUNGANNON,
Monday 22nd June, 1868.
Tuesday 11th August, "
Friday 2nd October, "
Friday 4th December, "

7th Division Court, BAYFIELD,
Saturday, 20th June, 1868.
Wednesday, 12th August "
Saturday, 3rd October, "
Saturday, 5th December, "

10th Division Court, CLINTON,
Saturday, 27th June, 1868.
Monday, 3rd August, "
Monday, 28th September, "
Monday, 23rd November, "

11th Division Court, AINLEYVILLE,
Wednesday, 24th June, "
Thursday 24th September "

11th Division Court, WROXETER,
Wednesday, 5th August, 1868
Wednesday 25th November "

The several Courts will open at 10 o'clock a. m.,
Goderich 16th May, 1868.
S. BROUGH,
J. C. C. Huron.

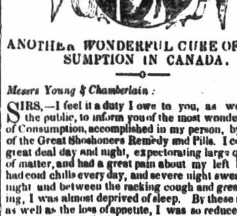
I certify the above to be a true copy as filed in this office and entered of Record.
DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 16th May, 1868. } w17

CHEESE! CHEESE!
Shephard & Strachan,
GROCERS, GODERICH.
HAVE been re-appointed sole agents at Goderich for the sale of the celebrated Exeter Factory Cheese.
Local dealers supplied at the Factory Prices.
SHEPHARD & STRACHAN.
Goderich, May 27, 186[8]. [illegible]

Business Directory.

THE REV. W. WARNOR CLARK'S
EXCELSIOR
WASHING COMPOSITION.
THE BEST, and greatest discovery of the age for washing purposes, worth from fifteen to twenty dollars a year, to a family of six or eight persons.
No washBoard is Needed.
It will wash in Hard or Soft water.
All kinds of Flannels, Woolens, Linens, Laces, and Cambrics, and the most rich and delicate garments may be washed by this process with perfect safety and success. It is warrented not to injure the fabric, but preserve and fix the colors, and will also
Remove Paints, Grease or Stains
CLARK'S EXCELSIOR WASHING COMPOSITION is Patented, and warrented perfectly free from everything injurious to clothes, hands or health. It is especially recommended for cleaning Windows, and the repeated use of it on painted wood tends to make it glossy; It also gives a beautiful polish to Silver plated ware, Tin-ware Brass &c. I am willing it should rest on its own merits, all I ask for it is a fair trial, and if it does not give full satisfaction the money will be cheerfully refunded.
The highest testimonials in favor of the composition is given by the Toronto *Leader*, the Canada *Farmer*, the Guelph *Mercury*, the *Advertiser*, the Ingersoll *News*. Also the Rev. J. N. Lake London—Mrs. Rev. A Andrews, Rev. W. McDonald, Norwichville, Rev. W. S. Griffin Guelph, Rev. W. J. Hunter London, Robt. Kneeshaw Druggest Ingersoll, E. W. Morse Druggest, Mrs. Colin Clark township of Goderich. Send for Circulars. The Materials to be had a. Parker & Cattle's and F. Jordan.
☞ Splendid for cleaning Fruit Trees.
All applications addressed to
Township rights for sale—Agents wanted.
COLIN CLARK,
Proprietor for the County of Huron.
Agents, Wm Lawrie, Wroxter, township of Howick; R. Hannah, Seaforth; Material sold by C Carrol, Wroxeter, and E Hickson & Co., Seaforth.
Goderich, Sept. 14, 1868. w34 3m.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
Photographs! Photographs!
J. W. JOHNSTON,
Begs to inform the People of GODERICH AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY, that he has
RE-FITTED HIS GALLERY,
In such a style as will enable him to make pictures to compete with any in the Dominion, and is determined to give entire satisfaction to all who may
FAVOR HIM WITH A CALL.
Childrens pictures taken between the hours of 10 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Remember the Place,
Two doors west of the Post Office—over the Glasgow House.
Extra Copies from the Plate always on hand.
J. W. Johnston.
Goderich, August 4th, 1868. w28 tf.



ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION IN CANADA.

Messrs Young & Chamberlain:
SIRS,—I feel it a duty I owe to you, as well as to the public, to inform you of the most wonderful cure of Consumption, accomplished in my person, by the use of the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills. I coughed a great deal day and night, expectorating large quantities of matter, and had a great pain about my left lung. I had cold chills every day, and severe night sweats every night and between the racking cough and great sweating, I was almost deprived of sleep. By these miseries, as well as the loss of appetite, I was so reduced that I could hardly stand alone. I was under the care of a physician for a length of time. but finding no relief, I tried different receipes, but all without any good effect. Squire Patterson, of Bath, recommended me to use the Great Shoshonees Remedy; I procured three bottles at once with the Pills. So soon as I commenced using it I began to get better, and when I had finished this compliment, the cough, expectoration of matter, pain about the lung, chills, sweating, &c., left me, and by continuing its use I became strong and healthy. It is now over two months since I quit the remedy, and there have been no symptoms of the disease returning, and I have been, and am now, healthier and better than I have been for many years. I trust you will make this known to the public that they may be aware of the peculiar virtues of this truly wonderful Indian Remedy.
PETER C. V. MILLER
Ernestown, Co. of Lennox and Addington, Ontario.

To all whom it may come. This is to certify that I have been acquainted with the above-mentioned gentleman, Peter C. V. Miller, Esq., for many years, and have known him always to be of the very highest respectability, and a very candid and creditable person, and I am confident that I can safely vouch for the truth of the above, or any statement made by them.
REV. W. F. S. CLARKE,
Rector of Bath, Ontario.
October 24, 1867. w33 1yr

STOP AND SEE.
THE following remarks on Testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY. They are stern, undeniable and incontestible facts, sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the Great Medicinal Compound after for ages is now accessible in the Great
SHOSHONEES REMEDY
for Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Digestive Organs, Kidneys, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Flood, we boldly state that this great remedy has NEVER BEEN EQUALLED. Where was there ever such a cure as that in the person of Wilson Storms of Brighton, C. W., of Consumption; or that of Peter C. V. Miller, Earnestown, C. W., of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Conseeon, C. W., of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hosey, of Napanee, C. W. of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, in spite of all treatment heretofore, and is now well. Scores of such cases might be mentioned had we space.
☞ Call at the Drug Store and get a Circular or unquestionable certificates on the GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY and PILLS, and satisfy yourselves.
Price of the Remedy in large pints $1
☞ For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Agents for Goderich, F. Jordan and Parker & Cattle
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
LYMAN, ELLIOTT & Co. } TORONTO.
DUNSPAUGH & WATSON,
J. WINER & Co.
HOLBROOK & STARR, } HAMILTON
T. BICKLE & SON,
A. HAMILTON & Co.

WANTED.
MEN to chop cordwood. Also [illegible] plough. Apply to [illegible]
Sept. 19th, 186[8]. [illegible]

V[illegible] 50 cents per yard [illegible] Works.
T[illegible] in full operation [illegible] qual[ity] [illegible] at the very finest [illegible] be sold
Fre[illegible]rd Here
ONE CASE [illegible] BBL.
Any [illegible] ion required regarding the [illegible] promptly attended to by
SH[EPHARD] & STRACHAN.
Secys & Treas
Goderich, Oct. 16, 1868. sw16tf

HURON SALT WELL

NELSON STREET, GODERICH
THIS WELL is in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply FARMERS and OTHERS with
GOOD SALT.
Orders by Mail addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention. TERMS CASH.
R. RUNCIMAN,
Secretary.
Goderich, July 23rd, 1868. w27. tf

GODERICH SALT COMPANY
The Goderich Salt Company beg to advise their numerous customers and Canadian Dealers generally, that they are prepared to
Sell and Deliver
GODERICH SALT, F. O. B.
on the Cars at the rate of ($1.30) one dollar and thirty cents per barrel. For cheese Factories and general Dairy purposes, this salt cannot be excelled.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
The price of Salt thus reduced warrants the Goderich Salt Company in the full confidence that a Canadian Public will patronize
HOME MANUFACTURE,
especially as their article is superior to any in the world, it having been awarded the First Premium at the World's Exposition, held in Paris, 1867, and at the State Fair, of the State of New York, held in Buffalo, 1867.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE RUMBALL.
Goderich Ont., June 9th 1868. Agent. w21

GODERICH MILL
FLOUR AND FEED STORE,
Crabb's Block Kingston Street.
FLOUR, Oat-meal, Corn-meal and Mill Feed.
ALSO, a lot of prime Sugar Cured HAMS and Rolled Bacon.
Just received this morning,
500 Bushels prime Potatoes.
1000 " oats.
T. B. VANEVRY & Co.
Goderich June 7, 1867. w20tf.

NEW SMITHY!
STRACHAN & McKINNON
Beg to announce to the inhabitants of Goderich, and surrounding country, that they have opened a New Smithy
Near Dodd's Pump Factory,
Nelson Street,
where they intend to do all kinds of Blacksmithing, such as
SHIP WORK, PLOUGH MAKING,
Horse-Shoeing &c.,
Particular attention paid to Sore Feet.
Goderich. 23rd April, 1868. w14

Malcolm Nicholson
SURGICAL OPERATIVE 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. w42

NEW GOODS
AT BUTLER'S
Stationery, Toy, & Fancy Goods Store.
BABY CABS!
of all kinds, styles and prices, excellent quality and first class finish.
The Dominion Clothes-Wringer!
The best in use; wholesale and retail.
50 Reams of Blue line cream-laid letter Paper. 150 Reams Cream laid, Blue laid, and
Variously Tinted Note Papers.
50 Reams Blue and Cream laid
FOOLSCAP!
OF ALL WEIGHTS AND PRICES
75,000 ENVELOPES!
All Colors, Quality, Sizes and Kinds.
☞ All the Popular Magazines received as soon as published.
Miscellaneous Books
on hand always. Also, an extensive stock of the
Various School Books!
A very large and varied stock of Ladies' and Gentlemens'
FANCY & SPORTING GOODS
always on hand, all of which are bought and imported direct from the Best European and American Manufacturers.
Everything in Stock will be sold at a very small advance on cost.
All the Popular Ballads
Songs, Vocal and Instrumental Music procured in two days' notice, and sold at Publisher's Prices.
At BUTLER'S.
[illegible]

Letter from Bermuda.

Hamilton, Bermuda, 12th Nov. 1868.

DEAR SIGNAL.—Thinking that a few lines from the pen of an old correspondent descriptive of this portion of Her Majesties Dominions might not be unacceptable to many of your readers. I will try and give you a brief sketch of Bermuda as far as I have seen it—its trade and capabilities.

In the first place I may say that there are two routes open to parties desirous of coming here:—The regular mail route from Halifax and the shorter one (from Goderich) via New York. The mail steamer from Halifax is due here but once a month, while the "Fale-Kee"—constituting the line from New York—makes two trips in the same period. The Fale-Kee is the first steamer ever put on between Bermuda and New York, and I believe she will do these islands a vast amount of good: she was built for the China trade, and I wished most fervently when she was rolling about with a heavy sea abeam—and fearfully she can roll—that she had remained in that trade.

The view coming in to Bermuda is one of the most beautiful I have ever seen, and indeed it could scarcely be surpassed, the islands are one long succession of green hills and shady valleys dotted over in the most picturesque manner with snow white cottages and embowered villas, which peep out in the most fairy like fashion from dark groves of Bermudian cedar. The principal towns here—Hamilton and St. Georges, being built on the South side of the Northerly Islands, cannot be seen from the open sea, and are reached through most intricate and dangerous channels—it is only a native pilot who can bring a ship into either of those ports, and in these intricacies lie the chief defences of Bermuda. There are indeed forts mounting very heavy guns, and they are so placed with reference to the entrances to the ports, that a ship—at one place or another—will find herself obliged to pass right under the guns. Other and very extensive fortifications are in course of erection at Knapton Hill, six miles north east from here.

The town of Hamilton, from which I date my letter, is situated on the "Sound" which stretches along the southerly shore of the island of Bermuda proper, and contains about 4000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are colored.

The houses here are all built of a soft corral limestone of which these islands are composed. It is not quarried as with us but sawed out of the earth, and afterwards by the same process reduced to oblong blocks for building purposes and into slates—or more correctly slabs—for roofing. It is somewhat harder than chalk and much the same color. After a house is built here it is plastered inside and out, the roof also receives a liberal coat and the whole is then whitewashed. As all the water used in Bermuda for culinary as well as other purposes is procured from the *roofs of the houses* you will see the object of subjecting them to this process. The water from the wells here invariably brackish and rises and falls with the tides while the rain water from the tanks is little inferior (if any) to the best spring water at home which it resembles somewhat in flavor The streets and public roads in Bermuda are of solid rock and are so white as to be injurious to the eye-sight on bright sunny days I find it worse than walking on the snows at home, probably on account of the greater amount of heat reflected from the rock.

The public officers of Bermuda are situated in Hamilton which is also the residence of the Governor and the Admiral of the station—when here—St. Georges island to the Eastward of Hamilton is the chief military depot and Ireland island to the Westward is the naval headquarters. There are extensive government works there capable, I am told, of producing everything requisite for the equipment or repair of a fleet, and you have doubtless seen an account of the mammoth floating "dry dock" just launched in England and destined for service here; It is capable of receiving the largest ship of war afloat There are at present in port at Ireland island a floating Battery—"The Terror" mounting 16 guns, and two first class steam armor plated rams The battery is also heavily armor plated, her sides including inwards at a pretty sharp angle.

The people of Bermuda are not as a rule possessed of much energy of character and are content to plod on as their fathers did before them cultivating about enough of the soil to enable them to live till another crop is raised. The main exports are potatoes, onions, tomatoes and arrow-root which are nearly all shipped to the New York market where they bring enormous prices. This arises from the circumstance that the winter months constitute here the season of growth, and producers are thus enabled to pour fresh vegetable into the New York market at a time when the home supply of old ones is exhausted. The crop which are now being planted. usually mature about April and May. With such advantages Bermuda should be one vast garden instead of a nursery for growing cedars as it now is

Altho' many of the tropical fruits such as oranges, limes, lemons and banannas grow luxuriently here, there are none grow for export tho' Bermuda is nearer the N. Y. market than any other place from which such supplies can be had

The winter months in Bermuda are January, February and March, but it is so mild as scarcely to deserve the name of winter. Roses bloom here profusely all the year round out of doors and but few of the trees shed their leaves. I believe the East and North-east winds are occasionally very cold and raw but have as yet had no experience of them. The principal ornamental trees there are The Pride of India—a large tree which blooms not unlike our Lilac—several varieties of Palm; the Calibash; Magnolia; Cedar; Oleander; Myrtle: Tree Ferns; and last tho' greatest the magnificent India Rubber tree. This is by far the most beautiful tree I have ever seen; I saw many when in South America, but one here—for size and beauty—surpasses anything I have ever seen elsewhere. It commences to branch out at about 2 feet from the ground and the limbs, clothed with a large, dark, green, glossy foliage. extend on all sides to a distance of forty feet: just high enough from the ground to permit of passing underneath. The head of the tree is almost round, so you can form some idea of its extent and appearance.

As the provisions consumed here are nearly all imported from New York, living is very dear—the leading hotel—inferior by far to Wright's both as to the table and accommodations—charging regular boarders $12,50 per week. They still count in Sterling money here and are in most things about half a century behind Canada. They are not wanting, however, by any means. in notions of the great importance of Bermuda to the crown, and think it one of the most (if not the most) important of British Foreign possession. When I find them elevated on this lofty hobby it affords me not a little amusement to watch their bland looks of astonishment when I tell them that we in Canada could hide all Bermuda and its population in one of our big swamps and the neighbors be none the wiser. We could certainly drown it in Lake St. Clair without in the least impeding navigation. Seriously speaking tho' Bermuda is a very valuable possession, furnishing as it does safe harbors for the British North American Squadron midway between Halifax and the West Indies. It would certainly be a thorn in the side of the United States in the event of a war with that country.

There are five newspapers published in Bermuda—three here and two at St. Georges—I send you specimen copies by this mail. All joined together they would, as you will see. be a trifle larger than the *Signal*—weekly edition—tho' the price of some of them is exactly *four* times as great.

When compared with Bermudian towns, Goderich is a tremendous lively place; the only events creating any excitement being the arrivals and departures of the mails. Hamilton is a strong exemplification of stagnation pure and simple and St. Georges is the same—only a little more so.

The lighthouse here, which has a revolving light, is one of the finest in the world and can be seen at a distance of 40 miles; it cost $37,000 to complete it.

The assizes are just now sitting here and there are two or three serious criminal cases on the docket. The sittings usually last two weeks. With you at Goderich justice used to be done to 80,000 souls in less than a week, but here a fortnight is not too much for our 11,00. My only wonder is that instead of two weeks it does not take two months. The old chief justice here is even more painstaking and indefatigable than your worthy County Judge whose culpable *haste* in doing justice you so often deplore. Witnesses are here first allowed to tell all they know and have heard and believe respecting the question at issue. every word of which—relevant or not—is laboriously taken down *in extenso* by his Lordship, after which they are duly badgered in the most approved legal fashion, the pen of the chief Justice being meanwhile anything but idle. In this Paradise there are but two practising lawyers who appear on every case tried, on one side or the other; and as there are but two Medical Doctors to prevent people from living out the period allotted to man; many live to a great age in Bermuda.

Bermudian females arrive at womanhood almost as early in life as they do in the East, but unfortunately they fade quite as quickly and frequently look at twenty or twenty-five, older than Canadian ladies of thirty or thirty-five. The female population of Bermuda out-numbers the male population by nearly 1,700 so there is here no excuse (except sickness) for bachelors.

Nature has done much at Bermuda towards creating another terrestrial paradise but the colonists are slow to meet her half-way. Their lack of energy, like the Irishman's title of *esquire* seems to have become *hereditary*, and I believe nothing short of a Peruvian earthquake would startle the natives into anything like activity. The fall of dew is very heavy here and the night air so damp that I never venture out after sundown; tho' in the day time (when not raining) the air is remarkable for its purity and dryness. It frequently rains here four or five times in one day clearing up beautifully after each shower. The coral insect still labors unceasingly at Bermuda which is its furthest known northern limit in this hemisphere. Having now stretched the traditional "few lines" to their utmost tension I beg to remain with best regards.

Yours truly, R. S.

HEALTH OF NAPOLEON.—A dispatch, 30th ult., says it is credibly reported that the Emperor Napoleon is suffering from an attack of diacets; that he cannot give his full attention to business, and the Empress takes daily a larger share in the details of the administration, relieving the Emperor of many of his burdens

THE SOUTH HURON ELECTION COMMITTEE.

(From the Globe of Thursday, Dec. 3.)

The committee met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. C. Paterson and Mr. Sinclair appeared on behalf of the sitting member, and Dr. McMichael and Mr Toms for the petitioner.

MR. PATTERSON said the witnesses were in attendance, and their examination might be proceeded with.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that any witnesses who were present would have to remain outside the committee room to be examined separately.

The examination then proceeded.

JOHN GRIFNIN, of the Township of Goderich, being sworn, said—I voted at last election for Carling and Ritchie. Never received any money. Did not receive $10 for voting at the election, Never received any money from Mr. Campbell If he had offered it, I suppose I'd have taken it. I don't know that any of my family received money for my vote, nor do I recollect having received any promise of any. Did not get any money's worth. I might have told James Lumbers that I got $10. If I did, [it wasn't true. People often say things that ain't true, Never received anything, except, perhaps, a glass of beer. Mr. Buxton met me and took me to the polls to vote for Mr. Carling.

MR. SINCLAIR—Why, Mr. Buxton was a supporter of Mr. Gibbons.

WITNESS—I don't know anything about it.

MR. SINCLAIR—Oh, that will do for you.

RICHARD PAYNE, sworn—Live in the township of Goderich. Voted for Carling Did not get any money to vote. Do not remember telling Captain Dancy that I got paid for my vote. Remember telling Mr. Dancy that I sold nine bushels of plums, and showing him the money. I jestingly said, "this is what I got for my vote." I wouldn't take $40 and vote for Gibbons. I wouldn't change my "constitution" for Dancy, or any other man. (Laughter.) They were blue plums. You must ask the tree as to their luciousness.

JAMES PEACOCK, sworn—Live in township of Goderich. Voted for Carling and Ritchie. Wm. Campbell hired my team for Mr. Carling, a few days before the election. I was hired to obtain and take voters to the poll. I got $5 per day. I was employed the two days of the election. I have, on ordinary occasions, received $3, $4, and sometimes $5, per day. I recollect bringing one voter at any rate. I don't know whether he voted "right" or not. I got $5 the first day from one Sam. Burke, living near me, and a similar amount the second day, from whom I don't recollect. I don't know what it is for. Burke told me he was commissioned to pay me that amount. I didn't exert myself very much. I wasn't going to trouble myself to get voters. I am pretty sure that Campbell didn't pay me the second $5. I may have, as usual on such occasions, "took a glass or two," not anticipating that I would be called up here to give evidence.

JOHN MOONEY—[Before being sworn demanded his expenses—He admitted having been paid $10. On calculation, it turned out that he had been paid more than he was entitled to.] Sworn—I live in Clinton. I acted partially on behalf of Mr. Carling in spending money for him at the election. I couldn't say exactly how I was supplied with the money. I didn't get any from Carling. It was all silver that I received. I had no Royal Canadian bills. I was just fresh from the North Riding election, and was rather confused, and can't exactly call to recollection from whom I got the money.

MR. PATTERSON—Oh, you had some over from the other election, and the cash got mixed. (Laughter.)

WITNESS—Possibly. I asked two parties at "home" whether they paid me any money, but they denied it.

MR. PATTERSON—Oh, yes. So you might ask a score of people, who would return you the same answer. Take, for instance, the "parties" in this room.

WITNESS—Sometimes I "sport" my own money at elections wherein I take an interest. I am almost sure that one of the two "parties" whom I asked, and who are James B. Racey and W. W. Farren, paid me money. Don't know which. I disposed of the money in a variety of ways. Can't detail to whom it was paid, or how, or for what, or anything about its distributation. It was an excitable time, Don't require any time to think, because I can't, I spent, perhaps, $10 or 15, perhaps not that much I brought persons to the Goderich poll, (After some *finessing* on the part of Mr. Patterson, he managed to draw from the witness that "probably he paid them money for voting.") Continued—I think, perhaps, I paid one man all the money. Mr. Gibbons' men were "bidding" for him and I outbid and outflanked them. Although it was an excitable time, I recollect this perfectly; and although I recollect this perfectly, I can't say who the bribed man was; Don't recollect whether Mr. Carling pulled up at an extraordinary rate at this polling booth. I recollect that the man bribed was, I think, willing to vote for Mr. Carling, but not for Mr. Ritchey, yet I can't recollect who he was. I had no vote in that riding. I was working purely for the "fun of the thing."

TO MR. MCMICHAEL—Don't know whether it was on Mr. Carling's or Mr. Ritchey's behalf I got the money.

MR. GOW here asked the witness several questions, but without educing any further facts as to the "party" who paid him the money. Mr. Gow then animadverted very severely upon the reticent and evasive answers of the witness, and thought that the Chairman ought to speak for the committee, and reprimand the witness. No notice was taken by the Chairman.

JAMES MILLER of Clinton sworn—I voted for Carling at Holmesville. I also voted in the north riding at Clinton. I was rather active at the election, I spent money at the election. You can't do much in this county without money. More money passed through my hands than I I can tell. I can tell a couple of hundred dollars. I generally have plenty of money of my own I got money to pay expenses. I got money from Mr. Carling—not much, I got a few dollars from Mr. Campbell to pay for teams. I paid one Miller—not myself. Another whom I paid was Wanless, and several others who I don't recollect. I paid some men at Mr. Carling's direction. They were poor men, and I gave them the alternative of walking home or hiring conveyance for them.

They [illegible] naturally accepted the [illegible] money. Of [illegible] took the [illegible] they had voted [illegible] I spoke to him [illegible] asked me how [illegible] home, I said [illegible] sum, and I gave it [illegible] "looked" to me to bring [illegible] don't admit that they had any [illegible] so. The Miller I mentioned is my [illegible] I paid him $4 or $5. I can't say exactly what the ordinary rate of pay per day [illegible] a team. I have got as high as $10 [illegible] $3 is the price for steady work. Mr. C[ar]ling was at the poll on the second day. [illegible] don't recollect whether he made a speech at the close. I fetched a great many up [to] the polls to vote. The teamsters [illegible] votes, I presume. Mr. Carling did [not] say what the money was for, except for particular instances mentioned, to send men home. The rest of the money [illegible] received was, of course, for expenses. I spent money very freely during that day. I always spend money pretty 'lively.' I often "treat." I'm not scared, to spend a dollar or two. Those whom I paid were thorough bred, High Tory Conservatives, and wouldn't be bribed. They would't vote any way but "square" at any rate, whether they were bribed or not. I am considered "big" on the "treat," and will refer to Mr. Campbell here for verification as to that. I make money pretty easily, and let it go in the same easy way.

GEO. FULTON, sworn—I live in Clinton; voted in Goderich Township at last election for Carling. I was actively engaged in convassing for Carling. I got all the votes I could for Ritchie and Carling. (At this stage Mr. O'Reilly took the place of Dr. McMichael, who was obliged to leave on other business.) I received money from Mr. Elliot, who nominated Mr. Carling. About $20. For general expenses. Can't detail what those expenses were. I might have paid some person who voted—can't tell. I spent a considerable amount of my own money. Mr. Elliott was the only one from whom I got money. I gave money to an old man living in the Bayfield concession, whose name I forgot—merely $2 or $3. Perhaps I gave it to him for general expenses. It is usual at elections to "slip" a man a dollar or two to go and get a "horn." I "slipped" to him. He voted first. I didn't "slip" to all, because it would take too much money. He may have been a favourite, and so got what others didn't. I know that there was a room kept by Mr. Carling's committee. It may be that after visiting this room many voted for Carling. I attempted to lead one Ward to vote for Mr. Carling. I appealed to his *principle* as a Conservative, in order to lead him "in the right way," but not to his *interest*. My moral suasion, however, was futile, for Ward afterwards voted for Gibbons.

WM. CAMPBELL sworn—I took an active part in the last election on Mr. Carling's behalf. The money spent on that occasion passed through my hands. Probably about $500 passed through my hands. I received portions of it from Mr. Elliott, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Carling—a small amount from the latter—about $150 I think. I spent the money through the country hiring teams, etc. I fancy most of the money spent passed through my hands. I gave Burke money to pay for the teams—about $15 I think. I told Peacock some time before the election that we would require his team; I think I paid Peacock money, but am not certain. His team was there. Can't give any idea of the number whom I paid directly. I gave Mr. Currie money; also Joseph Young's son. Joseph *pere* was check-clerk for Mr. Carling, but received no renumeration therefor. Joseph *fils* was paid for a team, I can't therefore strictly say that it was a "not for Joseph" transaction.

The Committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

There are several witnesses yet to be examined.

West Wawanosh.

West Wawanosh, Nov. 27.

The Municipal Council met this day pursuant to adjournment; all the members present. The minutes of last meeting were read over and approved. Township Road Commissioner certified work done on roads, as follows:—By Cornelius Smith, making culvert and approaches on side line between 24 & 25, con. 10—$15; by John Donohue, for logging opposite Lot 24, con. 12—$12; by George White, for gravelling 20 rods on boundary between East and West Wawanosh—$20. Magistrates certificates of sheep destroyed by dogs were presented in favor John Gaunt for $3.00; David McIlwaine $4; Wm. Ferguson $3. Said certificates were examined and ordered to be paid out of the Dog Fund. Letter from W. C. Stewart, mail carrier, respecting the state of the road over the "Big Swamp," on boundary between this Township and Kinloss, was received and read; it was thereupon moved by Mr. Gaunt, seconded by Mr. Cummings, That considering that this township has expended in the years 1867-8, on the boundary line in question, the sum of $105,18, and that Kinloss during the same term, has not expended any money on said road; that the repairs necessary on said road, should be done by the municipality of Kinloss; at least to the amount performed by West Wawanosh.—Carried. Petition of Robert Taggart and others for cutting a hill on 9th con., was presented to the Council; it was moved by Mr. Cummings, seconded by Mr. McIlwain, That as the funds provided for the current year, have been all appropriated, that the petition be laid over for future action.—Carried. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 21st of Dec. next, at 2 o'clock, p. m.—Carried

JAS. SCOTT, Township Clerk.

The Alabama Claims.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PROTOCOL BY SECRETARY SEWARD.

A special from Washington to a Philadelphia paper says the latest development regarding the negotiations of Minister Johnson relative to the Alabama claims warrants the statement that Mr. Seward, in behalf of the U. S. government, has insisted on amendments virtually as follows:—

1. A distinct understanding must be had that the agreement on the part of Great Britain to submit the claims against the two countries to the abitrament of a claims commission is accepted by his government as an acknowledgment that the recognition of the Southern rebellion government as a belligerent power was a violation of the neutrality laws established by England herself. This may not be insisted on as an article in the treaty when it is finally perfected, but it will most assuredly form a distinct and permanent feature in the preliminary correspondence.

2. That all claims against citizens of this government which have been decided [in] our favor by the courts of England shall [be] excluded from the consideration of [the] commission. It is quite prob[able] [illegible]

THE S[UBSCRIBER] [illegible] secured the [exclu]sive right of the manufacture and sale [of] Dobson's Patent Broom, is now prepared to
FURNISH THAT
SUPERIOR BROOM
[illegible]

[illegible] it up on both sides, and it may be [illegible] two or three years before it is finally settled. In this connection it must be remembered that the United States cannot reckon upon the entire good will of John Bright and his followers, as it was stated in a despatch of Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward in 1867 that Mr. Bright disapproved of the position taken by the latter toward England, and nothing indicates that he has changed his mind since.

EXPLORATIONS OF CENTRAL ASIA.

At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Sir Roderick Murchison said the attention of the society had been strongly drawn of late towards Central Asia, and particularly to the vast regions which bordered the northeastern and northwestern frontiers of British India. The principal region in the northeast embraced the country lying between Assam and Szechuen, the most westerly province of China. A warm desire was expressed by a committee of the British association, as well as by the Council of the Geographical Society, that the intervening space of about two hundred and fifty miles only should be explored in order to ascertain if there be practicable passes through the high mountains and wild tracts which separated the upper waters of the Yangtse-kiang from the Brahmapootra at its great bend near Sudiya. Although as yet no positive effort has been made to solve the important problem, the Indian authorities are making efforts to open a route of traffic along a more southerly line between British Burmah and the great Chinese province of Yunnan, now essentially independent of Chinese rule, and most desirous of establishing a trade with our settlements on the Irawaddy.

Of still more pressing importance, however, than an acquaintance with the regions alluded to, is an exploration of the vast and unexamined tracts on the north-west, far beyond the tributaries of the Upper Indus, or between Peshawur, Jellalabad on the south, and the [illegible] and population in [illegible] The main object is to define the physical character of the [illegible] Pamir, or "Roof of the World," from which the Oxus and Yarkand [illegible] from which the lofty chains the Kuen Lun, the Himalaya and Hindoo Koosh [illegible]. In 1867 Sir Roderick urged the essential importance of such knowledge to be acquired equally by the Russian and British governments; and he then said that this great table land or watershed ought to be constituted the neutral ground between the two empires, and to be considered as a broad zone to be forever interposed between Western Turkestan—towards which Russia has now advanced—and the most northern limits of our Indian possessions.

With a view to taking a first step in this desirable exploration, the council of the Geographical Society sent out last spring a practised traveller, Lieutenant Hayward, to traverse this region from Peshawur.

Velocipedes.

In Paris recently a new impetus has been given to the velocipede movement, and it now bids fair to become a permanent institution in that city. It seems almost inconceivable to us, yet it is asserted that they have constructed velocipedes in the Parisian workshops which have carried their riders at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Fifteen miles an [hour] is a very ordinary time for a practised [illegible]. We notice that in Paris they put their velocipedes to good uses. Two gentlemen who were giving their velocipedes an airing in one of the Boulevards the other day, hearing the cry of "stop thief!" put on steam, and soon came up with the culprit, captured and detained him till the officers of the law came up and relieved guard. Servants, too, in that city perform their masters' errands on velocipedes. It appears also to be tolerably certain that velocipedes can be so constructed that long journeys may be performed with perfect ease. We observed that one of the Hanlon brothers, when in Toronto about a month ago, perambulated King street on his patent velocipede, moving along the side-walk without incommoding any one, with tolerable rapidity. We understand, moreover, that a physician of Brant county has applied for a patent for a velocipede to run either on two or three wheels, and capable of making, on ordinary good roads, twelve to twenty miles an hour. The world moves, and it is just possible, that, within the next decade, velocipedes may be as indispensable to every well-appointed mansion as a door mat or a bell-handle, that ladies and their lovers may go out velocipeding (it is a fast age,) instead of horse-riding, and that a wooden horse, which eats no oats and requires no stabling, may prove as destructive to business as its Grecian prototype was to ancient Troy.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—A petition in favor of Legislative action on this question in England, is being circulated among the members of the Local House of Assembly here. The petition is sent out by the secretary of an association, formed in England, to assist in annulling the enactments that make it illegal there. The petition of yesterday had the signatures of 56, out of the 70 members of the Legislature, whose approval had up to that time been asked for, and of nearly all the members of the city council. This showed the very marked progress which this question has made within the last few years. Public opinion is undoubtedly tending in the direction of relaxing the law, forbidding the marriage referred to.—*Globe*.

The Tablet states that the report of the intended early establishment of a Catholic hierarchy in Scotland, with the [illegible] Laird Patterson [illegible]

One he[illegible] back [illegible]