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, SEPT. 7, 1865. [VOL. XVIII.—NO 32

Business Directory.

ROYAL
Insurance Comp'ny
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000.
Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000.
FIRE Insurances effected at the *LOWEST RATES* consistent with safety.
Life Insurance—Ample Security.
LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.
Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors.
CHARLES FLETCHER, Agent.
Goderich, May, 1864. w15

MONEY TO LEND
AT
EIGHT PER CENT
IN SUMS OF
One Hundred Dollars and upwards.
Apply to
TOMS & MOORE, Solicitors.
CRABB'S NEW BLOCK.
Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1864. w33 tf

GODERICH FANNING MILL
AND
Pump Factory!
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM the inhabitants of the Counties of Huron and Bruce that he is still Manufacturing, and has on hand a number of his
SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS.
He would particularly draw attention to his Mills, as he will warrant them to free Wheat from oats, cockle, chess, &c. Pumps made to order and warranted.
Factory on Nelson st., between Victoria street and Cambria Road.
Also, agent for the sale of Morgan's premium and patent CULTIVATOR, which has never yet failed to give general satisfaction to farmers who have used them.
HENRY DODD.
Goderich April 22nd, 1864. 39

NEW MARBLE WORKS
Main Street, Exeter.
D. & A. M'CONNELL.
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, Posts, &c., 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.
Exeter, October 1st, 1864. w12-1y

FARM FOR SALE
LOT 3, Con. A, Township of Howick, ½ mile from Wroxeter, on
THE GRAVEL ROAD.
Log house and barn,
92 ACRES, 28 CLEARED
Apply to
F. W. THOMAS, Esq., B. M.
Goderich, Feb 26, 1864. w5ow1-tf

JOHN BRETT,
Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Copper Smith,
EGMONDVILLE, C. W.
Stoves, Cultivators, &c., for Sale.
Repairing Done at Short Notice.

MARINE INSURANCE.
British American Insurance Co
OF TORONTO.
Marine Department.
GEORGE RUMBALL, Agent.
Goderich, April 25th, 1865. w13tf

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

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. w15u10v1y

HOTEL NOTICE.
JOHN DONOGH takes this means of informing the public that he has entered into the Hotel business in the stand formerly known as the Fulton House, where he will be happy to receive old friends and customers
Goderich, June 6th 1865. w19

DAYS' HOTEL,
WROXETER
IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one traveling to
Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,
or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.
ICE ALWAYS ON HAND
FOR HIS
Trout-Fishing Friends!
THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF
A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET
CHARLES DAYS,
w46-1. Proprietor.

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

MATT. ROBERTSON,

MANUFACTURER
OF ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads in endless variety, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Mattresses, Coffee Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of
WOOD TURNING
Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY in all its branches.
UNDERTAKING, &c., &c
Mr. R. respectfully invites an examination of his stock. Warranted to be made of the best material and workmanship, and at greatly reduced prices. Call and compare, and be satisfied before going elsewhere.
☞ Cordwood and all kinds of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange.
☞ Warerooms on Elgin Street.
Goderich, March 24th, 1863. 8W39

GODERICH
MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN
Monuments, Headstones

Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Freight for Ports on East Shore of Lake Huron,
THE FAST SIDE WHEEL STEAMER

"Bonnie Maggie."
CAPT. D. ROWAN,
Commander, will run between
SARNIA AND SOUTHAMPTON
(Weather permitting) twice each week until further notice. Leaving Sarnia every Monday and Thursday morning calling at Bayfield, Goderich, Kincardine, Inverhuron, Port Elgin, Southampton. Returning will leave Southampton every Wednesday and Saturday morning calling at above ports.
Freight by this route can be delivered quicker than by any other, and at rates to suit Merchants and Shippers. For freight and passage apply to W. Seymour & Co., Agents, Goderich; Robt. Campbell, Agent, Kincardine; James Burwash, Agent, Southampton.
THOS. SWINYARD,
W. ORR,
Freight Supt., Eastern division, Hamilton.

TAILORING
D. ADAMS,
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able 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, has secured a business extensively and respectably 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
at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Oct. 30 863 sw17w40-1y

For Sale at a Bargain
THAT valuable and chiefly situated property in the Town of Goderich, fronting the Court House Square, and for eighteen years known as
'THE FARMERS' INN,'
During which time it has enjoyed one of the largest portions of that business in the town. Connected with the hotel is a general store. The whole are built of stone and brick, 47 × 57, three stories high, and commodious cellars beneath. Attached to the hotel is a two story frame dwelling house, outhouses, &c.,
ALSO:—A small farm of excellent land, handsomely located one mile from Goderich on the Bayfield Road, 30 acres in good state of cultivation, well fenced, 2½ of which are clear of stumps, with a hewn log house 30 × 20, and a cedar log barn 40 × 24, sheds, &c.,
ALSO:—In the Village of Port Albert ½ acre with dwelling house and stables, &c., one of the best tavern stands in that place, and has long been kept as such.
Terms liberal; to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to
J. B. GORDON, Esq.
or ANDREW DONOGH, Proprietor.
N.B.—All those indebted to me either by note or book account are requested to settle the same without delay in order to save costs.
Goderich, April 31st, 1864. w9 1d

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
TANNERS!
DEALERS
IN
LEATHER FINDINGS!
&c., &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
February 12, 1864. w47w0

LANDS FOR SALE!
THE following Lands are offered for sale on very advantageous terms:
ONE-TENTH ONLY!
OF THE
PURCHASE MONEY IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE
AND THE BALANCE IN
Nine Equal Annual Instalments,
with interest at 6 per cent.

TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS:
South ½ 7 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 8 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 11 in 2d con., 100 acres,
South ½ 21 in 3d con., 100 acres,
North ½ 20 in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ 21 in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ 23 in 4th con., 100 acres,

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK:
Lots 2 3 and 4 in 15th con., 100 acres each

TOWNSHIP OF GREY:
Lot 26 in 1st con., 100 acres,
Lots 34 and 35 in 4 con., 100 acres each,
Lots 31 and 32 in 6 con., 100 acres each,
Lot 26 in 8 con., 99 acres,
Lot 32 in 8 con., 100 acres,
Lots 33 and 34 in 10 con., 100 acres each.

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY
N.E. ¼ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.
Apply to CHARLES WIDDER, Esq., Goderich, or to the owner,
THOMAS GALT, Esq., Toronto
w 43n

FOR SALE.
LOTS 13,67, to 13,77, near the RAILWAY STATION, Goderich, for $150 each.
At Five Years Credit,
or longer if required. Apply to
M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich April 8th, 1864. sw62w11

Farm in Bosanquet
FOR SALE
OR TO LET.
THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale or to let lot 20, 12th con., township of Bosanquet, County of Lambton. The farm consists of
ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
sixty of which are cleared, and situated near a station of the G. T. Railway. There is a *LOG DWELLING HOUSE AND FRAME BARN* on the lot.
WELL TIMBERED & WATER'D
For particulars apply to
M. C. GORDON, Goderich P. O
August 11th, 186 w27tf

FOR SALE.
80 ACRES of Lot No. 32, East Lake Road, Hay.
FIRST-RATE LAND!
Terms easy, apply to
DONALD SUTHERLAND,
on the premises, or
M. C. CAMERON,
Goderich.
Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14tf

FARM for SALE.
FOR SALE, East half of Lot No. 17, con. 5 Township of WAWANOSH, comprising
ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
no clearance. Terms Liberal. Apply to the Executors of the Estate of the late Wm. Harris, Dungannon P. O.
Dungannon, Oct. 1st, 1864. w37-tf.

Coal! Coal!
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BLACKSMITH'S COAL!
ON HAND AND
FOR SALE
At the Wharf!
GEO. RUMBALL, Agent.
Goderich, May 29th, 1865. sw77

LAND SALE.!
UNDER POWER OF SALE IN MORTGAGE.
BY virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by Archibald McMillan, of the township of Wawanosh, in the county of Huron, Yeoman, of the first part, and Janet McMillan, his wife, (for the purpose of barring her dower) of the second part, default having been made in the due payment thereof, will be sold on Thursday, the tenth day of August, A. D. 1865, at twelve of the clock, noon, at the Auction Mart of George M. Trueman, in the town of Goderich, the following property, that is to say: The easter'y half of lot number fourteen, in the fourteenth concession of the said township of Wawanosh, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less, saving and excepting that part of said lot containing by admeasurement two roods and eight perches of land conveyed by said party of the first part, to one James Somerville, of the village of Lucknow, by Deed dated the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D., 1863. Terms cash. Deed under Power of Sale.
M. C. CAMERON,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.
sw90td

The above sale is postponed until Monday, the 11th day of September, 1865, at same time and place.

Notice is Hereby Given
THAT application will be made to both branches of the Legislature of this Province at their next sitting to have the township of Wawanosh divided to form two seperate Municipalities, to be called "East Wawanosh" and "West Wawanosh," respectively, the dividing line to be between lots numbered twenty seven and twenty-eight. The application will be made by petition of the Municipal Council, and over three hundred and ninety of the electors of the said township of Wawanosh.
By order of the Council.
JAS. SCOTT, Tp Clerk.
June 13th, 1865. w22tf

Polygamy in Utah.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

Mr. Samuel Bowles writes to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, from Utah:—

The marrying of two, or more sisters is very common; one young Mormon merchant in Salt Lake City has three sisters for his three wives. There are several cases of men marrying both mother (widow) and her daughter or daughters; taking the 'old woman for the sake of getting the young ones; but having children by all. Please to cipher out for yourselves how this mixes things.—More disgusting associations are known—even to the marrying of a half sister by one Mormon. Consider, too, how these children of one father and many mothers—the latter often blood relations—are likely to become crossed again in new marriages, in second or third, if not the first generation, under the operation of this polygamous practice; and it is safe to predict that a few generations of such social practices will breed a physical, moral and mental delasement of the people most frightful to contemplate. Already, indeed, are such indications apparent, foreshadowing the sure and terrible realization.

Brigham Young's wives are numberless; at least no one seems to know how many he has; and he has himself confessed to forgetfulness in the matter. The probability is he has from sixteen to twenty genuine or complete wives, and about as many more women "sealed" to him for heavenly association and glory. The latter are mostly pious old ladies, eager for high seats in the Mormon heaven, and knowing no surer way of getting there than to be tacked on to Brigham's angelic procession. Some of these sealed wives of his are the earthly wives of other men; but lacking faith in their husband's heavenly glory, seek to make a sure thing of it for the future by the grace of gracious Brigham. Down East, you know, many a husband calculates on stealing into heaven under the pious petticoats of his better wife; here the thing is reversed, and women go to heaven because their husbands take them along. The Mormon religion is an excellent institution for maintaining masculine authority in the family; and the greatness of a Mormon is measured, indeed, by the number of wives he can keep in sweet and loving and especially obedient subjugation. Such a man can have as many wives as he wants. But President Young objects to multiplying wives for men who have not this rare domestic gift. So there is no chance for you and me, my dear Jones, becoming successful Mormons.

"In many cases, the Mormon wives not only support themselves and their children, but help support their husbands. Thus a clerk, or man with similar limited income, who has yielded to the fascinations and desires of three or four women, and married them all, makes his home with No. 1, perhaps, and the rest live apart, each by herself, taking in sewing or washing, or engaging in other employment, to keep up her establishment and be no charge to her husband. He comes around, once in a while, to make her a visit, and then she sets out an extra table and spends all her accumulated earnings to make him as comfortable and herself as charming as possible, so that her fraction of the dear sainted man may be multiplied as much as possible. So the fellow, if he is lazy and has turned his piety to the good account of getting smart wives, may really board around continually, and live in clover, at no personal expense but his own clothing. Is not this a divine institution, indeed?

"Brigham Young's younger children, as seen in his school, to which we were admitted, look sprightly and bright and handsome; and some of his grown up daughters are comely and clever; but his older sons give no marked sign of their father's smartness.—The oldest, Brigham, Jr., is mainly distinguished for his size and strength—he weighs two to three hundred pounds, and is muscular in proportion. He has taken one of his wives and gone to England with her on business for the church. The next son, John, is a poor and puny looking fellow, with several wives and an inordinate love for whiskey. Brigham's dynasty will die with him.

"There is no more love lost between the soldiers and the Mormons than between the soldiers and Indians. The boys in blue regard both as their natural enemies and the enemies of order and the government; and the feeling is cordially reciprocated. There is a provost guard of soldiers in Salt Lake City, but the rest of the building which it occupies is about expiring, and according to a Mormon way of getting rid of an uncomfortable presence, none other is now to be held in its place. Every building singularly fitted to be occupied or organized just now, and the Mormons have evidently hoped to thus drive all these standing menaces, and seducers of their women, as they add the soldiers are, out of town and into the camps, two miles distant. But when Mr. Colfax suggested to two or three of the elders that such a result could only be interpreted at Washington as a compact and contrivance to embarrass the soldiers and defy the government, they seemed to be incited to a new and original line of thought; and the probability is that the provost guard will be able to find some unoccupied building, that had not been before thought of."

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.—The New York World says respecting the crops in the Northwestern States—

"A perfectly reliable authority at Milwaukee writes, under date of August 12,—In regard to our crop of spring wheat in the northwest, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, North ern Iowa, and Illinois, the 'wet weather,' and 'damaged crop,' dispatches which have gone forth lately from Chicago are not at all reliable. Up to the present writing the crop of the northwest is uninjured, and with a week or ten days more of good harvest weather, this country will turn out the largest crop of choice wheat that it has ever produced. Not so heavy, perhaps, to the acre, take it all through, as in 1860, but vastly more breadth of soil has been sown. In Minnesota the yield per acre will be quite equal to 1860. Nothing was ever seen like it in that section. The crop of Wisconsin and Iowa is more than half harvested. In Minnesota the farmers will be through harvest by the 20th with good weather. The weather is now splendid, and harvesting going on finely, so that with a week or ten days more of good weather we shall have a great crop of choice quality of spring wheat, and up to this time the crop is not damaged by rain or water. The rye crop is large and of fine quality. Barley fair, some stained. Oats, great crop. Corn doing finely, could not be better.

COON-HUNTING.—'Look-a-heah, Sambo,' said a western negro to a field-hand over the fence, 'look-a-heah, d'ye see dat tall tree down dar?'

'Yah, Jim, I does.'

'Wall, I got up dat tree night afore tomorrow.

'What you in dat tree arter?'

'I was arter a coon.'

'You catch him, Jim?'

'Wait till I tell de fax, Sambo.'

'Well, succeed.'

'I chase de coon out to de todder end of dat longest limb, and den I hear suffin drap—what do you guess 'twas, Sam?'

'De coon, ob course.'

'No you don't; 'twas dis ere nigga; like to broke he neck—been limpin' 'bout eber since.'

The Amalgamation Bill.

Quebec, Aug. 29.

In the railway committee to-day, the amalgamation bill was taken up, and the committee was addressed by Mr. Irving, Solicitor of the Great Western, and by Mr. Brydges. Mr. Irving put the legal points forcibly. The committee seemed indisposed of speeches, and on a division being taken, the preamble was carried on the following vote:

Yeas—Bell, Blanchett, Brousseau, Cartier, Cauchon, Chambers, Cockburn, Currier, DeBoucherville, DeNiverville, Harwood, Irvine, John A. Macdonald, Macdonald, Morrison, O'Halloran, Robitaille Rose and Walsh—19.

Nays—Bourassa, Brown, Carling, Dickson, Dunkin, Holton, Joly, Laframboise, John S. Macdonald, Macdonald, (Toronto,) Macdonald, (Lambton), McKellar, Morris, White, Wright, (East York)—15.

The preamble having been carried, the second sections were soon put through, and the bill was ordered to be reported to the House, which was done this afternoon. The bill may be reached to-morrow, if not, it will hardly come till Monday next. Mr. Wood was not present in committee. He intends to have nothing further to do with the bill, and will be governed by the action of the Brantford meeting. The promised amendment to protect Brantford was introduced in the committee to-day. If the bill reaches committee of the whole it may be taken up there. Eleven members of the committee did not vote to-day. Some six or seven had paired off. The accidental vote in committee by no means settles the question, and the opponents of the measure will fight the battle to the last.

Late Mexican Affairs.

New York, August 29.—The Tribune's Brownsville, Texas, correspondence, August 5th, says:—This evening Senor Robles, Mexican Minister of Public Work, came over the river on a visit, and was received by Gen. Steel, who gave his distinguished visitors a quiet dinner at Miller's hotel. Among the guests were Gens. Weitzel and Draper. After a pleasant repast, at which friendly sentiments were exchanged, the party broke up, Senor Robles recrossing the river. Senor Romero and Gen. Ortega, are said to be on their way here, and are looked for daily. The visit of these two distinguished Liberals seems to point to something about to be done on the Rio Grande. All quiet along the river at present.

The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondence, 13th, says:—On the 26th of last month, the town of Longolica declared itself in favor of the Republic. It is the chief town of the most populous districts of Vera Cruz.

Five hundred men, armed with good rifles, are maintaining the independence of Songobea, which is too difficult of access to be easily conquered. A force of two hundred Austrians, who recently marched from Orizaba with the intention of whipping the insurrectionists, fell into an ambush on the road, and were forced to take to flight, leaving thirty dead on the field. A few days since the Austrians met with another reverse to the north of Puebla. A portion of the newspapers of this country will show that in addition to the executions decreed by courts martial, encounters are constantly almost daily taking place between the imperialists and republicans, in which the losses in killed alone range from twenty to thirty to one hundred or more, on each side.

European News.

HALIFAX, Aug. 30.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, 8:30 a.m. on the 19th, and Queenston on the 20th, arrived here late last night. She has 20 Halifax and 120 Boston passengers. Mourings had been laid down for the Great Eastern at Saccarnes.—The utterance was drawn that she would not go out again this season. The Times says the experience of the expedition is full of encouragement for the future. The only one ruinous circumstance is the apparent facility of electricity to discover serious faults in the cable before it is paid over the sound the ship. The delay of another year will not be thrown away. It enables them to make better tests of the excellence of the cable before it is submerged, though whether they do so or not we must believe the possibility of an Atlantic telegraph established, and looks forward to the day as certain, even if distant, when England and America will clasp with one pause of life. The Daily News' special correspondent say:—It is more than probable that the Great Eastern will be despatched to fish up the severed cable as soon as she can be refitted with stronger ropes and grapnel. No formal decision can be taken until the meeting of the vail in Islands in the west, but it is certain the expeditions will restart at once. The prospect of the Atlantic Cable was the prevailing topic, and the Great Eastern's news had a favorable effect on the shares. The principal difficulties of the enterprise are overcome, damages ensued from accidents which may be called provoking from their trifleness. Explanation is required whether the hauling in apparatus was defective, but the experience gained may enable the Company to redeem their error and accomplish the work.

The Cherbourg *fêtes* continued until the 15th, when the French and English squadrons had left for Brest. All passed off well, although the jubilancy of the earlier proceedings were marred by stormy weather.

Later dispatches says that the question of the Dardanelles has not received a definite solution. The negotiations only resulted in the continuance and regulation of the commission of the power of the duchies on a new basis. Two ships of the Russian iron clad squadron wrecked on their way to Stockholm. The Czar had gone to Moscow to present the Czarewich to the senate of the people. The market is generally dull, with a downward tendency. The weather is improving. Richardson, Spence & Co report flour flat; wheat dull, with a tendency to advance; sales of barley maintaining owing to finer weather; corn easier. LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers report breadstuffs unsteady. Wheat—red western—quotations 43s to 46s heavy, and declined 1s to 1s 6d. Tea steady. Rye firm. Tallow steady at 41s. Petroleum scarce; crude 2s 8d. LIVERPOOL MONEY MARKETS.—Consols are firmer and Advancing. The discount market is unchanged. NEW YORK, Aug. 30th—Late English papers announce the loss by sinking of the ship Sam Dunning from Rangon for Liverpool, by which 17 lives were lost. The passengers were obliged to eat leather belts and pitch to keep them from starving.

Smuggling Incident.

On Sunday morning, a smuggler, green at the trade, left one of the wharves for the other side of the line, in a small yacht freighted with whiskey, intended for smuggling. He was in the highest glee in anticipation of how he would make a small fortune out of the cargo, when he got to the other side. However, he had hardly got out of reach of shore before a puff of wird cooled him, by upsetting the yacht, and dropping him into the lake. Here he sat up such pitiful howls for assistance, that a couple of young men pushed out to the rescue and brought him along with the boat to land. They demanded as salvage the small sum of three dollars, to which proposition the greeny would not listen, but stoutly refused to comply with their demand. Shortly he espied some barrels of the 'contraband' with a view to confiscate, to miss more, and whiskey or money being the alternative at the crisis, he chose the least, and paid the money, putting down the Kingston boys as great scoundrels. He was glad enough to get off, but it is not known how he got across the river, as he was unacquainted with the management of a boat, having bought this one for the trip. It is more than likely he got into the hands of some custom house officer or other, for an import duty of $2 a gallon on whiskey makes them look sharp. This was greeny's first experience in smuggling and likely the last.—[Kingston Whig.

Four Years among the Cannibals.

Thomas Ross, a colored man, one of the crew of the gunboat Tioga, called upon us yesterday and gave an interesting account and showed us some of the effects of a four years' compulsory residence among the cannibals of the Pacific Islands. The vessel in which he had shipped from Sidney, Australia, was wrecked off one of the Pacific Islands, known as Nicholls group, lat. 8° S., lon. 179° E. Himself, the captain and five seamen escaped to the Island, where they were immediately seized by the natives thereof, stripped of their clothing, and at once induced into the modes and ways of life peculiar to that people. No harm was done to them, but they were compelled to adapt all the fashions of the natives. The result of one of these Mr. Ross still bears on his person. Their ears were perforated, and rings of cocoa-nut half an inch in diameter, inserted to the number of thirty in each ear. The effect of so much weight was to stretch the lower part of the ear until it became aligned with the chin. Mr. Ross still wears a number of these rings. The wide aperture thus made is usually stuffed with bunches of flowers, giving to the wearer a grotesque appearance. Vessels occasionally passed the island during his enforced residence there, but the natives at such times kept a strict watch on their captives, and never permitted their presence to become known on shipboard. Ross and a companion escaped by swimming off to a vessel one dark night. Their companions, for aught he knows, are still on the island. Corn, pumpkins, yams and oranges were abundant, and required but little cultivation. The natives were frequently at war with a neighboring tribe. Going forth to battle they confined their captives in a stockade, releasing them on their return. In all other particulars they were treated as equals and brothers. Many other interesting particulars were communicated, which we have not space to enumerate.—[Bangor Me. Whig.

A Queer Story.

The following story is going the rounds of the European press:

"During the occupation of Northern Germany by the French in 1810-11, the young Count Loudy was a lieutenant in the army which occupied the department de l'Elbe, of which the city of Hamburg was the center, and where Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, reigned with a terror and cruelty, which even now is but too vividly remembered by the oldest inhabitant. Then came the Russian campaign, and the subsequent retreat of the French in 1812. Fifteen years later, a youth of unknown parentage was apprenticed to a Hamburg builder. Step by step he rose, until at last he himself became a master builder, and practised as such in his native city. The terrible fire of 1842, which reduced two-thirds of the place to ashes, brought great activity into the building trade as a natural consequence; and Mr. Loudy, combining the work of contractor and house speculator with his profession, gradually became a rich man, and is now one of the most extensive contractors of Hamburg. The young lieutenant of fifty years ago had, in the meantime, become an old man, and is still alive. Happening one day to take up a German newspaper, he found a person bearing his name, mentioned as taking an active part in some improvements at Hamburg. His name is an uncommon one, and he was struck with it as occurring in a place where, 20 years ago, he was quartered for several months. Could he have his name there in a manner which sometimes will occur? The thing haunted him, and at last he determined to find out beyond all doubt. He did so, and the result of his inquiries was, that Mr. Loudy, the builder, proved to be the count's son. He has since been formally acknowledged as such, and will succeed the rich and hitherto childless old count in his honors, titles and property."

Religious Intelligence.

CANADA.—A great discussion has been going on at Badjeenee, a station of the Church Mission near Galle, between fifty Buddhist priests and six English missionaries. Not less than two thousand Buddhists were present on the first day of the discussion. The priests, sun of mi and, decline to allow the missionaries to rest even on Saturday, so as to prepare for their Sunday duties. The Columbo Observer represents the excitement as intense and increasing. The contest is conducted by writings alone. It must be productive of great good. We should like Coughtrey Dickinson to chalk crack that would be caused from its soft cretious apathy to defend itself or attack others.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—During the confusion of Thursday night, a man named Giroux, armed with an axe, chased a youth of 19 years, called Bourg, through several streets, until the latter reached his mother's house, when on going up the stairs that led to the door, he was dealt a terrible blow of the axe by his pursuer. The wound is fully four inches in length, two of the ribs are cut through and the lungs penetrated. The unfortunate fellow is under the care of Dr. L. E. Roy and Dr. Vergon who consider his recovery almost hopeless. Giroux, who was arrested on the spot, is now in jail suffering from the effects of *delirium tremens*. It may here be stated that Bourg was a total stranger to Giroux who struck him in mistake for another.—[Quebec Mercury.

STUNG TO DEATH.—On Friday morning, about eight o'clock, Mrs. G. S. Granger, of Columbus, St. Clare county, drove into the lane of a neighbor, Mr. Wicks, with a span of young and valuable horses. Soon after entering the lane she was set upon by bees, of which Mr. Wicks has about thirty swarms, a majority of whom attacked the horses, and stung them so severely that both horses died three or four hours later. Mrs. Granger was stung very severely, and barely escaped with her life. About thirty stings were extracted from her face. A little daughter of Mr. Wicks was stung still worse, and doubts are entertained of her recovery.—[Detroit Free Press.

ADULTERATION AND FORGERY OF TRADE MARKS.—"A Merchant," in the Herald, gives the following information concerning a nefarious branch of business carried on in this city:—"What a fearful state of immorality is engendered in a community where its people are engaged in counterfeiting the goods or trade marks of manufacturers—little better than forgery! To such a state of perfection this business now carried on, that the annoyance dated from England, France, and Spain, except Wines and Spirits, is not at present so great, one doubt what he did three years ago, and yet the consumption of these articles has greatly increased. Wines—Burgundy, Port—are now made in Canada and sold for an imported article, which have not one particle of the juice of the grape in them, being chemical combinations merely! Thousands of our gentlemen drinkers of Port Wines, Pickles and Sauces are now being manufactured largely, and if specified as Canadian manufacture, all well. No, but labels are imitated, and these goods are passed off as the production of foreign makers. By all this the Government is defrauded of its just revenue; and wine consumption is increasing, the importation is decreasing. Free trade would soon stop this. Better have less manufacture, and honest ones, than the present system. In conclusion, I should be glad to find this subject brought up at once; the character of Montreal, of all Canada, is at stake, which surely should call forth the action of our Board of Trade, and I would suggest that Legislative powers should be applied for to enable imitators of brands, labels, &c., to be punished as counterfeiters."

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, SEPT. 7, 1865.

THE BUDGET.

On Tuesday last, the 29th ult., Mr. Galt brought down his budget. At the opening of his address he stated that it would be necessary for him to go into the accounts of the last eighteen months, as well as the current year. The ordinary imports for the year ending June 30, 1865, $39,852,000, the exports for the same period being $40,792,000. During the first half of the year the exports had not equalled the imports, but during the latter half there had been an access of nearly half a million. The hon. Finance Minister congratulates the House on the fact that, considering the disturbance to trade caused by the American War, the country has passed through the critical financial period so safely. Comparing the income of the year with that of 1864, he said, "For the half year ending 30th June, 1764, the estimated income was $4,774,000; the actual receipts were $5,464,000—the excess being $690,000. For the year ending ending 30th June, 1865, the estimated income was $10,528,000—the receipts for the year being less than the estimate by $135,000. The total excess of the income over the estimates was therefore $555,000, but it was his duty to draw the attention of the committee to the fact that there were included in that income certain items which appeared on the other side of the account as payments, and therefore strictly speaking were not before the House at the time the estimates were submitted, and did not form part of the ordinary income of the year. He referred to the refunding of duties and payments connected with the Provincial Penitentiary. The refunding of duties amounted to $135,683. There was another point to which he should allude, namely, the arrangements now made by which all monies received by public officers were carried to the account of the Receiver-General of the province. They had been endeavoring year after year to approach as near as possible to an absolute order that no public money should be paid out except through the Receiver General's department, and he thought they had now arrived at a system as nearly perfect as was possible in this respect. In the accounts of the past year a new item would be found of $62,000 from the labor of convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, which appeared on one side as a receipt, and on the other as a disbursement, and which did not so appear, nor was it so regarded at the time when the estimates were before the committee. The amount of refund was as he had stated $135,000, and of expenditure on the penitentiary, $65,000. Then there was an item of American money received for postage, which was estimated at its par value, but upon which, as the House had learned from the public accounts, in June 1864, there had been a loss of $84,000, which had since been increased to $100,000. It appeared, therefore, that while on one side this item was still entered at par, and on the other, under the head of premiums and discounts, it would be found that discount had to be paid on this money. Which, consequently, he stated the excess of income over estimates to amount to $555,000 he found it necessary to deduct from this, the amount of duties refunded and expenditure on the Provincial Penitentiary, leaving an actual excess of $296,319 as compared with the estimates submitted to the House." With reference to the estimates for the current year, Mr. Galt said he had reason to hope that the general business of the country was reviving and that it would be found that the income would considerably increase the estimated expenditure. We trust it may, but it must be remembered that the hon. gentleman's predictions in this respect during the past ten or twelve years have seldom been verified. However, it is easy to see that the trade of our country is fast assuming a healthier tone, and it may be indeed, that Mr. Galt will not be forced to report the everlasting deficit on the 30th of June, 1866. The hon. gentleman's remarks upon reciprocal trade, etc., which we append below, are timely, and will amply repay perusal:—

"He would now advert at some short length to our present relations towards the United States, and with what he might term our foreign trade generally. He thought that the committee would agree that when they considered the Reciprocity treaty might probably expire on the 15th March next, under the terms of the notice given, it would be felt that in anything he said as to the position of the country during the current year, it would be regarded by the committee, if he had omitted to notice a cause that might prove one of serious disturbance to our trade, and seriously affect the conclusions to which we had arrived, and it would be considered if he took his seat without adverting in some degree to the position of our trade with the United States, and generally to what we hoped to be the result of the negotiations with that country, as also to throw out such suggestions as might be useful, that he would be acting within the discharge of his duty.—Our trade with the United States consisted of two kinds. One was independent of the reciprocity treaty altogether, and the other that existing under it. As to the former the privileges applying to the most favored nations would apply in our case in every particular. But the great bulk of our trade and that which created the greatest apprehensions in the minds of our people was the belief that we are to a very great extent dependent upon them for a market for our produce. He would not desire to diminish or derogate from the importance of the trade enjoyed with that country. It was impossible that two kindred nations speaking the same language, actuated by the same feelings could exist alongside of each other without having intimate commercial relations and intercourse and it was evident it could not be interfered with by either nation without seriously injuring both. But while he acknowledged the importance of the trade with the United States it was not our interest nor was it his duty to exaggerate its importance in view of the possibility, and as many thought probability of that treaty being abrogated in March next. It was desirable for the House and country to look somewhat into the condition of the trade as it now exists, and into the reasons which induced us to believe it would be continued and extended on the one hand and to consider the position we should on the other hand be placed in if our anticipation as to that respect should prove to be untounded. He had a statement of our trade with the United States since 1850, but but would not now go into all the figures.—He would merely advert to what that trade had been for some time past, beginning with 1860. The imports from the United States for 1860, were $17,250,000; in 1861, $21,000,000; in 1862, $25,000,000; in 1863, $23,000,000; half of 1864, $8,000,000; the fiscal year 1864 and '65, nearly $15,000,000. This was is proportion to our whole imports 50, 49, 52, 50, 37, and 37 per cent respectively, so that for the last eighteen months our import trade with the U. States had been 37 per cent of our whole import trade as respects all nations. Well, our export trade with the United States for 1860 amounted to $18,500,000; for 1861, $2,450,000; for 1862, $17,000,000; for 1863, $22,500,000; to July of 1864, $7,000,000; the fiscal year 1864 and 1865, $240,000,000. The relative proportion this trade bore to our whole export trade was thus shown: 53, 35, 50, 54, 54 and 59 per ct. respectively. He would now take the figures for the year for the purpose of looking into the operations of our trade with the United States under the treaty. He would take the year 1864 '65, for this reason, that in that year our imports from the United States were proportionately the lowest, and our exports proportionately the highest. There was no year since the treaty was enacted in which our export trade and our market in the U. States was so large as in 1864. The leading articles in our trade with the U. States under the treaty were first the products of the forest. These amounted last year to $5,000,000. In considering the value of that trade with the United States, regard must be had to the present state of the supply in the U. States market. It would be found, he thought, that the obtaining of lumber from Canada was quite as essential to the consumers in the U. States as it was to ourselves. He might advert to the average prices, which were raised from $7 and $7.75 per thousand feet to $8 in 1859, $9 in 1860, $9.50 in 1861, $9.75 in 1862, and $10 in 1863. Now, the districts from which the U. States obtained their supply of lumber, exclusive of Canada, were the State of Maine, some portions of the Western States, Michigan, and the States bordering on the upper waters of Lakes Michigan and Superior and the Southern States. The trade with the Southern States had of course been completely stopped for a few years past, which had given vitality to the trade here from our being called upon to supply them with shipbuilding timber to a large extent during the rebellion. But that part of the U. States which consumed timber was not that which produced it. Large districts of New York and Pennsylvania and the New England States were dependent for timber on importation from other parts of their own country and from Canada. Even in the new Western States a very considerable market for lumber existed. Now what would be the effect of the U. States imposing a duty on lumber? It would either raise the price so as to induce the article to be brought from a portion of their own country where it can't at present be brought on account of the distance or they would have to import it from this country paying the duty themselves, and paying as the same price as now. They might raise the cost of the material in their houses and ships, but they could only do so at the expense of the consuming interest without injury to the producing interest unless the effect of the increased cost was to diminish the consumption. They must necessarily go either to Canada or the more remote districts of their own country for the supply. He contended that where a country was compelled to consume an