

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 III.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1850.

NUMBER XI.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Canadian Agriculturist.

A FEW PRACTICAL REMARKS ON THE AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS OF SPRING.

The busy and joyous season of Spring, with its increasing warmth and bright sunshine, giving a renovating impulse to the quiescent powers of the Vegetable Kingdom, and imparting new vigor to a countless number of animate existences, has again arrived; and largely opens its draw upon the resources, both of the head and hands, of the cultivator of the soil. Spring year is regarded as the infancy of the agricultural year, and the golden fruits of Autumn will be materially influenced, both in regard to quantity and quality, by the degree of intelligence and industry which the farmer brings to bear upon his important occupation at the present time. All that we propose in the present article is to drop a few practical and seasonable hints on the subject. The winter that has now drawn to a close has been distinguished in Upper Canada, by the general absence of severe, clouded skies, frequent and sudden changes of temperature and a damp atmosphere; characteristics strongly reminding one of "Old Country" winters. Live Stock of every description has done well, when proper attention has been paid; a condition we are sorry to observe is too frequently neglected. In this part of the Province the hay crop of last year was abundant, but in several of the Eastern districts it was extremely scanty, owing to the excessive drought that prevailed over a very large area of the British Provinces and the Eastern States. The farmers in those sections must therefore experience great difficulty in keeping up the condition of their live stock, particularly as root crops must have been similarly affected with that of hay.

The only way for modifying the effects arising from the variations which are frequently experienced in the seasons in this climate, is by the judicious pursuit of a system of thorough and liberal manuring. Root crops, as turnips, mangold wurtzel, carrots and parsnips, may be said with the strictest truth to be the farmer's sheet anchor. In spring particularly, when the temperature increases and the ordinary food of cattle usually runs short, what an advantage it is to have a supply of succulent roots. How invaluable are such kinds of food for the cows and breeding stock of every description, providing of course that they are given judiciously, with a proper admixture of hay and straw. Carrots are excellent for horses, particularly in spring, tending to purify the blood, and promoting a generally healthy state of the animal; and the same observation holds good as respects roots for young stock of every kind.

It is of the last importance that the soil be thoroughly prepared for the reception of the seed. Much of the failure of all kinds of crops during the dry, hot weather which characterizes the summers of this climate might be obviated, by deep cultivation and judicious manuring. It is a well ascertained fact that during the drought of summer, the most deeply cultivated soils are (other circumstances being equal) precisely those which sustain the healthiest vegetation; the moisture in the earth having an opportunity of ascending within the reach of the roots of plants by the force of what is called capillary attraction. The first object, therefore, with the farmer in spring is to obtain a deep and fine seed bed. Land ploughed in the fall—a practice generally to be recommended—will frequently require ploughing again in spring, as the particles of heavy soils are apt to adhere and consolidate by the action of heavy rains. A powerful cultivator, when ground has been ploughed in and a second ploughing is required, will save a second ploughing.

Those who pay proper attention to the drainage of their land, either by furrowing, ditching or under-ground draining will experience the benefit of that important and necessary practice by having the soil both drier and warmer, and more readily brought into a fit state for early sowing. The advantage will also be obvious in the final result, in crops of greater quantity and of superior quality. We are not the advocates in this climate, of early sowing; the state of the soil, and its elevation above the level of the great lakes must be considered, or the severe spring frosts incident of the higher elevations will be sure to destroy the tender vegetation. As a general rule we should seek to improve the natural climate of the country by clearing, draining and superior cultivation; under these circumstances early sowing may be resorted to with safety and profit, and the growing season prolonged, which is a matter of very great importance. Between the periods of sowing and reaping the interval is frequently too short to admit the full maturity of a plump and heavy grain.

The farmer cannot be too careful in selecting the seed of the various crops he cultivates. This common sense precaution, however, is most lamentably neglected; and to this circumstance alone may be fairly attributed a large share of the smallness and inferiority of many of our crops. We say to our readers then, know no other but clean, well grown and thoroughly ripened seed, and will cost a little more than inferior seed with a mixture of weeds, but you may depend that it will be extra care and expense well bestowed and incurred.

We may justly advert in conclusion to the importance of sufficiently covering all kinds of small seeds with fine earth. Although there are no doubt large quantities of worthless seeds sown upon the public either by dishonest or careless dealers, yet we feel bound in candor to say that the fault of failure does not always lie with the dealer, but that it is frequently committed by the farmer himself. All small seeds, particularly such as turnip, clover, &c., require both a fine tilth and sufficient covering, in order

to have been done within the apartments of public institutions in this city, the Messing College, of which you were a Professor and Instructor, upon the person of a man of mature age, well known, and of extensive connections in this community, and a benefactor to that institution. The charge of an offense so aggravated, in the midst of a peaceful community, created an instantaneous outburst of surprise, alarm and terror, and was followed by universal and intense anxiety to learn the results of a judicial proceeding whether this charge were true. The day of trial came—a Jury was organized to conduct a Jury almost of your own choosing was selected in a manner not excepting to the Jury, and your own defense in its best aspect. A very large number of witnesses were carefully examined, and after a laborious trial of unprecedented length, conducted as we hope with patience and fidelity, the Jury pronounced you guilty. To this verdict, you a careful revision of the whole proceeding, I am constrained to say in behalf of the Court that you can perceive no just or legal grounds for excepting to the verdict, and your own defense in its best aspect. A very large number of witnesses were carefully examined, and after a laborious trial of unprecedented length, conducted as we hope with patience and fidelity, the Jury pronounced you guilty. To this verdict, you a careful revision of the whole proceeding, I am constrained to say in behalf of the Court that you can perceive no just or legal grounds for excepting to the verdict, and your own defense in its best aspect.

A concluding word or two in reference to Clover, a plant of the greatest value as food for Stock, and for renovating the soil. The farmer, who instead of exhausting his land by a constant repetition of grain crops, seeds down alternately with clover and other grasses, and applies economically the manure which is made upon his farm, will never have to complain, as thousands now do, of a constantly diminishing state of produce. But in order to have the full benefit of this useful plant a larger quantity of seed must be sown than is usually practiced. The great object, with the clover plant in particular, should be to cover the ground entirely, thereby preventing the powerful action of the sun's rays on bare surfaces between the plants during the drought of spring and summer. The use of a heavy roller is recommended, and the application of manure, (plaster in most soils produce a powerful effect) will generally be found successful in producing abundance both for hay and pasturage.

THE PARKMAN MURDER.

From the New York Tribune.

Boston, Monday, April 11.

The Court room was crowded this morning to hear the sentence of the law pronounced upon Dr. Webster, as were all the avenues leading to the Court-house. The state of feeling was one of great sadness and solemnity, and silence like that of a funeral prevailed throughout the Assembly. Dr. WEBSTER was brought into Court at 8 minutes to 9. He looked gloomy in the extreme, and wore the marks of the suffering he must have passed since the verdict was made known, but yet was collected and calm. At ten minutes past nine, the Court came in, including Hon. Richard Fletcher, who had attended the trial. After some minutes of silence, Mr. Attorney General Clifford rose and succinctly, yet with great gravity, narrated the facts of the indictment, trial and verdict, and then moved the Court that the final sentence of the law be pronounced. The prisoner then rose and was asked by the clerk what he had to say in mitigation of sentence. He said that he should not be pronounced against him. In reply he said nothing, but bowed sadly and took his seat. Chief Justice Parker then read the sentence of the law in the following words. The voice of the Chief Justice was repeated with emotion and his whole manner evinced the sincerity of the feeling so touchingly expressed in the following.

JOHN W. WEBSTER.—In meeting you here for the last time, to pronounce that sentence which the law has affixed to the high and aggravating offence of which you stand convicted, it is impossible by language to give utterance to the deep consciousness of responsibility, to the keen sense of sadness and sympathy, with which we approach all forms of crime. Circumstances which all who bear witness to your case may seem hardly fit to allude to in more detail, render the performance of this duty on the present occasion most unacceptably painful. At all times and under all circumstances the feeling of indignation which attaches to the utterance of that stern voice of retributive justice which consigns a fellow being to an untimely and ignominious death; but when we consider all the circumstances of your past life—the relations in society—the claims upon you by others—the hopes and anticipations you have cherished, with your present condition, and the ignominious death which awaits you, we are oppressed with grief and anguish, and nothing but a sense of imperative duty imposed on us by the law, whose officers and ministers we are, could sustain us in pronouncing such a judgment against the crime of wilful murder, of which you stand charged—a crime at which humanity shudders—a crime everywhere, and under all forms of society, regarded with the deepest abhorrence. The law has denounced its severest penalties in these simple but solemn and impressive words: "Every person who shall commit the crime of murder shall suffer the punishment of DEATH for the same." The manifest object of this law is the protection and security of human life—the most important object of a just and fraternal Government. It is made the duty of this Court to declare this penalty against any one who shall have been found guilty in due course of the administration of Justice of having violated this law. It is one of the most solemn acts of Judicial power which an earthly tribunal can be called upon to exercise. It is a high and accumbent manifestation of the sovereign authority of the law as well as in its stern and inflexible severity as in its protecting and fraternal benignity.

It punishes the guilty with severity in order that the right to the enjoyment of life, the most precious of all rights, may be more effectually secured. By the course before us, it appears that you have been indicted by the Grand Jury of this county for the crime of murder, alleging that on the 23rd of November last you made an assault on the person of Dr. George Parkman, and by acts of violence you deprived him of life with malice aforethought. This is alleged

to have been done within the apartments of public institutions in this city, the Messing College, of which you were a Professor and Instructor, upon the person of a man of mature age, well known, and of extensive connections in this community, and a benefactor to that institution. The charge of an offense so aggravated, in the midst of a peaceful community, created an instantaneous outburst of surprise, alarm and terror, and was followed by universal and intense anxiety to learn the results of a judicial proceeding whether this charge were true. The day of trial came—a Jury was organized to conduct a Jury almost of your own choosing was selected in a manner not excepting to the Jury, and your own defense in its best aspect. A very large number of witnesses were carefully examined, and after a laborious trial of unprecedented length, conducted as we hope with patience and fidelity, the Jury pronounced you guilty. To this verdict, you a careful revision of the whole proceeding, I am constrained to say in behalf of the Court that you can perceive no just or legal grounds for excepting to the verdict, and your own defense in its best aspect.

A concluding word or two in reference to Clover, a plant of the greatest value as food for Stock, and for renovating the soil. The farmer, who instead of exhausting his land by a constant repetition of grain crops, seeds down alternately with clover and other grasses, and applies economically the manure which is made upon his farm, will never have to complain, as thousands now do, of a constantly diminishing state of produce. But in order to have the full benefit of this useful plant a larger quantity of seed must be sown than is usually practiced. The great object, with the clover plant in particular, should be to cover the ground entirely, thereby preventing the powerful action of the sun's rays on bare surfaces between the plants during the drought of spring and summer. The use of a heavy roller is recommended, and the application of manure, (plaster in most soils produce a powerful effect) will generally be found successful in producing abundance both for hay and pasturage.

THE PARKMAN MURDER.

From the New York Tribune.

Boston, Monday, April 11.

The Court room was crowded this morning to hear the sentence of the law pronounced upon Dr. Webster, as were all the avenues leading to the Court-house. The state of feeling was one of great sadness and solemnity, and silence like that of a funeral prevailed throughout the Assembly. Dr. WEBSTER was brought into Court at 8 minutes to 9. He looked gloomy in the extreme, and wore the marks of the suffering he must have passed since the verdict was made known, but yet was collected and calm. At ten minutes past nine, the Court came in, including Hon. Richard Fletcher, who had attended the trial. After some minutes of silence, Mr. Attorney General Clifford rose and succinctly, yet with great gravity, narrated the facts of the indictment, trial and verdict, and then moved the Court that the final sentence of the law be pronounced. The prisoner then rose and was asked by the clerk what he had to say in mitigation of sentence. He said that he should not be pronounced against him. In reply he said nothing, but bowed sadly and took his seat. Chief Justice Parker then read the sentence of the law in the following words. The voice of the Chief Justice was repeated with emotion and his whole manner evinced the sincerity of the feeling so touchingly expressed in the following.

JOHN W. WEBSTER.—In meeting you here for the last time, to pronounce that sentence which the law has affixed to the high and aggravating offence of which you stand convicted, it is impossible by language to give utterance to the deep consciousness of responsibility, to the keen sense of sadness and sympathy, with which we approach all forms of crime. Circumstances which all who bear witness to your case may seem hardly fit to allude to in more detail, render the performance of this duty on the present occasion most unacceptably painful. At all times and under all circumstances the feeling of indignation which attaches to the utterance of that stern voice of retributive justice which consigns a fellow being to an untimely and ignominious death; but when we consider all the circumstances of your past life—the relations in society—the claims upon you by others—the hopes and anticipations you have cherished, with your present condition, and the ignominious death which awaits you, we are oppressed with grief and anguish, and nothing but a sense of imperative duty imposed on us by the law, whose officers and ministers we are, could sustain us in pronouncing such a judgment against the crime of wilful murder, of which you stand charged—a crime at which humanity shudders—a crime everywhere, and under all forms of society, regarded with the deepest abhorrence. The law has denounced its severest penalties in these simple but solemn and impressive words: "Every person who shall commit the crime of murder shall suffer the punishment of DEATH for the same." The manifest object of this law is the protection and security of human life—the most important object of a just and fraternal Government. It is made the duty of this Court to declare this penalty against any one who shall have been found guilty in due course of the administration of Justice of having violated this law. It is one of the most solemn acts of Judicial power which an earthly tribunal can be called upon to exercise. It is a high and accumbent manifestation of the sovereign authority of the law as well as in its stern and inflexible severity as in its protecting and fraternal benignity.

It punishes the guilty with severity in order that the right to the enjoyment of life, the most precious of all rights, may be more effectually secured. By the course before us, it appears that you have been indicted by the Grand Jury of this county for the crime of murder, alleging that on the 23rd of November last you made an assault on the person of Dr. George Parkman, and by acts of violence you deprived him of life with malice aforethought. This is alleged

to have been done within the apartments of public institutions in this city, the Messing College, of which you were a Professor and Instructor, upon the person of a man of mature age, well known, and of extensive connections in this community, and a benefactor to that institution. The charge of an offense so aggravated, in the midst of a peaceful community, created an instantaneous outburst of surprise, alarm and terror, and was followed by universal and intense anxiety to learn the results of a judicial proceeding whether this charge were true. The day of trial came—a Jury was organized to conduct a Jury almost of your own choosing was selected in a manner not excepting to the Jury, and your own defense in its best aspect. A very large number of witnesses were carefully examined, and after a laborious trial of unprecedented length, conducted as we hope with patience and fidelity, the Jury pronounced you guilty. To this verdict, you a careful revision of the whole proceeding, I am constrained to say in behalf of the Court that you can perceive no just or legal grounds for excepting to the verdict, and your own defense in its best aspect.

A concluding word or two in reference to Clover, a plant of the greatest value as food for Stock, and for renovating the soil. The farmer, who instead of exhausting his land by a constant repetition of grain crops, seeds down alternately with clover and other grasses, and applies economically the manure which is made upon his farm, will never have to complain, as thousands now do, of a constantly diminishing state of produce. But in order to have the full benefit of this useful plant a larger quantity of seed must be sown than is usually practiced. The great object, with the clover plant in particular, should be to cover the ground entirely, thereby preventing the powerful action of the sun's rays on bare surfaces between the plants during the drought of spring and summer. The use of a heavy roller is recommended, and the application of manure, (plaster in most soils produce a powerful effect) will generally be found successful in producing abundance both for hay and pasturage.

THE PARKMAN MURDER.

From the New York Tribune.

Boston, Monday, April 11.

The Court room was crowded this morning to hear the sentence of the law pronounced upon Dr. Webster, as were all the avenues leading to the Court-house. The state of feeling was one of great sadness and solemnity, and silence like that of a funeral prevailed throughout the Assembly. Dr. WEBSTER was brought into Court at 8 minutes to 9. He looked gloomy in the extreme, and wore the marks of the suffering he must have passed since the verdict was made known, but yet was collected and calm. At ten minutes past nine, the Court came in, including Hon. Richard Fletcher, who had attended the trial. After some minutes of silence, Mr. Attorney General Clifford rose and succinctly, yet with great gravity, narrated the facts of the indictment, trial and verdict, and then moved the Court that the final sentence of the law be pronounced. The prisoner then rose and was asked by the clerk what he had to say in mitigation of sentence. He said that he should not be pronounced against him. In reply he said nothing, but bowed sadly and took his seat. Chief Justice Parker then read the sentence of the law in the following words. The voice of the Chief Justice was repeated with emotion and his whole manner evinced the sincerity of the feeling so touchingly expressed in the following.

JOHN W. WEBSTER.—In meeting you here for the last time, to pronounce that sentence which the law has affixed to the high and aggravating offence of which you stand convicted, it is impossible by language to give utterance to the deep consciousness of responsibility, to the keen sense of sadness and sympathy, with which we approach all forms of crime. Circumstances which all who bear witness to your case may seem hardly fit to allude to in more detail, render the performance of this duty on the present occasion most unacceptably painful. At all times and under all circumstances the feeling of indignation which attaches to the utterance of that stern voice of retributive justice which consigns a fellow being to an untimely and ignominious death; but when we consider all the circumstances of your past life—the relations in society—the claims upon you by others—the hopes and anticipations you have cherished, with your present condition, and the ignominious death which awaits you, we are oppressed with grief and anguish, and nothing but a sense of imperative duty imposed on us by the law, whose officers and ministers we are, could sustain us in pronouncing such a judgment against the crime of wilful murder, of which you stand charged—a crime at which humanity shudders—a crime everywhere, and under all forms of society, regarded with the deepest abhorrence. The law has denounced its severest penalties in these simple but solemn and impressive words: "Every person who shall commit the crime of murder shall suffer the punishment of DEATH for the same." The manifest object of this law is the protection and security of human life—the most important object of a just and fraternal Government. It is made the duty of this Court to declare this penalty against any one who shall have been found guilty in due course of the administration of Justice of having violated this law. It is one of the most solemn acts of Judicial power which an earthly tribunal can be called upon to exercise. It is a high and accumbent manifestation of the sovereign authority of the law as well as in its stern and inflexible severity as in its protecting and fraternal benignity.

It punishes the guilty with severity in order that the right to the enjoyment of life, the most precious of all rights, may be more effectually secured. By the course before us, it appears that you have been indicted by the Grand Jury of this county for the crime of murder, alleging that on the 23rd of November last you made an assault on the person of Dr. George Parkman, and by acts of violence you deprived him of life with malice aforethought. This is alleged

to have been done within the apartments of public institutions in this city, the Messing College, of which you were a Professor and Instructor, upon the person of a man of mature age, well known, and of extensive connections in this community, and a benefactor to that institution. The charge of an offense so aggravated, in the midst of a peaceful community, created an instantaneous outburst of surprise, alarm and terror, and was followed by universal and intense anxiety to learn the results of a judicial proceeding whether this charge were true. The day of trial came—a Jury was organized to conduct a Jury almost of your own choosing was selected in a manner not excepting to the Jury, and your own defense in its best aspect. A very large number of witnesses were carefully examined, and after a laborious trial of unprecedented length, conducted as we hope with patience and fidelity, the Jury pronounced you guilty. To this verdict, you a careful revision of the whole proceeding, I am constrained to say in behalf of the Court that you can perceive no just or legal grounds for excepting to the verdict, and your own defense in its best aspect.

A concluding word or two in reference to Clover, a plant of the greatest value as food for Stock, and for renovating the soil. The farmer, who instead of exhausting his land by a constant repetition of grain crops, seeds down alternately with clover and other grasses, and applies economically the manure which is made upon his farm, will never have to complain, as thousands now do, of a constantly diminishing state of produce. But in order to have the full benefit of this useful plant a larger quantity of seed must be sown than is usually practiced. The great object, with the clover plant in particular, should be to cover the ground entirely, thereby preventing the powerful action of the sun's rays on bare surfaces between the plants during the drought of spring and summer. The use of a heavy roller is recommended, and the application of manure, (plaster in most soils produce a powerful effect) will generally be found successful in producing abundance both for hay and pasturage.

THE PARKMAN MURDER.

From the New York Tribune.

Boston, Monday, April 11.

The Court room was crowded this morning to hear the sentence of the law pronounced upon Dr. Webster, as were all the avenues leading to the Court-house. The state of feeling was one of great sadness and solemnity, and silence like that of a funeral prevailed throughout the Assembly. Dr. WEBSTER was brought into Court at 8 minutes to 9. He looked gloomy in the extreme, and wore the marks of the suffering he must have passed since the verdict was made known, but yet was collected and calm. At ten minutes past nine, the Court came in, including Hon. Richard Fletcher, who had attended the trial. After some minutes of silence, Mr. Attorney General Clifford rose and succinctly, yet with great gravity, narrated the facts of the indictment, trial and verdict, and then moved the Court that the final sentence of the law be pronounced. The prisoner then rose and was asked by the clerk what he had to say in mitigation of sentence. He said that he should not be pronounced against him. In reply he said nothing, but bowed sadly and took his seat. Chief Justice Parker then read the sentence of the law in the following words. The voice of the Chief Justice was repeated with emotion and his whole manner evinced the sincerity of the feeling so touchingly expressed in the following.

JOHN W. WEBSTER.—In meeting you here for the last time, to pronounce that sentence which the law has affixed to the high and aggravating offence of which you stand convicted, it is impossible by language to give utterance to the deep consciousness of responsibility, to the keen sense of sadness and sympathy, with which we approach all forms of crime. Circumstances which all who bear witness to your case may seem hardly fit to allude to in more detail, render the performance of this duty on the present occasion most unacceptably painful. At all times and under all circumstances the feeling of indignation which attaches to the utterance of that stern voice of retributive justice which consigns a fellow being to an untimely and ignominious death; but when we consider all the circumstances of your past life—the relations in society—the claims upon you by others—the hopes and anticipations you have cherished, with your present condition, and the ignominious death which awaits you, we are oppressed with grief and anguish, and nothing but a sense of imperative duty imposed on us by the law, whose officers and ministers we are, could sustain us in pronouncing such a judgment against the crime of wilful murder, of which you stand charged—a crime at which humanity shudders—a crime everywhere, and under all forms of society, regarded with the deepest abhorrence. The law has denounced its severest penalties in these simple but solemn and impressive words: "Every person who shall commit the crime of murder shall suffer the punishment of DEATH for the same." The manifest object of this law is the protection and security of human life—the most important object of a just and fraternal Government. It is made the duty of this Court to declare this penalty against any one who shall have been found guilty in due course of the administration of Justice of having violated this law. It is one of the most solemn acts of Judicial power which an earthly tribunal can be called upon to exercise. It is a high and accumbent manifestation of the sovereign authority of the law as well as in its stern and inflexible severity as in its protecting and fraternal benignity.

It punishes the guilty with severity in order that the right to the enjoyment of life, the most precious of all rights, may be more effectually secured. By the course before us, it appears that you have been indicted by the Grand Jury of this county for the crime of murder, alleging that on the 23rd of November last you made an assault on the person of Dr. George Parkman, and by acts of violence you deprived him of life with malice aforethought. This is alleged

Nothing more remains for me to do, but to pronounce the sentence which the law directs. That you John Ingram, be taken from this place to the Common Goal of this District, there to remain until Friday, the third day of May next, and thence, on that day, to the place of Execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God Almighty have mercy on your soul. The prisoner burst into tears upon the announcement of the sentence, and was pronounced upon him, and heard the address of His Honor in a kneeling posture, continuing to sob all the time. When it was over, he rose, and making violent gesticulations uttered some exclamations of despair, which he continued to do until led out of the Court room.

NEWS BY THE EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday night, the stability of the ministry was strongly menaced. Mr. Hunt had given notice of a motion that the House address the crown, to direct that negotiations may be forthwith entered into for the purpose of releasing this country from all treaty engagements with foreign States, for maintaining armed vessels on the Coast of Africa, to suppress the traffic in slaves. On the morning previous to the debate on this motion, Lord John Russell called a meeting of the friends and supporters of government, one hundred and sixty of whom attended his lordship, and distinctly informed them that should this motion be carried, he should resign office. The result of the division at night was, that the motion was lost by a majority of seventy-eight. There are signs of an approaching dissolution of Parliament.

IRELAND.

We learn from Ireland that cultivation is going on more rapidly than was anticipated, and that a great breadth of potatoes have been sown. Emigration from the southern frontiers of Ireland is rapidly increasing. The operations of the encumbered estates bill are now beginning to have their beneficial effects. The first estate sold under the new commission, was bought by a tenant farmer. The society for the improvement of the cultivation of flax in Ireland, are making strenuous efforts to introduce that crop into the Southern and Western Provinces.

GREECE.

On the 1st of March, three hours after the departure of the French steamer for Marseille, the English Consul at Athens issued the following circular: "I am instructed by Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Greece to inform you that Her Majesty's Government having good hopes of obtaining a satisfactory settlement of their demands on the Greek Government through the good offices of the French Republic, has given orders to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker to suspend for a reasonable limit the period of time for the delivery of Her Majesty's squadron, but nevertheless to retain a Greek vessel actually in his possession, or pledges in deposit, until a final arrangement shall have been made. Orders have consequently been given by Vice-Admiral Parker for the present to suspend the period of time for the delivery of Her Majesty's squadron."

The circular caused great satisfaction in Athens; the traitor appears to have immediately resumed its usual course. The correspondent of the Times stated that, on the 2nd inst., M. Thouvenel wrote to Mr. W. Fox, proposing that Sir William Parker should give up the Greek ships in his possession, and that he (the representative) would guaranty the payment of the claims of her Majesty's Government on Greece. Mr. W. Fox replied that he regretted being unable to comply with M. Thouvenel's proposition; that the instructions which he had received from Lord Palmerston did not permit him to accept such an offer.

ITALY.

The Paris *Univers* has the following: Cardinal Antonicelli has made known to M. Derazareval, that the Holy Father had resigned of any sort of claims in the beginning of April and that the resolution was about to be communicated officially to the diplomatic corps. The *Constitutional* of the 9th inst., states that the British Government has presented a notice to the Turkish cabinet, demanding compensation for the losses sustained by the British residents in Leghorn. They are apprehensive of a visit from the British fleet. Advice from Naples state that the municipality of Naples presented a petition to the king, signed by 20,000 persons, praying that the constitution might be abolished by law, as it was *de facto*.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Five columns of the *Pesth Zeitung* are filled with the sentences passed by courts martial upon the persons who have been compromised in the late Hungarian revolution. All the sentences of death have been commuted to terms of imprisonment in the fortifications, for periods of twelve and sixteen years. The Austrian Government has repealed Baron Haynau's tax on the Hungarian Jews, and even promised to exempt those who have already paid the assessment.

PRUSSIA.

Advice from Berlin inform us that the negotiations between the courts, of Austria and Prussia, for the definite constitution of a central government for Germany, have entirely failed. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, says that the French Government has received advice from Switzerland, from which it appears that Prussia has abandoned all claims upon Neuchâtel, stating explicitly that she abandons all claims, only because she considers the sacrifice on which she is bound to make for the preservation of the peace of Europe.

THE COLONIAL POST OFFICE.

We are glad to see that the necessary steps, preparatory to surrendering the control of the Post Office to the North American Colonies, are in progress. A Post office bill has been introduced into the New Brunswick Legislature, by the Attorney-General. The following are its provisions:—
1. The exclusive privilege of regulating all matters connected with the Post Office Department in New Brunswick, heretofore exercised by the Post Master-General of England, is transferred to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Everything connected with the department is to be regulated by order in Council, subject to the general regulations agreed upon by the several North American Colonies, which are as follows:—
2. An uniform rate, throughout British North America, of three pence for every letter under an ounce, and other letters in proportion.
3. No transit postage between the Provinces to be charged.
4. The present rate of two pence sterling on letters from England, for their transmission from Halifax, to any place in these colonies, to be continued.
5. The prepayment of postage to be optional.
6. Each Province to retain the amount of postage it collects.
7. The postage on English letters collected in the Colonies, to be paid over to the Post Master-General in England; the provincial rate of two pence sterling to belong to the province which collects it; if prepaid in England, this rate of two pence is to be credited to the Province, to which the letter is addressed.
8. All franking whatsoever, disallowed.
9. Postage stamps for prepayment to be allowed, and Colonial stamps to be engrained.
10. Newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines, to be transmitted at present rates of postage; but with power to each Legislature, to order their transmission free of charge. The bill contains all the exemptions with regard to the transmission of letters otherwise than by post, which are contained in the Imperial Acts, as also all the penalties which those acts impose on the violation of the Post Office regulations.—*Globe*.

REPRESENTATION.

Among the many important measures which it is calculated will engage the attention of Parliament during the approaching session is one to increase and alter our present representation through the good offices of the French Republic, has given orders to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker to suspend for a reasonable limit the period of time for the delivery of Her Majesty's squadron, but nevertheless to retain a Greek vessel actually in his possession, or pledges in deposit, until a final arrangement shall have been made. Orders have consequently been given by Vice-Admiral Parker for the present to suspend the period of time for the delivery of Her Majesty's squadron. The circular caused great satisfaction in Athens; the traitor appears to have immediately resumed its usual course. The correspondent of the Times stated that, on the 2nd inst., M. Thouvenel wrote to Mr. W. Fox, proposing that Sir William Parker should give up the Greek ships in his possession, and that he (the representative) would guaranty the payment of the claims of her Majesty's Government on Greece. Mr. W. Fox replied that he regretted being unable to comply with M. Thouvenel's proposition; that the instructions which he had received from Lord Palmerston did not permit him to accept such an offer.

DOUGALL,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.

W. I. S.,
OLICITOR, & C.,
GODERICH.

W. OTTER,
& Conveyancer,
ACCOUNTS, & C.
ERICH.

CRACHAN,
D. ATTORNEY AT
LAW,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.

OME LIZARS,
Y AT LAW,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.

SMYTH,
BLE TAILOR,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.

ODDING,
TOBACCO,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.

L. GORDON,
T. MAKER,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.

OKES,
and DRUGGIST,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.

E. LINTON,
Y PUBLIC,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.

H. LIZARS,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.

ORN HYDE,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.

AL HALL,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.

M. REED,
SIGN PAINTER,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.

DER WILKINSON,
LAND SURVEYOR,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.

OTICE.

Having RENTED the
USE and WHARF belong-
ing to the late firm of
Messrs. DAVENPORT, of this place
himself as a
NO COMMISSION MERCHANT,
commission from the Mer-
chants, will receive prompt
JOHN McEWAN,
at all hours,
at a French
th. 1848.