HURON SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. | "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." | TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME II. GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1849. NUMBER XLII.

Card.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the *British Hotel*, (LANCASTER'S.)
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33–

ALEXANDER WILKINSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT.
Nov. 24, 9. 43

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the *British Hotel*.
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2v–n5n

I. LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C.,
June, 1848. GODERICH.

A. NASMYTH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR:
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 2v–n10tf

ALFRED W. OTTER,
General Agent & Conveyancer,
COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c.
GODERICH.
Oct. 1, 1849. 2–n25

DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER:
Three doors East of the Canada Co's. Office,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
August 27th, 1849. 2v–n30

Stokes,
CHEMIST and *DRUGGIST*,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 2v–5n

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE.
March, 29, 1849. v2–n8

DR. JOHN HYDE,
(LATE FROM ENGLD.)
MEDICAL HALL,
STRATFORD
July 31, 1849. 2v–n26

WM. REED,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c.
LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH.
Oct. 25, 1849. 2vn38

EDWARD CASHELL,
PAINTER & GLAZIER,
Corner of Light-House Street,
GODERICH.
October, 25. 1849. 2vn38

☞ SUMMONSES required by the New District Court Act, and all other *BLANK FORMS* used in the District and Division Courts, on Sale at the *Signal* Office. Also, all kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.
Goderich, July 19, 1849.

Blank Deeds and Memorials,
AND all kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

☞ NOTICE ☜
To the Clerks and Bailiff's of the Division Courts.
THE increased demand for SUMMONSES and other BLANK WRITS, in connection with the business of the several Division Courts in the District, has warranted us in printing them in much larger quantities than heretofore, and consequently enables us to sell them much cheaper—therefore we intimate to the several Officers requiring these Blank Forms, that from this date, Summonses and all other Writs belonging to the Division Court, will be Sold at the *Signal Office* at the reduced price of ☞ TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER HUNDRED. ☜
Signal Office, Goderich, 4th September 1849.

TAKE NOTICE ! !
POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL!!!
ALL those INDEBTED to ROBERT MODERWELL, or to the Late Firm of THOS. GILMOUR & Co., are hereby requested to call IMMEDIATELY and SETTLE their accounts.
Without Reserve
OR EXCEPTION,
ALL Unpaid Accounts and Notes of Hand past due, will Immediately be handed over to an Attorney for Collection.
ROBERT MODERWELL.
Goderich, 1st November, 1849. 2vn39tf

LOST,
ON or about the 15th August, a POCKET MAP of the District of Huron, bound in a Black Leather Cover, (Scobie & Balfour), belonging to the District Surveyor, H. D. Any one finding it and sending it to this Office, or to the owner, will be paid for their trouble.
Goderich, Oct. 25, 1849. 2vn38–tf

FARMER'S INN STRATFORD.
MRS. DOROTHY DOUGLAS, widow of the late Thomas Douglas, of the Farmer's Inn, Stratford, begs to return her thanks to the Inhabitants of Stratford, and the public generally, for the very liberal support which they received during the short time they have been in Stratford.
Mrs. Douglas begs to intimate that she intends carrying on the business as heretofore at the Old Stand, in her own name, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her guests, and moderate charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Stratford, 21st August, 1849. 2v–n29tf

TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRASBURG, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849.
THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.
JOHN ABEL.
N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2–n4tf

TO BE SOLD,
AN excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12, Maitland Concession, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is excellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Thomas Dark, Tavern keeper, Goderich, or to the proprietor
JONAS COPP,
Village of Harpurhey.
June 15. 1849. v2n19tf

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.," is prepared to receive proposals for Assurance, and will be happy to afford to any person the necessary information, as to the principles of the Institution.
JAMES WATSON.
Goderich, 13th June, 1849. v2–19tf

HURON HOTEL,
GODERICH.
JAMES GENTLES, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Goderich, and its vicinity, that he will constantly
Keep Horses and Carriages
FOR HIRE, for which he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
JAMES GENTLES
18th Sept. 1849. v2–33–tf

TO LET,
THAT handsome two-story house, opposite the Steamboat Tavern, belonging to John Wilson 4th, and presently occupied by Mr. Beaman. It is large and well adapted to the use of a respectable family—having a lage garden and orchard well stocked with excellent fruit trees of various descriptions. Its proximity to the harbour of Goderich enhances the value of the situation and as the proprietor is desirous that it should continue to be occupied, it will be let on reasonable terms, either for one or more years, as may be agreed upon. For farther particulars apply to
JACOB WILSON.
Goderich, 2nd February, 1849. 52

FURNITURE
GIVEN in exchange for any quantity of CHERRY and PINE LUMBER by
DANIEL GORDON.
Goderich, Sept. 13, 1849. v2–n32–tf

CASH PAID ON DELIVERY,
FOR GOOD CLEAN BARLEY, at the *MAITLAND BREWERY*, by the Subscriber. J. F. BRITTAIN.
Goderich, Oct. 10, 1849 2v–n36tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby intimates, that he is prepared to receive Subscriptions for Stock in the Proprietary Branch, and applications for Insurances in the Mutual Branch, and to give such information on the subject as may be required.
JOHN CLARK.
Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849. 2v–n34tf.

New Church in Stratford.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the subscriber on behalf of the Presbyterian Church Building Committee, Stratford, till noon of the 31st December next, for providing materials, viz., Bricks, Lime, Stone, Sand, Seasoned Lumber, and Work, for the Erection of a BRICK CHURCH, proposed to be built at Stratford. Tenders may be made either for the whole or for any particular part of the materials, and according to Specifications as proposed by Mr. Peter Fergusson, Architect, Stratford.
J. J. E. LINTON, Act'ing. Sec'y.
Stratford, 20th July 1849. 2v–n26tf

STRAY HORSES.
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 6th inst., A BAY MARE: Also, a Yearling FILLY and a this year's COLT, both black. The owner can obtain them by paying expenses and proving property.
JAMES P. STONEHOUSE,
Bayfield Con. Goderich.
Nov. 12, 1849. 2v—n40tf

COMICALITIES.

ONE OF THE WEDDINGS.

A few years ago, there arrived, at a hotel in Boston, a couple from Rhode Island who came to get joined, quietly, in the bonds of matrimony. As soon as they were fairly domiciled, the would-be bridegroom—who was a rough, but apparently honest specimen of the country Yankee—sent for the proprietor of the hotel, who quickly answered his summons. 'Say, landlord,' proposed the stranger, pointing to his modest dunnage, in the corner of the parlor, 'this is my young woman. Naow we've cum all the way from R'ode Island and we want to be spliced. Send for a minister, will yer? Want it done up, rite strait off.'

The landlord smiled and went out, and half an hour afterwards a licensed minister made his appearance, and the obliging host, with one or two waggish friends, were called in, as witnesses to the 'scene.'

'Naow, Mr. Stigginge,' said the Yankee, 'due it up braown, and yure money's ready;' and forthwith the reverend gentleman commenced, by directing the parties to join their hands. The Yankee stood up to his blu hing lady love, like a sick kitten hugging a hot brick, seized her hand, and was as much pleased as a raccoon might be supposed to be with two tails.

'You promise, Mr. A.,' said the parson, 'to take this woman—'

'Yaas,' said the Yankee at once.

'To be your lawful and wedded wife.'

'Yaas—yaas.'

'That you will love and honor her, in all things.'

'Yaas.'

'That you will cling to her, and her only, so long as you both shall live.'

'Yaas 'ndeed—nothin' else!' continued the Yankee, in the most delighted and earnest manner, but here the reverend clergyman halted, much to the surprise of all present, and more especially to the annoyance and discomfiture of the intended bridegroom.

'Yaas—yaas I said,' added the Yankee.

'One moment, my friend,' responded the minister, slowly, for it suddenly occurred to him that the law of Massachusetts did not permit of this performance, without the observance of a 'punishment,' etc., for a certain length of time.

'Wot 'n thunder's the matter, mister?—Doan't stop—go on—put 'er threu.—Nothin's spilt eh. Aint sick, mister, be yer?'

'Just at this moment, my friend, I have thought that you can't be married in Massachusetts—'

'Can't!—wot 'n nature's the reason? I like her—he likes me; wot's to hender?'

'You hav'n't been published, sir I think.'

'Hain't a goin' to be, nather! 'at's wot we cum 'ere for. On the sly; go on—go on, old feller.'

'I really, sir—' said the parson.

'Really! Wal, go ahead! 'Taint fair, you see, 'taint, I swaow; you've married me, and hain't touched her. Go on—can't stop 'ere! 'at aint jes' the thing naow, by grashus taint!'

'I will consult—'

'No you won't—no you don't—consult nothin' nor nobuddy, till this 'ere business is concluded, naow mind I tell ye!' said Jonathan, resolutely—and in an instant he had turned the key in, and out of the lock, amid the titterings of the 'witnesses,' who were nearly choaked with merriment!

'Naow say, mister, as we were—' continued the Yankee, seizing his trembling intended by the hand again—'go on, rite strait from were you leit off; you can't cum nun of this half-way bisness with this child—so put 'er threu, and no dodging.—It'll all be right—go it!'

The parson reflected a moment, and, concluding to risk it, continued—

'You promise, madam, to take this man to be your lawful husband?'

'Yaas,' said the Yankee, as the lady bowed.

'That you will love, honor and obey—'

'There's 'um!' said Jonathan, as the lady bowed again.

'And that you will cling to him, so long as you both shall live?'

'That's the talk!' said John; and the lady said 'yes,' again.

'Then, in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man and wife—'

'Hoorah!' shouted Jonathan, leaping nearly to the ceiling with joy.

'And what God hath joined together, let not man put asunder!'.

'Hoorah!' continued John. 'Wot's the price?—haow much?—spit it aout—don't be afeard—you did it jes' like a book, old feller!—'res a V—never mind the change—sen' for a hack, lan'lord—give us your bill—I've got her!—Hail Columby, happy land!' roared the poor fellow, entirely unable to control his joy, and ten minutes afterwards, he was on his way again to the Providence depot, with his wife, the happiest man out of jail.

We heard the details of the above scene from an eye witness of the ceremony, and we could not avoid putting it down as 'one of the weddings.—*American Union.*

'Father what does the printer live on?'

'Why, child?'

'Because you said you had'nt paid him for two years, and still take the paper.'

'Wife, spank that child.'

A Western editor thus notices a little event which transpired in his family on the 4th of July last: "Private and confidential. Joy to the world! Sound the hewgag!—the event happened on the glorious *birth day* of American Independence! It will add new lustre to the 4th of July in after ages!! It is an uncomm n noun!!! singular number!!!! masculine gender!!!!! And it it shall be called George Washington Jefferson Jackson Hancock Tom Benton Martin Van Buren Quincy Adams Benjamin Franklin Fourth of July Jenks, so it shall."

LIVING AND DYING.—A gentleman asked a divine which was the best way of living. "That which will teach you the best way of dying," was the reply.

CHICKEN MANUFACTORY.—Nature is getting superfluous. We rather think she will soon be voted out of fashion, and dispensed with. There is a chap just over our publication office, hatching chickens in a big box, fifty a day, having a thousand eggs always doing. The trouble of attending them is slight; the heat cost very little; and the chickens crack their shells and walk up to their dough and water like wood choppers to dinner, or sailors to their grog. They are clean, strong, and lively; grow fast, and rarely die (not being dragged through the grass); and whenever has a hatching machine can have "spring chickens" every week in the year and at small expense. If we could only invent a machine to lay eggs now, hens would be done away with.—*New York Tribune.*

THREE IN A BED.—Charles Lamb says, "My bed fellows are cough and cramp: we sleep thre in a bed!"

An Irishman, being about to join a company in Lawrenceburg, Ind., forming to go South, was questioned by one of the officers:

'Well when you get into battle will you fight or run?'

'An' faith,' replied the Hibernian, "I'll be after doin' as a majority ov ye does."

SHARP REPARTEE.—A country man sowing his ground, two smart fellows riding that way, one of them called to him with an insolent air, Well, honest fellow, said he 'tis your business to sow, but we reap the fruits of your labour. To which the countryman replied, 'Tis very likely you may, for I am sowing hemp.

A BOY WANTED.—A shop-keeper in New York stuck upon his door the following laconic advertisement:—A boy wanted.—On going to his shop next morning he beheld a smiling little urchin in a basket, with the following pithy label:—Here it is.

A Parsian merchant complaining heavily of some unjust sentence of the lower court, was told by the judge to go to the cadi.

'But the Cadi is your uncle,' urged the plaintiff.

'Then you can go to the grand vizier.'

'But his secretary is your cousin.'

'Then you may go to the sultan.'

'But his favorite sultana is your neice.'

'Well, then, go to the d———l.'

'Ah, that is still closer family connexion,' said the merchant, as he left the court in despair.

A COUPLE OF PRETTY JOKES.—"There appears to be a great *gathering* about these premises," said a pretty damsel, as she put on her new skirt.

"Yes," quickly added her cousin, 'and a great *bustle too*."

Why is a small child, left for a few minutes by its mother, like an unsteady breeze? Because it is 'equally.'

'How is it that the trees can put on a new dress, without opening their trunks?'

'It is because they *leave out* their summer clothing."

ANTI-TOBACCONISTS.—A sensible contemporary says—we quote a smart Yankee paper—"The women ought to take a pledge not to kiss a man who uses tobacco, and it would soon break up the practice.—A friend of our says they ought also to pledge themselves to kiss every man that don't use it—and we go for that." Ditto for us where they are pretty.

A SOUND SLEEPER.—On Friday night, a person named Hunter, residing in Castlegate, Nottingham, went to bed, having seen all the doors secured. By the side of his bed he kept a sword, and under his pillow he put his trousers, in the pocket of which was his purse, containing £6. On awaking in the morning, he found his trousers lying on the top of his sword his money gone, and all the doors of the house open. He heard no noise during the night. *Nottingham Journal.*

Provincial.

It is rumoured that the Custom house investigation has discovered a defalcation amounting to £2000. Mr. Menzies has been appointed collector *pro tem.*—*Exam'r.*

Something has gone wrong in the Sheriff's Office. The two Beardsley deputies have been dismissed, by the principal.—A complaint of some mismanagement, against the Sheriff is before the Government.—*Examiner.*

Ten thousand bushels of wheat, and 1,200 barrels of flour, on an average, have been delivered daily for shipment, at the wharves in this City, for the last six weeks.—*Ibid.*

RECEIVER GENERALSHIP.—This Office is vacant by the resignation of Mr. Viger.—It is not yet announced who is to receive the appointment. T. G. Ridout, Esq., President of the Bank of Upper Canada, has been spoken of in private. This would be a good, and we think a popular selection.—Mr. Ridout is a good financier, of sufficient fortune to place him above the influence of sordid motives, and a reformer of long standing and consistent principles.—*Exa'r.*

From the Examiner.

ELECTION OF LOCAL OFFICERS.

Some time ago the Home District Council petitioned the Government to surrender to the various District Councils in the Province, the right of electing the sheriffs, registars, and other local officers in each District. The Sharon Reform meeting has sanctioned the principles thus contended for, and the League, at a respectable distance, pulls up the rear, not in affirming the principle by a majority, that elective institutions are most in harmony with the circumstances and interests of the Province, but by entertaining the question, and coming to so close a division upon it, that they think proper specially to appeal to their constituents on the question. Additional delegates are to be elected for the purpose of deciding this question, at another convention to take place some time in January. This question should be judged on its own merits, irrespective of any decision that may be arrived at by the League, for the sole value of their resolves is limited by the extent to which they indicate or act upon public opinion. It must be remembered that this is a Radical measure, and if it finds favor with the Tory League, there are good reasons for believing that reformers are not behind them on this question.—Since the rebellion the question of elective institutions has not been much agitated. It has been laid on the shelf for twelve years. The chiefs of the Reform party that have risen into situations of prominence since Bidwell, Rolph, and the ancient leaders of the party made their exit, perhaps not finally, from the stage, have hitherto satisfied themselves with a more limited programme of progressive reforms, than were wont to be accepted as the universal creed of the Reform party. Elective District Councils Mr. Baldwin has conferred upon the country, and their complete success is now acknowledged by all parties. Every District, in its corporate capacity, is, to a certain extent, a separate republic, whose powers and functions are clearly defined, and limited to the local concerns which almost necessarily fall within its cognizance. These local republics have taught the people the duties, and proved their capacity for self-government. Their affairs have been much better managed since they have been managed by themselves.

The experiment of self-government has been made, and has proved successful. At first, it was wisely guarded by cautious limitations. The power of appointing most of the District Officers was reserved to the governor in council. The second step transferred this power with some limitations, to the little District republics. The right of electing the District treasurers, clerks, and wardens was conceded. Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, Coroners, Registers, Jailers, are District officers, the right of appointing whom has not yet been conceded to the local bodies, by the Provincial government. The propriety, the expediency, and the justice, of the government giving up this branch of patronage to the County Councils or the inhabitants of the counties in some shape, has begun to engage the attention of the press and the people. The surrender is necessary to a full developement of the principle which has for some time been in operation, with the very best results. Every measure of necessary reform cannot be perfected in a single session. But when the question of rendering all local officers elective shall have received full consideration and ample discussion by the press and the people, it can scarcely be that it will receive a satisfactory solution. These local offices, like every other branch of administration, grow as necessities out of social and political organization; and in the efficient discharge of their functions society is interested.—We need not travel far for evidence of the corruption and spoliation which were the natural fruits of the old irresponsible system of disbursing the District funds. Circumstances connected with the erection of the new jail in this city will furnish an instance. The general misapplication of offices intrusted with the District funds under the old system, now happily superseded are matters of notoriety. If the district Registers were elective we venture to say that none of these officers would be permitted to pocket £2000 a year, for the performance of merely routine duties, the discharging of which require only the abilities of a common Clerk. Were the Sheriffs elected by the people or their county representatives, and liable at any time to be called to an account, for the way in which they discharge their functions, does any body believe that general mismanagement would have to be complained of for years before the remedy would be applied?—Would our coroners be less efficient or less capable? Nobody believes they would.

As to the patronage, it is a source of weakness instead of strength to every administration. Independently of the evils which arise from the necessity that is forced upon every Government of making these appointments, to some extent, the reward of political partizanship, and the consequent danger of sacrificing the public interests at the shrine of party, the people themselves are more competent than any Government can be to make proper selections. They are better acquainted with their own wants, and equally good judges of the qualifications of candidates for these officers. Under the elective system the incumbents themselves would feel their constant dependence upon those with whose interests they had been instrusted; and this would beget a rectitude of conduct, in the affairs of the offices, not to be secured under a system destitute of any such salutary influence to keep them in check. This has proved to be the case in all offices that have been rendered elective.

As to the question of an elective Legislative Council, broached by the League, and previously advocated by some Reform journals, whatever may be its merits, pratically considered, not much can be said in favour of the present mode of appointment.—When complaint were made, and justly made, of the late appointments to that branch of the Legislature, we showed that, comparatively speaking, the necessity of rendering the Council elective was not pratically felt to the extent that it was formerly. For years the Legislative Council was in constant collision with the popular branch of the Legislature and instead of expressing, perpetually contravened public opinion. That collision, with all its irritating and ruinous consequences, is now got rid of by each successive Government packing the Council, to make it in harmony with the Assembly and the Administration of the day. This is a necessity growing out of the system, and cannot fairly be charged as a fault upon those entrusted with the working of that system. If it require reform, the necessity is chargeable upon the viciousness of the system, and not to the alleged abuse of power by any particular Government. The "packing," as it is expressively called, and at which so much virtuous horror has lately been expressed by a defeated faction, is nothing new, nothing wrong in itself: it is a perpetual and necessary consequence of the present mode of appointing to that House.

European.

NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.

AUSTRO-RUSSIA AND HUNGARY.

The Brutal Murder of Count Batthyani and thirteen Hungarian Noblemen.

The intelligence communicating these revolting butcheries has caused a most painful sensation, not only in Vienna and throughout France and Hungary, but also through the length and breadth of England.

"Count Louis Batthyani," says the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, "had voluntarily surrendered to Prince Windischgratz. He was one of the members of the deputation from Pesth that waited upon the Imperial commander in-chief, to effect if possible, a peaceable solution of the struggle against Austria. Since then he remained a prisoner, and his name was scarcely ever mentioned. Suddenly it is upon every lip, and the report is spread, that Batthyani is sentenced to die upon the gallows. The effect produced by the report was visible in the countenance of all, and many looked anxiously forward to the morning fixed for the execution; for though the energetic measures of the state of siege set any great demonstration at defiance, still something unusual was expected—either an act of mercy or an act of despair. The morning came, and the dawn broke upon an assembled multitude of many thousands around a gallows erected on the Hoiz Platz. A rumor supdenly spread through the crowd that Batthyani had attempted suicide in prison. It proved true; but either the hand of the unhappy man or his energy failed him. Though he gave himself various wounds, he did not deprive himself of life; he, however, escaped the rope.—Twelve hours later at nightfall, he was led out and shot. As yet, it is a mystery what influence procured the substitution of powder and lead for the rope. Common report says that the wounds in the Counts neck prevented the rope being used—Batthyani, however, walked, it seems, with a firm step to the place of execution; and before he fell, shouted in a clear voice, "*Eljen lara!*" or, long live my country. A fearful silence pervaded the multitude at this solemn moment. Some ladies, apparently of the highest classes, endeavoured to steep their handkercief in the blood of the dead man, but were driven back by the guards."

Another account says: "The count appeared very emaciated and, if possible, paler than usual; he, nevertheless walked with a firm step and calm countenance to the fatal spot. The soldiers employed were Jagers. The silent multitude were much moved. It would appear that a substitute of powder and ball was not a modification of the sentence, but a necessary consequence of the wounds inflicted upon himself by the count."

Lloyd's says: "The condemned was dressed in a suit of full dress black.—Though evidently very weak, he advanced without support to the place of execution; there was a large assemblage of people on the Homok. Having uttered a short prayer, the roll of the drum was heard—a sharp voley—and all was over. The crowd then seperated."

The *Presse*, though reputed a ministerial journal, condemns the execution of Count Batthyani in strong terms.

A letter from Vienna, of the 10th, says: "You must not chide your correspondent if his letter contains nothing but accounts of execution. Batthyani's only led the way; many others have followed him to the scaffold. On representations being made to Haynau against these executions, he replied by holding out the parchment which conferred unlimited powers upon him.—"They style me,' he said a blood-hound, a tiger a hyena; I am ready to take upon myself the responsibility of my acts.' So much is he feared that the officials in Pesth trembled for their lives because they had not hanged Batthyani at once, instead of postponing the execution for twelve hours. Haynau is said to have been greatly incensed when he heard of the postponement."

THE FURTHER EXECUTION.

The *Pester Zeitung* corroborates the announcement of further executions. In addition to the execution of a Catholic priest named Gonzeczky, at Pesth, thirteen Hungarian officers have undergone the penalty for high treason in Arad. The Generals Kiss (Kiss was possessed of landed estate, which brought him in some £6,000 or £8,000 a year) Desoffy, and Sazar, were shot, Count Charles Leiningen, Vecsey, Aulien, Torok, Lahner, Schweidel, Poltenberg, Nagy, Sandar, Knesxich, and Damjanich, suffered the death of felons and murderers.—One Gaspar had his sentence commuted to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress.—These rigorous proceedings took place on the ever memorable 6th of October. It is stated also that the late Minister Csanyi and Baron Ciesenak have been hanged at Pesth. There is no knowing where these criminal processes will stop, now that Baron Haynau, who alone is responsible, has got his hand in. The occasional mitigation implied in the permission to die by the "powder and shot" of the Jager, in lieu of the ignoble gallows, is generally the consequence of the degree of participation taken by the prisoner in the instruction subsequent to the Debrecein Decree of expulsion of the Dynasty of Hapsburg Lorraine. The whole of the property and effects of the sufferers fall to the crown. The *Times* Vienna correspondent, in a letter dated the 9th instant, gives the following melancholy details: 'A friend, a military man, who has just returned from Presburg, has favored me with some authentic information as to the women and children now confined in the castle of that city. He states the reports of Puisky's children being there is erroneous, but that Kosseth's two sons and one daughter, as also two of Guyon's children, are in the hands of the Imperialists. Perzel's wife and the baroness Splenzel are also inhabitants of the castle. My informant tells me that the little Kosseths are so totally without pecuniary resources, that General Haynau was moved by compassion to deposit £10 in the hands of the castle for their benefit. The tutor of Kosseth's chil-