## THE NEW LIQUOR LAW IN VERMONT.

The following sunbeams, gleamed from the hills and valleys of the Green Mountain State, will mirror to the mind of the reader the working of the New Liquor Law. It can't be enforced! eh!

MONTPELIER.—Between 15 and 20 bbls., were seized on Monday, the 4th inst.

The Rutland Herald says:

"Two casks of pizen arrived at Wallingford, and were seized, locked up, and an owner advertized for. Nobody fathers the waife, and they will undoubtedly meet the fate and follow the way of all stray liquor: like Haman, find that destruction for Mordecai, and lie in the gutter instead of carrying victims there."

BURLINGTON.—There have been four seizures, of about 270 gallons. Two lots in custody and two lots destroyed. Three persons intoxicated have been arrested. T. B. Williamson was arrested on the 8th, for the violation of the liquor law, plead guilty, and was fined $100 and costs. Also a barrel in the wood pile, and a keg in the bedcloths, were seized on the 31st.

DANVILLE.—Liquors of Aaron Smith seized in his house and poured out. Fines and costs over $50. "He undertook to run the Liquor off to Walden, but it was so poor, Walden people would not take it."

PASSUMPSIC.—Pustus Thayer plead guilty. Liquors part destroyed and part given up to another person. Fines and costs over $30.

The Burlington Courier says:

Never, in the history of Vermont Legislation, has an enactment met and destroyed the evil it was intended for, as completely and satisfactory as our present liquor law.

CALEDONIA COUNTY.—The anti-liquor law is enforced in this County with great strictness and very good results. The State Attorney A. Barlett, Eeq, is going to make thorough work of it throughout this county.

In Wincooski, on Friday, two men, by lying to the town agent [one saying that his wife was in a dyirg condition] procured some spirits, of which they and one of our young men drank and became drunken.—They were arrested and the first two fined $10 each and costs, for furnishing the third.

A number of casks have been siezed at White's grocery and are being tried.—*Burlington Courier.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—There seems to be a general disposition on all hands, to have the law put in force.

In Newbury the new Liquor law has achieved a singular triumph. Moses Clark, jr., was fined forty dollars and costs for selling to four young men five times during one evening.

In Wallingford, two barrels were "split" on Fast day, and another was seized a few days since. The people appear determined to enforce the law in that region.

## NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.

Some very unfair attempts have been made, by certain parties in Canada, to injure the approaching Exhibition in New York, by representing it as a humbug, and a mere Barnum affair. Whether Mr. Barnum has anything to do with it, is of little consequence. A charter has been granted by the Legislature of New York, and the following highly respectable and wealthy gentlemen are the Directors. Montimer Livingston, Alfred Pell, Auguste Belmont. A. Hamilton, Jr., George L. Schuyler, Albert J. Anderson, Philip Barrowes, Johnston Livingston, Charles W. Foster, Theodore Sedgwick, and William W. Stone, The "charter," says the New York "Tribune,"

"Provided for a capital of $200,000, with the privilege of $100,000 additional. The Directors were empowered to award prizes and to do everything necessary to carry out the general objects of the Association. On the 17th of March, 1852, the Board of Directors met and organized by the election of Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., President, and William Whetten, Esq., Secretary.—Books for the subscription of stock were opened April, 1852, at the office of Duncar, Riherman & Co. The shares were, placed at $100 each, and individual subscriptions were limited to $5,000. Fortunately it happened that this stock was not immediately seized upon, which enabled the Directors to divide and distribute it into the hands of over one hundred and fifty firms and persons; thereby so widely extending the influence in favor of the Fair and the interest felt in its success, that the obnoxious character of a private speculation has been avoided. The countenance of the General Government has also been obtained, which was essential in order to secure extensive support from the manufactures of Europe, by admitting the goods to this Exhibition free of duty. The Crystal Palace will be a bonded warehouse for the reception of goods."

Several hundreds of packages from all parts of Europe had arrived. The Queen has appointed a commission, headed by Lord Ellesmere, to visit the Exhibition, who may be expected by the next Steamer. The Secretary, Mr Whetten, has proceeded to Quebec to invite his Excellency and Cabinet to visit the Fair, which is to be opened on the first of June. It will be a grand business, and we hope that Canada will be well represented on the occasion, maugre the ill natured and unfounded reports circulated,

## THE PROMPT CLERK.

I once knew a young man, (said an eminent preacher the other day, in a sermon [illegible] as a clerk. One day his employer said to him "Now to-morrow that cargo of cotton must be got out and weighed, and we must have a regular account of it."

He was a young man of energy. This was the first time he had been entrusted to superintend the execution of this work; he made his arrangements over night, spoke to the men about their carts, and resolving to begin very early in the morning, he instructed the laborers to be there at half-past four o'clock. So they set to work, and the thing was done; and about ten or eleven o'clock his master comes in, and seeing him sitting in the counting-house, looks very black, supposing that his commands had not been executed.

"I thought," said the master, "you were requested to get out that cargo this morning."

"It is all done," said the young man, "and here is the account of it."

He never looked behind him from that moment—never! His character was fixed confidence was established. He was found to be the man to do the thing with promtness. He very soon came to be one that could not be spared he was as necessary to the firm as any of the partners.

SURVEYING EXPEDITION.—the vessels of the Pacific Surveying Expedition are now nearly ready for sea, and will soon sail from New-York for Norfolk, where they will take on board a number of instruments, imported to that place direct from Liverpool, and which are of too delicate a nature to admit of land carriage.

The Expedition, which will probably be absent about about three years, is organized with an efficient scientific corps. It will explore, as minutely as possible, the coasts of Asia and America bordering on the Northern Pacific and Behring Straits.—The survey will also embrace the Japan Islands and Seas, the Gulf of Tartary, the Seas of Kamtskatka and Okhotsk, and all the islands lying therein or adjacent thereto, including the Aleutian and Sandwich islands, &c.—*N Y Tribune.*

GALE ON LAKE ONTARIO—*Vessels Wrecked.*—A heavy gale from the Northeast, swept over Lake Ontario yesterdry and last night, and we regret to state has been attended with serious disasters to the shipping. Two schooners were wrecked near the harbour of Genesee, and it is not improbable that we shall hear of wrecks at other points along the south shore.

The schooner Vincennes, of Sandusky, from the upper Lake, bound for Oswego, attempted to make this harbour last night during the gale, but did not succeed and went ashore east of the pier. It is probable that she will prove a total loss. The crew were all saved.

The Vincennes cargo of 1,050 bbls. of flour, 3,000 bushels of wheat and some casks of ashes, all of which are reported a total loss.

A small schooner, name unknown, laden with lumber, from some of the Canada ports was wrecked just east of the Vincennes.—We have no further particulars in relation to her but do not learn that any lives were lost.

The Steamer Niagara, from Oswego attempted to get into our harbour sometime about midnight, but did not succeed, and stood off up the Lake. We presume she went to Niagara river. We are seldom visited by a gale that prevents steamers from coming into the river.—[C. C. Adv.

## TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA—LOSS OF NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES.

We have to record to-day another fearful calamity, the foundering of a vessel at sea, with the probable loss of nearly two hundred lives.

Capt. Forbes, of the brig Reuben Carver, from Sagua la Grand, brought into port this morning the captain, mate, and six of the crew of the Ship William and Mary of Bath, Maine, who were picked up from a boat at sea, in lat. 27 30, and long. 79 20, having been wrecked near Stirrup Key, among the Bahama Islands, on the 3rd of May.

Capt. Stenson, of the William and Mary, has furnished us the following particulars of the loss of his vessel, which was on the passage from Liverpool to New Orleans, with a cargo of railroad iron, and two hundred and eight passengers, chiefly emigrants. At 7 o'clock, A. M., on the 3rd of May, during cloudy weather and strong breezes blowing from the south east, they passed the Hole in the Wall, which is the southern part of the little Island of Abaco, one of the Bahamas, nearly north of the Nassau. At noon they made Stirrup Key, and then bore off in a southerly direction. The weather grew thicker and thicker all the while, and the wind stronger, while the sea began to roll at a fearful rate. At sunset nothing could be seen of the Key, and the capt. supposed that he was well to the north of it, having steered west by north since meridian. At 8 A. M., when he judged himself sufficiently to the north, and west of the Great Isaacs, he put the ship west by south and commenced heaving the lead, but found no bottom in twenty fathoms.

About half past eight P. M., the vessel struck upon a sunken rock, where she hung for some time, with ten fathoms of water all around. After pounding heavily for fifteen minutes she got off but immediately struck another rock, within a few rods of the first where she again pounded for some time, and again went off. It was then thought expedient to let go the anchor and prepare the boat for launching. The ship was taking in water very fast, and though the passengers worked for life at the pumps, they found it impossible to keep her free. At midnight there were three feet of water in the hold, and at 4 A. M. with both pumps going, 8 feet. The weather was very black and squally, and the sea tremendously high. Shortly after day-break, they found ten feet of water in, and the vessel apparantly going down. The consternation of the crowded decks, at this period may be imagined but cannot be described.

All the boats, five in number, were then made ready and launched, but two of them were stove on touching the water, leaving only a small boat, and one long and one life boat. These were manned by the captain his mates and the crew, together with as many passengers as could be crowded into them. *The remainder of the passengers were left on board, and in a few minutes after, i. e. about 8 o'clock,* A. M., *went down with the vessel.* How many perished it is impossible to ascertain, but from this account of the captain, we infer that not less than one hundred and fifty persons, men, women and children. At the time, the Great Isaacs was bearing east by southeast, about seven miles.

The several boats were separated after leaving the ship, but the captain saw, from the boat in which he was, a bark, apparently bound to Europe, have to in the direction of the long and life boats, and he surmises that the people in them were picked up. But there is no certainty in this; and supposing them also to have been lost, the total number of deaths will be over two hundred. The cook and stewart of the William and Mary, together with two of the seamen, were among those left behind when the boats put off. Capt. Stenson has no memorandum of the names of the lost, which we are consequently unable to give.

This is one of the most dreadful wrecks that we have had occasion to record for many years, and coming so soon after the late railroad calamities, fills us with emotions of horror and gloom.

## Parliamentary.

QUEBEC, May 17.

Mr. Brown enquired of the Ministry whether any steps are to be taken during the present Session, to provide buildings at Toronto, for the reception of the Legislative and executive Department, on the removal of the Seat of Government to that City.

Mr. Hincks said it was inconvenient to give the Honorable member the information he asked that moment, but the Government would give him all the information when they brought forward their proposition.

The House went into committee, on motion of Mr. Smith, (Durham,) on the Bill to amend Upper Canada Road Companies of which the number of clauses were agreed to, and the committee rose and reported progress.

To night the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and the Attorney General (West) moved a resolution, with respect to the Registration of vessels Bill. His object was to compel all foreign built vessels to register in order to be admitted to the privileges of coasting; and further to provide that hereafter no foreign built vessels should be admitted to the privilege of the Colonist Vessels, until the same privilege was extended to colonial vessels in the United States.

The committee rose and reported progress, in order to give time for the further consideration of the question.

A call of the House was ordered for the 27th instant, on motion of Mr. Morin, to pass the resolutions of the Government, for the remodelling of the Legislative Council. The Canadian Steam Navigation Companies Bill was passed through committee.

Mr. Smith (Durham) moved the reception of the Upper Canada Road Company's Bill.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment to the effect, That the report be referred back to the Committee to amend the Bill, so as to allow the mails to go free over the roads purchased from the Government.

Mr. Hincks opposed the motion and contended if carried, it would be an injustice, as the Post Office Act had done away with the privilege formerly enjoyed by the contractors carrying the mail.

A debate followed, in which it was generally maintained that the road companies should be held to the conditions on which they purchased the roads, and Mr. Brown's motion was finally carried—nays 19, yeas 33.

QUEBEC, May 18

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the law relating to the Grammer Schools of Upper Canada, and make a number of amendments, which were reported and agreed to.

The House again went into Committee of supply, for the estimates of 1852, and passed a number of items. On the item of £150,000 for opening up roads through wild lands in Lower Canada, coming up, Mr. Hincks would not explain where the money was to be laid out, but it would be on places where the government deemed it most advantageous. He stated that a smaller sum was to be laid out in Upper Canada.

Several members strongly opposed this item and declared that it was corruption; but it was finally carried by a large majority.

To-night, on motion of Mr. Poulette, it was ordered that the standing Committee on private bills do reassemble for the purpose of reporting specially the preamble of the bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Catholic Institution of the parish of the immaculate conception, at Three Rivers, and the evidence and reasons in detail on which they came to the resolution that the preamble had not been proved; as well as the minutes of the said committee on the said bill.

The House then went into committee on the bill for the recovery of rates imposed by Municipal by-laws in Upper Canada, which is under consideration as the report leaves.

QUEBEC, May 19th.

Last night, after report left, the Bill to provide for collection of rates under municipal by-laws, in Upper Canada, was finally passed through Committee, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Mr. Merritt introduced a bill to secure to married women certain rights of property now unprovided by law.

A message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to the following bills, without amendments; Bill to amend Upper Canada Jury Act of 1850—Bill to incorporate Port Dalhousie and Thorold railroad Company—Bill to confer equity jurisdiction in County Courts in Upper Canada.

Mr. Cartier moved third reading of the Bill to Incorporate Canadian Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. LeBlanc moved amendment, that the Bill be committed to consider the expediency of granting the incorporation prayed for on condition that each of the company shall touch at an Irish port on each of their inward and outward trips. Lost.

Main motion then agreed to: yeas 51, nays 3, viz., Dubord, Mackenzie and Sherwood.

The following bills read third time: To amend act incorporating the Industry Village and Rawdon Railroad Company—bill to incorporate the Perth and Kemptville Railroad Company.

Mr. Christie of wentworth moved third reading of bill to enable the Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company to place the navigation under control of government under certain conditions.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment that the bill be read third time this day six months. Lost.

Motion for third reading was carried, and bill recommitted, on motion of Mr. Christie, to preamble a proviso to the effect that monies due and borrowed under the act should be applied to pay off debts of the company, and to complete the works, and to no other purpose whatever, unless any part be required in addition to the tolls and revenue arising from the works, towards defraying the expenses of management.

Some other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill passed.

The bill to amend the law relating to Grammar Schools in Upper Canada was read a third time, and passed.

To-night, Mr. Drummond's shipping and seamen amendment bill, also that of Mr. Dubord, were read a third time and referred to a select committee.

The Locomotive Company's bill was read the second time and referred; also the metropolitan Gas and Water Works bill also the College bill, from the legislative council.

House then went into Committee on rules with reference to petitions; which subject is under consideration as report leaves.

QUEBEC, May 20.

Last night, after the report left, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. McKenzie, that hereafter printed petitions be not refused provided there are three genuine signatures attached to the printed sheet.

The Montreal Canadian Institute bill passed through Committee, and the House concurred in the Report.

The House went into committee on the Bill authorising the payment, out of any funds appropriated to the support of the Lunatic Asylum of Upper Canada, for the Medical Superintendent, Purser, Commissioner, or other officer who may be appointed by any Act of the present Session, and passed a resolution in accordance with the same.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada. After a long discussion, all the clauses were adopted—the consent of the Governor-General being previously announced.

The House went into Committee on the expediency of authorising payment out of the revenue, of Judges, and Sheriffs, and other officers of Provincial districts in the unorganized tracts of Country, which may be established in pursuance of an act of the present session, and passed a resolution in accordance.

To-night, on motion of Mr. Richardson, the House went into committee, to make provision for an addition of the Salaries of County Judges in Upper Canada. A resolution was passed to enable the Government to pay an additional sum, not exceeding £50, to County Judges, for travelling expenses.

On motion of Mr. Badgley, the House went into committee on the General Railway Clauses Consolidation Amendment Bill, which is under consideration as the report leaves.

## THE LAST ACT IN THE GREAT DRAMA.

On Thursday, the 28th ultimo, the Act transfering the settlement of the Clergy Reserves to the Canadian Legislature, passed the House of Lords by a majority of forty! This is the greatest and the most important steps in the progress of political liberality, that has been made by the British legislature. We do not refer simply to the effect of the Act upon the political affairs of Canada, but to the importance of the principle involved in the measure. In the first place, it admits the right of Colonial self-government to the fullest extent, for if there is any one question on which Imperial authority would willingly reserve to itself the right of dictation, it is the Church question. And, in the second place, it is a virtual acknowledgement that the principle of Church establishments is sacred, just so long as the people are pleased to acknowledge it, and *no longer.* It is true, the question discussed in the imperial legislature was not the *sectarian* question.—The horned beast was not exhibited prominently. The question was the broad principle of constitutional liberty—shall the people of Canada be allowed to manage their own affairs? But at the same time, it is evident that every one who took part in the discussion, must have been fully aware that the Church establishment principle was fairly involved in it, and that the Canadian legislature will in a few weeks declare to the world, that the reign of civil supremacy in creeds—the political superiority of particular sects has come to an end in this province. Every man, we say, who took part in the discussion was aware of this fact, and had the vote been taken on the *sectarian* question, the result would have been very different. But the vote was merely in favor of Colonial self-government—Canada is simply declared free to manage her own Church affairs, and many a man, as he tendered his vote on this question, would ruefully contemplate the great principle involved in it,—the certain downfall of Church establishments.

The last Act of this important drama is now to come forth immediately—the Act for which a majority of the people of Upper Canada have struggled for thirty years, and for which they and their legislators have, in great degree, neglected the practical improvements of the country,—namely, the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves to purposes of utility, and the establishment of religious equality in this Province. In all likelihood the Imperial Act with the Royal sanction, will reach Canada in a few days, and the Provincial Legislature will make an end of the matter before Parliament is prorogued. We cannot reasonably anticipate any serious obstacles to the immediate settlement of the question, nor any lengthened discussion likely to arise on it now. Every objection has been urged and answered—every argument has been offered and refuted, and all the advantages, the *ifs* and *buts* and *probabilities,* had been discussed over and over again till they have become threadbare many years ago. There is not one man in the Canadian legislature at this moment, who could not now tell how he would vote, just as certainly as he could do after listening to another month's discussion of the question. So that we may safely assume, that any long speeches that may now be made on the subject will be intended as mere *buncum,* and a waste of time at the country's expense. We do not, however, expect any unnecessary display of logic or eloquence on the question. The Ministry, we have no doubt, are prepared to introduce their measure in the right form and without much delay. The duty of the Reform members is simple, and we dare say they will discharge it promptly and cheerfully.

It is possible the extravagant portion of the Church-and-State party may attempt to alarm the French members, so as to prevent them from voting for the secularization of the Reserves, but such attempts can only render their authors ridiculous in the estimation of all intelligent men. We see even our city contemporary the *Gazette* has, in the course of a long article, made a sort of pathetic appeal to the Roman Catholics, to assist in preventing the secularization of the Protestant Reserves, lest the Catholic Reserves should follow in the same track! This is surely very friendly on the part the of "broad protestantism," and simply verifies the truth of the old adage, "a fellow feeling makes us wonderous kind!" We should think, however, that this "fellow-feeling" between Orangeism and Popery, on a question of the paltry "*temporalities,*" is not very creditable to either party! It does seem to say that all this rancorous feeling—all these bitter contentions and mutual denunciations about the errors of the respective spiritualities—all the reciprocal abuse and hatred about heresies, and supersitions, and false faiths, mean nothing more than a harmless species of *harlequinism,* merely intended to amuse the "great public;" and that the real substance of theology is, after all, the "paltry temporalities!" This is the legitimate inference drawn from this policy pushed forward by the *Gazette.* But our contemporary need not disturb himself or feel uneasy about the safety of the Catholic lands of Lower Canada. The Frenchmen feel perfectly at ease on the subject. They will barely take the trouble to enquire whether the Colonial Legislature has or has not the power to secularize these lands. They are fully aware that not six Upper Canadian reformers in the House, would desire to lay a finger on them, so long as a majority of the Lower Canadians are pleased to have them as they are. There are, no doubt, a few Protestant fanatics, but happily they are few when a question of simple justice is presented to them.—*Canadian.*

## CLERGY RESERVES.

The success of the Government in the House of Lords on the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill must strengthen the condition in their battle of the Budget in the Commons. To see the Earl of Derby beaten in the Peers is to be sure that Lord John Russell will be stronger in the other House. If the Ex Prime Minister finds himself, on a purely Church question, left in the lurch of a minority, we may be satisfied the political rats who, under a more prosperous flag, would be Derbyite to the echo, will be just as prompt to forsake a leader who, to a bad cause, adds superfluous intolerance, want of judgement, and ill luck. A glance at the division list shows, indeed, how weak the Tories are, even in their own chosen ground—the House of Lords. No less than seven dukes voted personally with the Earl of Aberdeen in his wise attempt to give the Canadians free disposal of their own Church lands, whilst two others gave him their support by pairing against the Earl of Derby. And not only do we see how large a majority of the highest peers back the Coalition Cabinet, but, looking more closely to the list, we detect also how great is the number of the more wealthy "hereditary legislators" who give their aid to the present Ministry. Many will be surprised, and still more regret, to see the Archbishop of Canterbury on the side of intolerance, backed, of course, by the Bishops of Exeter and London, and by the smaller episcopal satellites of Tuam, Bangor, Carlisle, St. Asaph, Llandaff, Rochester, and Winchester. Eight Bishops however, took the tolerant, Ministerial view,—Bishop Wilberforce being amongst them. After this we may very safely expect to see the long-vexed question of justice to Canada in church matters set at rest; and in this sense the Ministerial victory of Monday night is an unmixed good. Any countervailing influence that many arise by rendering the Coalition Cabinet too confident in the Commons may be met by a proper position being assumed by Reformers. To this end it should again and again be repeated, that unless the Reformers who usually vote with Mr. Hume, vote in a body for the Budget, the opposition would at once upset Coalition and Budget together. This vital support so needful for the very existence of the Ministry, can only be given on the faith of Ministerial projects being worthy of assistance. Without this relief Reformers could not vote with Lord John Russell, and without Radical support no temporary success in the Upper House—however many dukes and weal they peers might grace the following of the Earl of Aberdeen—could keep the Premier in place. No new-born confidence, then, should inflate Mr. Gladstone with unnecessary *haeteau London Daily News.*

## ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

NEW YORK, May 19.

Flour market steady; Ohio at 23.—Wheat market unchanged. Corn in fair demand; white 28 a 31.

The steamship *Washington* in her 14th day had not been telegraphed when the *Africa* sailed.

The Duchess of Sutherland invited a large number of ladies and gentlemen to meet Mrs. Stowe at Stafford House, on Saturday the 7th inst. After a short stay in London, it said she will go to France and Germany, and having visited Scotland once more, she promised to be the guest of Major Duncan McGregor, in Dublin, previous to her return.

The West India Mail Steamer *Magdelona,* with 100 tons specie, valued at $835,000, had arrived.

The Countess of Dalhousie, wife of the Governor of India, died at sea, on her way to England.

Mr. Duff, M. P. for New Ross, Ireland, has apologised for his hasty remarks, and is again received into favor of the Honorable House.

On Thursday the 5th inst., the Commons decided on an amendment that Ireland be exempted from the Income-tax.—Majority against amendment 225.

The Countess Blaaktelkey has just been sentenced to ten years imprisonment for her share in the Hungarian revolt. She has already been immured three years in the Fort of Pesth.

FRANCE.

A story goes that the Emperor has assented to a loan of a million francs to the Count de Chambord, on security of the domain of Chambord. The money to be advanced by the Banks.

Two hundred political prisoners have been shipped from Toulon, to Cayenne, among them, it is said, is Blanqui, as a punishment for the recent attempt to escape.

A funeral service in honor of Napoleon the Great, was celebrated on Wednesday in the Chapel of the Tuillaries. The Emperor and Minister of State were present. A Court Martial at St. Petersburgh, has decided in the case of the officers recently charged with embezzlement.

NEW YORK, May 19.

We are in receipt of late advices from Newfoundland. The Assembly had passed a complimentary letter to the British Minister at Washington, thanking him for his prompt action upon the address of the House on the subject of Free Trade. The Assembly also passed a bill, asking an appropriation for the better protection of the fishing grounds in the Straits of Belle Isle during the approaching summer.

## FURTHER BY THE "AFRICA."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The following is from the circular of Messrs. Richardson Brothers:—"Since Tuesday the weather has been much more genial, trade was very dull for the last two days. No sales of either wheat or flour have been reported so as to enable us to notice the variation in their value that has taken place. At the market this morning, we had a better attendance than this day week; the sales of wheat proceeded slowly, but the prices this day week were not supported, and in fine white a reduction of 1d per 70 bbls must be noted. Flour also in low request, and the turn of the market was in favor of the buyer. Feeding parcels of Indian Corn were in good demand at 29s a 30s. Prices current of American white wheat was 6s 9d a 7s; Red 6s 7d a 7s. Baltimore and Philadelphia flour 21s a 23s 6d; western 22s 6d a 23s.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1853.

## NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The receptacle for the products of the industry of all nations at New York is fast approaching its completion, and is expected to be ready for its intended use in about a week or two from the present time. Like the generality of imitations the coming exhibition has scarcely a tythe of the interest attached to it that was connected with its vast original, and the New York Exhibition has been treated in prospective as a comparatively insignificant affair when contrasted with its great progenitor of 1851. The World's Fair at London was a startling project, and was backed not only by powerful patronage and almost unlimited financial resources of the most successful manufacturing nation on the globe, but also possessed the most captivating charm of novelty. Its success under such circumstances was a certainty.

The pride of native industry was aroused and stimulated to exertion, nor were foreign contributions wanting, for numerous were the aspirants to the honor of contesting with Britain on British soil, for the sovereignty of the various departments of the peaceful arts. Its beneficial results are too important to be calculated and still continue to flow. These with regard to Canada were of the weightiest moment, and we doubt not that much of the improved character of the Canadian Funds in the home market, has resulted at least in part from the noble introduction Canada earned for herself at the World's Fair.—She then made a most successful debut among the agricultural and manufacturing countries of the globe, and excited surprise and confidence where formerly only ignorance and suspicion were too generally prevalent. The New York exhibition although not so magnificently ushered into existence, and wanting to a great extent the novel allurements which aided its predecessor, will we think, be productive of far greater results than generally appear to be anticipated, and it will at least afford Canada another opportunity of making herself known to the world. The government has at length appointed a Commissioner (W. Antrobus Howell, Esq.,) to conserve the interests of the Province in this enterprise, and although there does not appear to have been much exertion put forth publicly yet by Canada, we hope her position as made manifest at the World's exhibition on the Western continent, will be as gratifying and as pleasurable in the retrospect as it is already with reference to that of Europe. Nay, we think that as the contest is a little nearer home, Canada ought to be better represented at New York than at London, and we trust such will be the case. The New York Industrial exhibition will be exceedingly interesting to Canadian visitors as there will undoubtedly be a very large number of machines, implements, &c. &c., exposed which are especially suited to the requirements of our own country.—Upon this and many other grounds a visit to the World's Fair, may prove of the highest practical value to the observing Artisan or Manufacturer who will take the trouble to examine the objects presented sufficiently in detail, and will infinitely more than compensate him for the comparatively trifling outlay incurred by the journey.—The Agriculturist will also find much that is worthy of his attention, which if judiciously applied will balance well in his ledger. We recommend a trip to New York when the exhibition is fairly opened to all those who can afford to leave home for a few days, which if rightly employed will be productive of much pleasure and profit in after life. We anticipate a great influx of Canadians at New York during the present summer.

## THE BUFFALO, BRANTFORD AND GODERICH RAILROAD.

The contract for the Grading of this road from Paris to Goderich, has been let to Messrs. Morrel, Morrish, Russell, Whitehead, Mitchel & Co., and the estimated cost is about £140,000. It is intended to carry the road on the South side of the Town of Goderich through the bank to the water's edge at the harbor. We believe the cost of the last mentioned portion of the work is not included in the above estimated. Several of the contractors are men of large capital, and as they have already been engaged in Railway contracts the same parties having the making of that portion of the road between Brantford and Paris, they are already provided to a large extent with working material, and are prepared to push the work vigorously. Operations will be commenced immediately, and it is intended to have the work completed within a year from the 1st September next. All doubts about the road must now vanish, and a railroad in Huron which has so long been treated as a visionary *phantom is now about to realize* a substantial form. There are to be Stations at Clinton, Harpurhey, Mitchel and Stratford.

GUELPH RAILROAD STOCK.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Guelph called by the Reeve of the Town, we learn from the *Guelph Advertiser* the following resolution was carried:—

"That though it would be highly advantageous to the Town of Guelph to retain the stock in the Toronto and Guelph Railroad (believing as we do that it will amply repay the capital invested in it), nevertheless, for the various conflicting interests which must arise between the Municipalities and the private stockholders, this meeting is of opinion that it would be advisable to resign the stock held by the Town of Guelph on the terms proposed by Messrs. Gzowski & Co."

The Council was then ordered to negociate for the disposal of the Stock. Toronto has had a similar offer from the same parties for the amount of Stock held by that City at par, which has been refused.

## QUEBEC OCEAN STEAMERS.

The Genova the first of the line of steam vessels from Great Britain to this country and which "came into this port very slowly" after a protracte dvoyage, has left on her return voyage with a full cargo and a large number of passengers. Sanguine expectations are entertained that she will be more successful in future as the great length of time occupied by her first trip appeared to be owing to the unsuitableness of the coal she brought with her. Since her arrival in this country she has been supplied with fuel of a better quality and her speed has been manifestly increased. It is very important that Canada should have the advantage of a line of Ocean Steam vessels but to be of any utility they must be of the first class and not inferior to any of the Atlantic Steamers. The Genova is a Propeller of about 300 tons and is said to be only temporally engaged until the vessels of the line are ready. The next is to be the "Cleopatra" of about 1300 tons.—We hope this line of communication with the mother country mey be continued and vessels of a superior grade employed.

PORT OF SAUGEEN.—Southampton under a proclamation dated the 13th inst. has been constituted a Port of entry for goods brought or imported by land or inland navigation, by the name of Port Saugeen.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—A lecture will be delivered by Thomas Kydd, Esq., this evening, before the Institute at the Temperance Hall on the very interesting subjects of Railroads, Gravel Roads and Local improvements. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission free.

THE CONQUEST OF IRELAND COMPLETE.—The Galway *Packet,* by the last mail, contains a remarkable article in reference to what it calls "the conquest complete" of Ireland by the Saxon:—"The Saxon in Ireland may no longer be regarded as a sentimental tourist, sitting on the box-seat of a mail coach, with sketch-book in hand, delineating the physical appearance of the country, and carricaturing the 'wild Hirish.' He is now a veritable settler, snugly located in every romantic spot along our western coast. The fertile farms that have lain waste for the last few years, from which extermination drove the oppressed native, and the houses wherein famine seized its victims, are being fast occupied by English and Scotch settlers. Whether they will, like the brave old Anglo-Normans, become more Irish than the Irish themselves, and resist the oppressions that drove forth their predecessors into death or exile, remains to be seen; but that some of the fairest portions of Ireland will shortly be in the actual occupation or under the control of the Saxon, is a fact that can no longer be questioned. Every day English speculators in Irish farming may be seen on their way westward in search of suitable homesteads. The facilities afforded by the operation of the Encumbered Estates Court for obtaining purchases in fee, have induced English capitalists to look out among us for profitable investments, since Ireland has been transmogrified by the expatriation and destruction of the Celt."

SCOTLAND.—*Ecclesiastical Statistics of Scotland.*—The following table gives a correct list of the congregations in connection with the various denominations in Scotland, and exhibits the relative strength of endowed and unendowed churches.

| | Congregations. |
|---|---|
| Established Churches | 906 |
| Parliamentary Churches | 8 |
| Chapels or unendowed Church in connection with established Churches | 182 |
| Free Church | 776 |
| Chapels or stations in connection with do. | 107 |
| United Prtsbyterian Church | 448 |
| Original Secession Church | 24 |
| Reformed Presbyterian Church | 40 |
| Congregational Church | 98 |
| Do. not in connection with the Union | 46 |
| Evengelical Union | 10 |
| Wesleyan Methodists | 29 |
| Baptist Church | 96 |
| Scottish Episcopal Church | 186 |
| Episcopal Church not in connection with do. | 15 |
| Roman Catholic Chapels | 92 |
| Total | 3084 |
| The number of Churches endowed, (including the Parliamentary Churches,) is | 994 |
| Churches and Chapels not endowed | 2090 |