also to keep his foot still a day or two, and he would warrant the man the swelling would go down. The man was very reluctant to believe such a simple remedy would do any good, but he went away thirsty, and with no musical jingling of water in his jig. The above cases occurred in a short time, and hundreds of others might be mentioned. By adopting such a course, the agent is not troubled with so many calls as he otherwise would be. Apparently there is not a little of the sickness in town there was a few days ago. If calling for liquor be a proof of sickness, then the people of Burlington and vicinity are very much more healthy than they were two weeks ago. A marked change for the better has taken place.—"The web of our life is of mingled yarn good and ill together: our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipped them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues."

HINTS ON SPRING WORK.

INDIAN CORN.—Perhaps there is no crop that an American farmer cultivates about which so little is known as that of Maize. It is indigenous to the New World. It grows on the poorest sands, on the most tenacious clays, on granite rocks and rich alluvial bottoms. In some of the Southern States of the Union it is planted in January, and in the Northern ones in June. In every clime—in every soil, in this vast continent, Indian corn grows, as it were, spontaneously without the culture, care and attention of the planter. The ease with which it is produced is probably one of the principle reasons why we have neglected to study its peculiar requirements. Its importance is great. Its seed is the most nutritious of all the cereals, while its stalks are of considerable value as food for cattle during our long winters. Experience has taught us a few thing respecting the physical requirements of the maize plant. It does not require so rich or compact a soil as the wheat plant demands. It delights in a loose, friable, warm, porous, deep soil, abounding in rich nitrogenous organic matter. It does well on all good wheat soils; yet it often does best on soils that will produce good wheat.

If we furnish the wheat plant with all its mineral elements in the greatest profusion, we cannot average more than fifty bushels of wheat per acre. By giving the maize plant all the fertilizing food it could assimilate, it is probable that we might average one hundred and ten bushels of shelled corn per acre. We can easily make a soil too rich for wheat. It would be rather difficult to give corn too much food, provided it is of the proper kind. How far it might be possible to manure highly for corn with guano is yet a matter of uncertainty. There cannot be a doubt, however, that it is the interest of every farmer to make and apply all the fertilizing matter he can. Many of our Western farmers will tell us that it does not pay them to apply manure to corn. It perhaps does not the first crop, but in the long run he who makes most manure, will make most money. This is universal experience. We like to turn under a good sod four or six inches deep in the fall for corn. If ploughed in the spring the sod should be well turned, so as not to interfere with the necessary tilling, &c. As a general rule, subsoiling answers better for spring crops than deep ploughing. Many intelligent farmers do not plough their corn land till just before planting; they have thus considerable grass to turn under, and the soil is in first rate working order. It is also said that the worm will feast on this recently buried vegetable matter, and will not attack the corn plant till it is well started, and so large as to receive little or no injury.

Plant early—the earlier the better, if the weather is warm and the soil in good order. More corn is injured from late ripening and early killing frosts than any other cause. It is possible to plant corn too thick. We have seen crops materially injured in this way, more especially in not ripening in proper time. Three feet apart each way, and four plants in a hill is the usual practice. It is better to plant too much seed in the hills than too little, as it is easy to thin them to the proper number the first hoeing. In preparing the seed it is common in this neighborhood to smear the corn with tar and dry it with plaster, this is said to prevent the crows from pulling it.

Parliamentary.

QUEBEC, May 31.

Last night after the report left, on motion of Mr. Brown, a committee of five members was appointed by the House to inquire as to the terms and conditions of an agreement made by the Queen's Printer and the Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly, in 1850, for the delivery of 1,000 copies of the *Official Gazette*; and for the public advertising therein; and also as to the reasons why the said agreement has not been carried out; and also the conditions for the future performance of the said service as may seem expedient to report thereon, with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records, during the discussion on the above motion.

Some warm personal remarks passed between Messrs. Hincks and Brown.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, the House went into Committee on the Bill to amend the act for better securing the independance of the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

A long discussion took place, which lasted till one o'clock this morning.

Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment that a writ should be issued immediately after the vacation of a seat during a recess, without waiting until the expiration of the first fourteen days of the Session.

The amendment was carried after a warm debate.

Mr. Chauveau moved another amendment, to exclude [illegible] Chertiers [illegible] was lost, yeas 27, nays 32.

There was another division against the government in this clause of the bill, the object of which was to prevent partners of members of Parliament from receiving emolument from the Government.

Mr. Chauveau again moved an amendment, to the effect that Ministers might exchange offices with each other without going back to their constituents.

The bill being passed through committee, Mr. Smith moved for the reception of the report of the committee, but two divisions having gone against the Government, Mr. Morin stated, as the reporter understood, that as the Ministry were charged with the conduct of the public business, he thought he was justified in asking for an adjournment, as they might possibly be relieved from that duty before the next stage of the bill.

To night the attention of the House until the report leaves, was occupied with receiving the report of the Committee of supply on the estimates of 1852.

Mr. Hincks' resolutions with relation to the removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto, are printed. They recite that ample accommodation should be provided in Toronto for the residance of the Governor General—for the two Houses of Parliament, and for the various departments of the public service, before the time when Seat of Government will, under the existing arrangements, be transferred for four years to the said city.

That the present buildings are wholly inadequate, and that it is expedient to provide new ones on the ground forming part of the University endowment lying at the head of Collage Avenue, which will not be required for college purposes. The present buildings they occupy to be sold by public auction, and the sum of £50,000 be appropriated for the new buildings, in addition to the sum of £10,000 already appropriated.

QUEBEC June 1, 1853.

Last night, after report left, the report of Committee of Supply for 1852. was received by the House.

The Inspector General stated that it was the intention of the Governor General to prorogue Parliament on the 10th instant.—

The announcement was received with cries of hear, hear.

Mr. Morin moved the reception of the report of the Committee of the whole, on the resolutions to remodel the Legislative Council.

A very long debate took place, which with the moving of amendments which have been before reported by Telegraph, as moved in Committee, did not terminate till 3 o'clock this morning. All the resolutions of the Government were carried by large majorities, and a Committee to draw out an address to the Queen founded upon them it was stated that the address was to be sent up to the Legislative Council for the information of the members, but not for concurrance.

To-day, the Prince Edward election Committee reported the sitting member duly elected. Also that neither the petition nor the defence was frivolous or vexatious.

The Estimates for 1853 were this evening laid before the House.

Mr. Smith, of Durham, introduced a bill to amend the Act providing indemnity to members of the Legislative Assembly for their expences in attending the Sessions of the Legislature.

The hon. member also moved for an address for copies of certain communications that may have passed between the Government and the sureties for loans to the Cobourg Harbour Company.—Carried.

He also moved that the Clerk of the House be directed to prepare, as soon as convenient, a list of all private bills passed during the present session, with a statement showing the amounts paid as fees, and the titles of those on which the usual fees have not been paid, the fees payable thereon, and the names of the members who had charge of them. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, it was ordered that on and after Thursday, the House will meet at ten A. M. during the remainder of the session.

The House is in Committee on the Beresford Divorce case as report leaves.

QUEBEC, June 2.

Last night after the report left, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the bill to amend the Act incorporating the Industry and Rawdon Railway Company were agreed to.

The Beresford Divorce Bill was passed through Committee and read the third time and passed, after a debate which lasted some time. The vote was—Yeas 33; Nays 32.

The report of the Committee of the whole on the bill of Mr Smith of Frontenac, to amend the act for better securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly being called, Messrs. Morin and Hincks stated that the government did not consider this bill of such a nature as to induce them to take the responsibility of resigning in consequence of the adverse votes in Committee the other evening. They stated that they would endeavor to carry their amendments in the House and endeavour to defeat the Bill in every stage.

Mr. Hincks stated that an interpretation had been put upon the declaration of Mr. Morin in Committee, which that gentleman did not mean. Mr. Hincks further stated that if gentlemen opposite were not satisfied with the course taken by the government they might move a vote of want of confidence, and if they would carry it, the government would not be slow in accepting the consequences. The amendments were carried after a long debate by a vote of Yeas 34, Nays 29.

Yeas Messrs. Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Christie of Wentworth, Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Hartman, Hincks, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of Cornwall, Mattice, McLaughlin, Mongenais, Morin, Polette Poulin, Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sicotte, Tache, Terril, Tessier, Turcotte, Varin White and Wright, of East Riding of York.—34.

Nays:—Badgely, Brown, Burnham, Cauchon, Dixon, Dubord, Fergusson, Gamble, Gouin, Jobin, Lacoste, Lanton, LaFerriere, Lyon, McKenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, McDougal, Murney, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Smith, of Frontenac, Stevenson, Street, Valois, Wilson, and Wright of York.

Mr. Smith declared that the amendments destroyed his bill, and that he would abandon it.

[illegible] take the bill up and it was advanced a stage.

To-day, on motion of Mr. Hincks, the House resolved into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions on the subject of the accommodation to be provided for the residence of the Governor, for the sittings of the Legislature, and for the several departments of the public service in Toronto. The subject of the resolutions was reported yesterday, a long debate has taken place upon them:

Mr Sicotte moved an amendment, to the effect that no public money be voted till a permanent Seat of Government was fixed; also another resolution that Montreal was the more fitting place. The first of Mr. Sicotte's resolutions was supported by Drummond, Sanborn, Lyon, Rose and Egan.

Mr. Drummond spoke very strongly. He said that he had declared he would leave the Cabinet if this were not left an open question.

The present system of perambulating Parliaments he described as ridiculously absurd. That it caused a great expense and no good; that it was fraught with danger to the public libraries and records! That it was inconvenient and expensive to the employees of the Government; that it made Canada a laughing stock in the eyes of the world. He contended that instead of wasting the public money in constant removals, the permanent site should be fixed, and buildings ercted that would be a credit to the Province. He said that this could be done from a fund of which the money squandered with their removals would represent the interest. He did not express an opinion in favour of any particular site, but said his predilections were in favour of Bytown. He, however, strongly supported the resolution that no public money should be voted until a site was fixed upon.

Messrs. Hincks, Sherwood, Chabot, Tessier, and Prince, supported the main resolutions.

Mr. Hincks, contended that the removals in future years would neither be so expensive nor troublsome as the first, especially when the lines of Railroad were constructed.

Mr. Sherwood spoke at great length, and very strongly in favour of alternate Parliaments; he contended that the faith of Parliament was pledged to go to Toronto and that it was well to erect public buildings there in view of the approaching federal union of all the Provinces. The system of alternate Parliaments, he contended, had been productive of good.

No vote has been taken as the report leaves, and considerable exitement exists for the result, which at present is doubtful.

QUEBEC, June 3.

Last night, after the report left, Mr. Sicotte's amendment, in committee, to fix a permanent site for the seat of Government, was lost—yeas, 27; nays, 41.

A motion to fix the seat of Government at Quebec was lost—yeas, 15.

An address was voted to the Governor, praying him to transmit to the Queen the address of the House in favor of the elective Legislative Council.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, the House went into committee of ways and means.

The message of His Excellency transmitting the estimates, was referred to a committee of supply.

Mr. Langton's Municipal bill was read a third time, after having been recommitted and some amendments made thereto.

To-day, the following bills were read a third time:—

To amend the Act Incorporating the Ontario, Huron and Simcoe Railroad Company;

To amend the Act for the formation of Roads in Upper Canada.

An Act for the relief of the Heirs of the late Samuel Ryerson;

To amend the act incorporating the Upper Canada Mining Company.

To Incorporate the Town of St. Hyacinthe.

Dr. Rolph's public lands sale bill was read a second time.

Also the hon. member's bill relative to the solemnization and the registration of marriage; after a debate, in which Dr. Rolph stated that he would so amend the bill in committee as to allow marriages to be solemnized by dastors and teachers, not by magistrates as at first proposed. It was read a second time without a division.

Mr. Richards moved the House into committee on the Supplementary School Bill. Mr. Brown is opposing the bill, in a set speech, as the report leaves.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Mathie, of Brockville, President of this Association, has offered the sum of £50, to be destributed in prizes at the next exhibition, for special purposes in the following manner:—

The President's Prizes for the encouragement of the following Productions of Canadian growth and Manufacture.

Best 5 bushels Winter Wheat	£5	0	0
Wheat and flour form two of the great staples of Canadian exportation.			
Best 3 firkins of Butter, from 60 to 80 lbs. each, put up in suitable kegs for export by sea,	4	0	0
Best 2 cheeses, if not less than 30 lbs each	2	0	0
Best 112 lbs Flax	4	0	0
" 112 lbs Hemp	2	0	0
Best 29 lbs Broom Corn Bush	1	0	0
" 60 lbs Red Clover Seed	1	0	0
Best South-down Ram, two shears	4	0	0
Best Boar, one year and over, large breed	3	0	0
Best Plough for general purposes	1	0	0
Best Horse-power Thrasher and Separator	2	10	0
Best Essay, written by a person under 25 years of age, following agricultural pursuits in Canada, East or West "On the dignity of agricultural labor, and the best means of making that labour profitable, in view of the climate, soil, present and prospective markets, and the increasing transit facilities of the country	10	0	0
There is mind among the agricultural younth of Canada; its developement is most desirable—and the dignity and profitableness of their pursuit is a proper theme for its display.			
To the County Agricultural Society of that County which shall carry off the greatest number of the foregoing prizes	10	0	0

The judges upon the foregoing prizes will be appointed by the association, and the amount paid during the exhibition.

George Buckland, Esq., Secretary, and such other gentlemen as he may select, will consider and determine the merits of the essays. The essays to be sent in, [illegible] before the 1st of September to Mr. Buckland, accompanied with the name and cypher of the writer, the note only of the successful essayist will be opened. The successful essay and such others as may be considered worthy, with the consent of the writers of the latter, to be published by the association in the *Canadian Agriculturist*.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

On Sunday last, our town and neighbourhood was visited by a storm of a very severe kind. In the town itself, it did no material damage, but spent its fury on the house of Mr. Ayres, who resides on his farm about three miles east of London. As the occurrences which took place are of a most extraordinary character, we propose to be somewhat minute in their description. They are as follows:—Mr. Ayres and his family were taking dinner, when the chimney was struck by lightening and demolished; the fluid in its further descent came in contact with an iron plate, which seems to have divided it into two parts; one of which took its course along the roof, to the eave trough, and then ran down the waterspout to the ground, and in its course melted and destroyed them both. The other portion followed down the inside of the chimney, and was attracted by the stovepipe, down which it ran, and killed a dog that was sleeping by the stove. Here, again the subtle fluid separated, one portion ran under the kitchen table, between Mrs. Ayres and her children, scorching them and rendering them senseless; it then pursued its way and demolished a glass that hung against the wall, and finally made its exit. The remaining portion followed along the crack between the floor boards, and thus came in contact with the shoe of Miss Ayres; it entered at the heel and went out at the toe, ripping the shoe completely and blistering the foot somewhat badly. Miss Ayres upon receiving the shock immediately fell senseless. Another daughter, Miss Nellis, we believe, was sitting at a little distance, but in the same line with her sister; in her case, the fluid entered the toe of her shoe, ripped it, then took its course along her stocking, in its course blistering her leg, and then leaving her person made its way through the back part of her dress and lodged itself in the wall, in which it made a hole some inches deep, resembling that made by an auger. While the events transpired in the kitchen, the lightening affected also, two young men, who were deprived of their senses by its influence, and went stumbling head-foremost into the kitchen. All this took place at once, and Mr. Ayres saw that which we have imperfectly described, pass before his eyes at the same moment. He informs us that the scene was a most distressing one—that the chimnies were demolished—the ceiling thrown down—the windows broken—the stovepipes twisted and broken—the floor ploughed, as it were, with the electric fluid—and the various members of his family lying around in different states of insensibility or consternation, forming together a picture of a truly affecting description. We are happy to be able to add that the individuals with whom the subtle element came in contact have not sustained any injuries which are likely to be of a permanent kind, and doubtless feel thankful that though 'the smell of fire' was on them, yet they were saved by a protecting though unseen hand.—*London Free Pre s.*

Another wild man has been found near Memphis, Tenn. His name is Hugh Denwiddie, and he is from Bourbon County, Ky., where he has a wife and children living. He has been running wild in the woods since last fall, and when found, was very sad and dejected, through from what cause could not be discovered.

PORT DOVER HARBOR. WOODSTOCK AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.—Mr. Farmer, son-in-law of Hon. P. DeBlaquiere, has purchased John White, Esq., M. P.'s interest in the Port Dover Harbor, at $20,000. It is intended to run the line of Railway, in continuation from Woodstock, to Dunville, thro' Haldimand, via Port Dover. Our friends in Walpole, Rainham and South Cayuga will thus exchange the jolting and delays of the Rainham road, for ease, expedition, cheap travelling, and the choice of a port entry above and below them. Mr. Hincks intended to carry the road to Dunville from Simcoe but has changed his mind.

The *Arabia* steamer, which carried to Britain our townsmen, Mr. Shade Mr. McKenzie, and Mr. Nicholson, made the voyage in 2¼ hours less than ten days, landing them at Liverpool on the Saturday week after they left Galt, so that they were only one Sabbath day on the ocean. The *Arabia* has returned to New York in a little over ten days. On the day before Mr. Shade and his party landed, a melancholy circumstance took place on board the *Arabia*. A Mr. Sullivan, a cabin passenger, threw himself into the sea, over the side of the ship. Every effort was made to recover him, but before that was accomplished, he had perished. On his body was found bills of exchange for forty thousand dollars, which his employers had entrusted him with to purchase silks in the English market. Our readers may imagine what a terrific scene this occasioned, just on the eve of landing at home!—*Reporter.*

On dit that two sons of a nobleman, at School at Eton, were asked to Windsor Castle to spend the day with the Prince of Wales. His highness having in the course of the day's amusements given himself some airs which the young Etonians had no relish for, one of them gave him a sound drubbing. The circumstance reached the ears of the Queen, who having ascertained on inquiry that her son had given sufficient provocation to merit the thrashing, had the good sense to express her satisfaction at the lesson taught him.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, MAY 31.— During the storm yesterday, the Norwegian vessel the *Norder* sunk at her moorings, in consequence of her lower ports having been left open. About the same time an awful catastrophe occurred at Gilmour's Cove. A steamer, the *St. Pierre*, one of the ferry boats sometimes employed in towing, having put on board the steamer for Montreal from a vessel lying, in the stream, upwards of 200 passengers, proceeded to Gilmour Cove to take a barge in tow exploded, out of 10 persons on board 8 perished. Capt Barry, who stood over the boiler, was blown high in the air. Mr. Ferries had his skull split open by a piece of the boiler, and his wife was also killed; but their bodies were hardly disfigured at all. Two other sufferers were firemen and dock hands, whose names we have not ascertained.

A telegraph despatch from Baltimore (U. S.) gives credence to a rumour that two more of the Irish patriots who were exiles to Van Diemen's Land have made their escape, and may be shortly expected to arrive in the Atlantic States. One of the fugitives is Mr. O'Donohue, who was one of the leaders in the excitement of 1848, in Ireland. He was sentenced in company with Messrs. T. F. Meagher, John Mitchel, Kevan Izod O'Doherty and Terrance Bellew McManus.

COBOURG AND PETERBOROUGH RAILROAD. ARRIVAL OF THE RAILS.—We learn that on saturday last thirty tons of rails were landed on the wharf at Cobourg, and that two hundred and fifty tons more were expected to bay. A portion of them have already been delivered at Rice Lake and in Otonabee and the contractors are to commence laying them during the current month. This is certainly pushing the work with an energy highly creditable, and promise a speedy completion of the road.

SWINDLE.—A singular and cunning swindle recently took place in Berlin, the particulars of which are given as follows. "Galt Reporter"—"A man, supposed to half from 'the other side,' bought a span of horses from Mr. Ahrens of that place, for which he was to pay $300, and in the absence of Mr. A., he paid over the money to the clerk, in ten dollar bills. The money was counted over by the clerk, and afterwards (as we understand) by Mrs. Ahrens, and supposed to be all right. The man took the horses and departed very leisurely. A week or two ago, the money was given to a person in Berlin, to lodge in the bank at Galt, who likewise counted it over, and found it to all appearance correct. Upon giving it to the banker, however, the swindle was detected. It was found that the rascal had cut several of the bills in two, making $20 dollars out of a ten dollar bill and the bills being laid straight and compact, they had been counted over by three persons without the fraud being detected. In this he had paid for the horses with about $200. The fraud was well-conceived and well-executed, but we can fancy the anxiety of the rogue while the clerk was counting the money over, and his relief when no detection took place. Had he tried the dodge on a farmer, it would have failed, for the notes would each been handled separately, and seperately examined; but it is a habit with those who take a great deal of money to count over a heap of bills as rapidly as possible, looking at the corner, perhaps the half of each note—and of his habit the wide-awake fellow took advantage.—The rascal has got clear off with hisill gotten gains.",

THE KAFFIR WAR.—We have papers from Capetown, South Africa, to the 2nd March, from which we copy the following respecting the war:—

By yesterday's post intelligence was received respecting his excellency's announcement in British Caffraria. He had proceeded with a considerable force to the Kabousie Post, where it was understood he was willing to receive personally the submission of Sandilli and the hostile Chiefs; the condition of returning behind the Kei having been complied with on their part. General Cathcart appears to have decided that peace shall now be granted to any Chief, when prayed for in terms that acknowledge the superiority of British power, and also that the terms imposed shall not be oppressive, or bear the stamp of cruelty or revenge.—His object is a solid peace, which will never be observed by a people who are coerced into a state of suffering.

The new submarine telegraphic cable was laid down with perfect success, between Dover and Ostend, on the 5th ult.—This second submarine telegraph belongs to the same company as that from Dover to Calais, and will supply the means of transmitting telegraphic dispatches to the Continent of Europe, without their being Subjected to the delay and annoyance of the rise of the French authoities. The new line is seventy miles in length, and contains six wires.

HURON SIGNAL.

TRURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1853.

☞ Our issue next week will be postponed till Friday on account of the Demonstration on the occasion of the turning of the "First Sod" of the Railway, taking place on Thursday our usual publishing day.

TURNING THE SOD POSTPONED.

We are exceedingly sorry that the Committee of management have found it necessary to postpone the turning of the "first sod," for one week. This arrangement was not determined upon until Monday last and was occasioned by a letter which had been received by Mr. T. M. Jones, a member of the Committee from the Contractors, who, it appears as well as many of the Directors and other persons interested in the event could not attend on the 9th (to-day) as formerly announced in consequence of a meeting of the Railway Directors about this time. The postponment for one week would have been of little consequence could parties who intended to have been present have been informed sufficiently soon of the change. However, the Committee are not to blame in the matter and have done all in their power to give every notice the lateness of the intimation of the delay would permit. The arrangements of the Committee we believe are complete and the services of an efficient band has been obtained for the occasion. The Celebration of this important event will take place on Thursday the 16th inst.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT.

Last week we gave a report of the proceedings of the Municipal Town Council at its last sitting, at which a step was taken towards effecting some of the much required local improvements in the Town. Year after year has glided by, and Goderich in the twenty-sixth year of its existence, has very few public monuments of utility of which it can boast. The County Town of one of the most fertile tracts of land in Canada, and it is yet without a Court House—its Harbor, which was built at a vast expense when it was only needed to facilitate the landing of the early settlers, has not only fallen into decay, but as far as the wharves are concerned, has become an utter ruin—the Maitland Bridge, the only convenient means which existed for crossing that river near the Town, was swept away nearly a year and a half ago, and is only now about commencing to be rebuilt. Our roads, and streets and sidewalks are in a condition far too nearly natural to be agreeable, and cannot boast of a yard of McAdam, Gravel or Plank. In fact the only really respectable undertaking or edifice to which the Town and Counties can lay claim is the County Gaol, which happily is the least required of any of the many public wants pressing upon our attention from every quarter. Other towns and villages far inferior in position and resources, have increased in wealth and population, (chiefly through the adoption of judicious public improvements,) at a more rapid rate—while Goderich and its inhabitants have in times past jogged along at a pace the most easy and careless imaginable. If towns could be built, and a vast increased population located and sustained in them—if a good market could be opened for any and every kind and amount of produce, and established by this quiescent policy, then it would be wise to continue such a course. But as such is not the case, and as our inhabitants have already to some extent been arroused by the near approach of the Railway whistle, it is time to bestir ourselves, and we think that our Town and County Fathers would do well to shake off the remains of the fossil nature which still adheres to them, and we doubt not they will be well supported in any well digested, equitable scheme for effecting general improvements. The period for sloth and dreaminess in these counties has passed—enterprising action must henceforth be the order of the day.

—The first grand step in the industrial resurrection of our Counties has been taken, and is no less than the establishment of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railroad, this improvement cannot exist alone, others are already beginning to demand attention. The wharfage of our Harbor will not even suffice in its runinous state for our present trade, and at the completion of the Railroad will be found absolutely useless without an immense outlay. This is still in the hands of the Canada Company, but it will have to be improved how and by whom are questions which present themselves which though difficult to answer must speedily be solved. *We* hope to return to these questions at a future time.

The Counties will require in connection with the Railway, good gravel roads. The Town Council intend to make a very praiseworthy effort in this direction within the limits of their own Corporation, but we think the leading gravel roads ought to be undertaken at the expense, as they are for the benefit of the whole Counties and with the facilities placed at our hands by the Consolidated loan fund should certainly at an early day engage the attention of the County Council. A Court House in indispensible and can not creditably be put off any longer. The Town will require almost immediately some general plan for opening up and grading the new streets which are now rapidly filling with settlers and as in Town the statute labor is not expended by the parties most interested, it is the duty of the Corporation to deal equitably in the distribution of improvements. A new school house as we have before urged is wanted immediately as the number of children which is daily increasing, cannot be instructed in the present occupied buildings or by the present number of teachers. *We* are sorry that only £75 was absurdly voted for this object when £600 was desired by the Trustees and which they would not have requested could it have been done without. *We* believe it is the intention of our Town fathers to borrow £2000 upon debentures for improvements, this will not go far, and we believe a larger sum might be obtained and profitably expended, while the interests of the Town could be advanced without distressing the pockets of the rate payers and as the population and taxable property in the Town will be doubled in the course of two or three years, the repayment will be proportionally easy.

☞ We observe a letter in the *Hamilton Canadian* from a Goderich Correspondent signed "One of the Senoirs," complaining of the action which *might* have been taken by the Town Council in regard to the petition of the Committee for a sum of money to assist in getting up the demonstrations on the occasion of turning the first sod of the Railway. He is doubtless aware by this time of the futility of his fears as the Council acted very wisely in our opinion in refusing to grant public money for mere shows at a time when so much is required for absolutely necessary improvements, but thought best to leave the matter to the support of voluntary contributions. That the voluntary system worked well the large amount of cash in the hands of the Committee amply proves. We have however known public bodies to vote money for even less important purposes and we cannot help thinking that the "Correspondent," was a little too premature in despatching his communication a hundred miles on a matter purely local. It is magnifying the mole-hill too much.

SCHOONERS FROM KINCARDINE.—Last week we saw a very trim little schooner in our harbor from Kincardine at which place she was built and is owned by Mr. Rowan, she is about 40 tons burthen. This is the second schooner which has arrived as an evidence of the enterprise of the new country to the north, and we understand two others are in a very forward state one of which is of much larger tonnage. The inhabitants are taking steps to procure a harbor at the mouth of the Penetangore River in Kincardine Township. Our rapidly improving coasting trade requires such improvements.

RESCUE.—The passengers said lately to have gone down with the *William and Mary* off the Great Isaacs are reported by a despatch from Savannah to have been taken off and saved by a schooner before that vessel sank.

GRAVEL ROADS IN PERTH.

The following which we clip from the Perth *News*, shows that the enterprise of Perth County Council is fully endorsed by the people of the County:—

"The following is the result of the poll on the Gravel Roads By-Law, so far as we have been able to ascertain—

	For	Against.
Blanshard	463	1
Downie,	231	28
Ellice and Mornington,	120	97
Logan, Elma & Wallace,	57	0
North Easthope,	24	292
South Easthope,	0	43
Fullarton,	33	60
Hibbert,	0	28
Majority for By-Law,	379	

When the official returns are all in, the figures may be found to vary slightly from the above; but there can be no doubt that the By-Law is carried by a large and decisive majority. There were upwards of 1,600 votes polled in the whole county and no one can say but that a fair expression of the feeling of the inhabitants has been obtained."

It will be seen from the above that North Easthope offered the most stenuous opposition, but even that is but of a limited kind as will be seen by the following resolution taken from the Report of the meeting in that Township, as contained in same journal:—

"The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and unanimously carried,—That the contemplated improvements were too extensive and premature in the present state of the country,—that the expenditure upon by-roads was unequally apportioned,—that the county council be petitioned to gravel the main road between the Wilmot line and Carrondbrook."

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—We again bear witness to the utility of this Institution. Mr. James Watson gave a very interesting and useful lecture on Friday evening last. The attention manifested was very great, and we were glad to perceive that notwithstanding the lateness of the season the lectures were well attended.

The library is not yet in public operation but the Committee of management have taken measures which will secure its early opening. A little extra exertion on the part of subscribers and other friends of popular education in the shape of money and books would materially aid in its speedy establishment.

MONEY ORDERS.—The British Post Master General is adopting measures for establishing a money order system by means of which the receipt and payment of monies between Great Britain and her colonies will be greatly facilitated. This will prove a great convenience to many parties and especially to the poor settler desirous of remitting money to his friends.

GAVAZZI.—The ex-priest Gavazzi during the past week has lectured in Toronto. His eloquence is of the most thrilling and impassioned kind. He wishes to go by the name of "Destructor" not "Protestant" as he would destroy and not protest merely against Rome.

☞ The Parliament will be prorogued by his Excellency on the 10th inst. This will probably give our member the Honourable Malcolm Cameron an opportunity to be present here on the 16th inst, if not unavoidably prevented he is expected to take part in the proceedings on that occasion.

☞ The Rev. Mr. McGregor will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, East Street, Goderich, on Sabbath first, at the usual hours; and at McDougall's Hills at five, P M, on Tuesday next.

SEIZURE.—A farmer of the name of Jas. Low, residing a little back of Lewiston, had his horses and waggon seized a short time since in Queenston. He came over the bridge with some potatoes to sell, and being unacquanted with the laws he neglected to enter them at the custom house. He paid $201 22c, before he could get them released, which he did to avoid litigation and law expenses. We are well acquainted with the person, and feel confident that he would be the last man to cheat the revenue of our country of one farthing *intentionally*. Any one can easily perceive, that no person of common sense would jeopardize a valuable team for the sake of saving the duty on a few potatoes. The thing is absurd. The team was seized before any of the potatoes were offered for sale, and Mr. Low explained the circumstances of the case, and offered to pay the duty; but the officers who thought they had got a good "grab," would not listen to him. We trust when the affair has been represented to the Governor in its proper light, that he will order the money to be restored.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

FANNY FORRESTER.—Here is one of the many beautiful thoughts to which Fanny Forrester has given expression:—

"Oh, let me die in the country, where I shall not fall, like the single leaf of the [illegible] that love me [illegible] need not mark their hearts to meet the careless multitude, and strew as a duty to forget me! Bury me in the country, amid the loving; not in the dark damp vault, away from the sweet scented air, and the cheerful sunshine, but in the open fields among the flowers that I loved and cherished while living."

CASE OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.—The Buffalo *Express* gives the result of the trial as follows:—"We learn from a private telegraph despatch, received yesterday afternoon, dated Cleveland, May 10th, that the suit pending at Columbus between the owners of the propeller Ogdensburgh, growing out of the collision last season, has been decided in favor of the owners of the propeller, and judgment rendered against the Wards for three thousand dollars and costs."

The Italian farmers still plough by the same rude implements that were in use before the Christian era.