

were candidates, and were opposed by Mr. Spooner, he (Mr. Muntz) had some men in his employment who had voted. Well, Mr. Spooner's men came to him, and said, "I suppose I needn't wait on your men—they won't vote for Mr. Spooner?" "Why so?" he asked. "Oh, of course you will insist that they should vote as you do." "Why should I do anything of the sort?" "Oh," said the man, "it is natural to think so." "What did he (Mr. Muntz) say to him?" "Natural, why I call it very natural; and more, it is a rascally idea. (Laughter.) Do you think I ask my men what their politics are, or what religion, creed, or opinion they have? My only business with them is to see that they are men of good conduct and honest character." (Cheers.) His men did vote, but for whom he never knew nor cared. He mentioned this to show in what state they would probably be without the ballot. After all that was said and done, this reform was not for Birmingham so much as for other boroughs. See how their members were swamped by other places. They called for an extension of the suffrage in those places where men were bribed, and thereby returned men who were unfit to be representatives. He did not say they were dishonest, because he did not think the House of Commons was half so dishonest as it was said to be; but those men were unfit. It was thus that whenever the people's interest were to be considered, it was not what was right, but what would pass, that was looked to. After some remarks on the Poor Law, showing its unfitness for the present state of society, and that while it was intended for the idle, the desolate, and drunken, it operated now upon the sober and industrious. And the Layman has written half a column to prove that our view is correct; that Cain did feel the remorse and horror which God has implanted in our nature, to prevent us from the willful destruction of human life; that he felt the accusations of the Divine monitor so keenly that he was forced to exclaim in intolerable agony, "My punishment is greater than I can bear!" and yet the Layman is pretending to expose the wickedness of our sentiments! Either he has been imposing on Mr. Giles or he is wofully ignorant of the principles of common sense. The honesty of the Layman's criticism will be best understood by his insinuation about our remark on the moral reprobation of society, as certainly any ordinary mind cannot fail to perceive that we merely meant to say that at the period of the death of Abel there was no society. His attack upon our sentiments on an article from the *Streetville Review* is scarcely deserving of a notice; and it is merely from a feeling of sympathy that we refer to it. We think there is scarcely a school-boy capable of reading the New Testament, who does not understand the meaning of our expressions distinctly, without associating them with either infidelity or profanity; the sentiments which are called "meeting," are the sentiments of the Evangelists, and therefore, the malevolent insinuation is offered to the Spirit of truth, (we hope through ignorance) and requires no comment. The meaning and value of the sympathy expressed for the injured feelings of our catholic readers, will be best ascertained by comparing this sympathy with an article headed "Orangeism" in the preceding number of the *Gazette*. We must now refer to a common school-boy could apply at the first glance.

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1848.
REGRET AND REFORMATION.

We regret exceedingly that we last week published the article entitled "Mr. Giles and his Philosophy." We were not then aware that so many people of respectability were taking an interest in our welfare. We have during the week received letters five hundred miles distant from men whose judgements are superior to our issue, and therefore, to them we express both our gratitude and regret. We are not exaggerating when we say that at least a hundred times we have heard it *wondered* (sometimes by Mr. Giles' best supporters and sometimes by little boys) if Mr. Giles or any of his sub-editors could take hold of a subject and write an article upon it. We will give them room—and henceforth we assure our friends that their feelings will never be hurt by remarks of ours upon anything which may appear in the columns of the *Huron Gazette*; we believe after all, that it is capable of doing little evil. We hope its readers will peruse last week's number carefully. It contains some rare specimens of logic. The advocates of Mr. Giles and his assistants in furnishing us with so many valuable motives, simply that they may have the honour of condemning these motives, will be estimated at its true value; and the accuracy of their insinuations about our religious views will be best understood after we have been a few years in Goderich. On this subject we have only to regret that such characters are tolerated to stand forward as the defenders of Religion, or in short to associate their names with religion at all.—We regret exceedingly that the standard of discipline in the Christian Church should be so low as to admit men who have not even the shadow of a claim to membership, only that they attend the external ordinances of religion for a few hours each Sunday. However popular it may have become, or however unpalatable, our opinion may be, we must honestly declare our want of faith in those tipping, swindling, shaming advocates of religion. We hope the friends of true religion will feel long advised some measure for wiping this foul stain from the Church. We have made a few slips in our lifetime with regard to drunkenness; they have been few and well-published; in fact we have studied to give publicity to them both by writing and lecturing. With those remarks we take an everlasting farewell of the *Huron Gazette* and its numerous Editors.

the estimation of even their own party. We make no other appeal against this crusade except a request of the public to peruse carefully our writings, and compare them with the general conduct of the men who condemn them. We think if the writers in the *Gazette* had learned logic instead of Latin it would have prevented them from making such a ridiculous exhibition of themselves in print. Mr. Galt lately wrote a few thoughts on the "Elector Franchise," in which he pointed out that wealth is no indication of superior intelligence, or that talent and knowledge are not the peculiar prerogative of any particular rank or class, and the best writer in the *Gazette* (to whom Giles, in honour of the profession, should at once resign the Editorship), has written a long article on the same subject in which he proves nothing except the correctness of Mr. Galt's views, and the undisputable fact that some of our grand father's laws are yet in existence, while at the same time he thinks that he is refuting Mr. Galt's article.

The person who in last week's *Gazette* very superfluously signed himself "A Layman," should read the New Testament diligently. He is apparently as deficient in a knowledge of Scripture as he is of logic. In a former article, on the death penalty, we asserted our belief that God had implanted in the human mind a horror for bloodshed, and an instinctive reverence for the sacred value of human life, and we instanced the case of Cain; we supposed that independently of written or verbal law, Cain did feel the involuntary shudder; the living voice of God speaking through his own organization, the horror of a guilty conscience, when he slew his brother.—And the Layman has written half a column to prove that our view is correct; that Cain did feel the remorse and horror which God has implanted in our nature, to prevent us from the willful destruction of human life; that he felt the accusations of the Divine monitor so keenly that he was forced to exclaim in intolerable agony, "My punishment is greater than I can bear!" and yet the Layman is pretending to expose the wickedness of our sentiments! Either he has been imposing on Mr. Giles or he is wofully ignorant of the principles of common sense. The honesty of the Layman's criticism will be best understood by his insinuation about our remark on the moral reprobation of society, as certainly any ordinary mind cannot fail to perceive that we merely meant to say that at the period of the death of Abel there was no society. His attack upon our sentiments on an article from the *Streetville Review* is scarcely deserving of a notice; and it is merely from a feeling of sympathy that we refer to it. We think there is scarcely a school-boy capable of reading the New Testament, who does not understand the meaning of our expressions distinctly, without associating them with either infidelity or profanity; the sentiments which are called "meeting," are the sentiments of the Evangelists, and therefore, the malevolent insinuation is offered to the Spirit of truth, (we hope through ignorance) and requires no comment. The meaning and value of the sympathy expressed for the injured feelings of our catholic readers, will be best ascertained by comparing this sympathy with an article headed "Orangeism" in the preceding number of the *Gazette*. We must now refer to a common school-boy could apply at the first glance.

UNCHRISTIAN CONDUCT

OF HANGING A MAN.
In our former articles we endeavoured to show that the death penalty is an outrage upon those feelings which God has implanted in our nature, and which constitute an essential part of that enabling distinction which exists between man and other tribes of living creatures—we attempted to show that it is subversive of morality, inasmuch as the feelings of humanity become seared and blunted, in proportion to the bloodshed and cruelty that are brought before them. We pointed out that it is incompatible with the principles of justice, as it destroys the life of the culprit without benefitting those whom he had injured; and that it is vindictive, and consequently wicked, because it inflicts pain without improving the sufferer. We have shown that the vulgar idea of restraining crime by it, even if correct, is no justification of the practice; but as we have already stated, it prepares men for the commission of crime by blunting their moral perceptions.

ages, it may be regarded as altogether superfluous to enquire or examine "What saith the Scriptures?" It may be presumed that whatever evil is opposed to the spirit and genius of Christianity; whether the particular evil may or may not be specially pointed out, and condemned by a sentence or paragraph in the Christian volume. But as we are aware that there are thousands of men whose feelings and judgments earnestly condemn the barbarous practice of strangling a man, and who nevertheless entertain a kind of faint conviction that the strangling is a sort of religious duty, and give at least a tacit sanction to it, from a belief that the Scriptures sanction or enjoin the infliction of such cruelty, we will offer a few remarks on the subject.

We object strongly and decidedly to that kind of Christianity which hesitates to do good, or to abstain from doing evil, merely because the particular good or the particular evil is neither commanded nor forbidden explicitly in Scripture language. This kind of *Slylock* religion, which mechanically stands still, when requested to act, and after balancing the proposal, coolly enquires "Is it so nominated in the Book?" Do the Scriptures say so? is a cold, lifeless religion. In fact we could scarcely be persuaded that in the majority of instances it amounts to anything but a mere sham. There is neither reality nor reason in it. In order to accommodate such extreme scrupulosity and fastidiousness, the New Testament, instead of being a small pocket volume, would require to be as large as the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and to contain a minute description of every virtue, and of every vicious action, with an express injunction to perform the one and avoid the other. This is a most unreasonably expectation—besides, such a minute description of our duties is altogether unnecessary. The Christian volume does not pretend to particularize the nature and tendency of all human actions individually. It merely, in addition to the doctrines which it unfolds or reveals, lays down the principles of a system of ethical philosophy, so general in their character as to embrace all human conduct, leaving the application of these principles as the highest and noblest exercise of reason.

We think Heaven that we live under a more mild and merciful dispensation. We bless our Creator that the destruction of animal life or the shedding of human blood forms no part of our religion; the sanguinary rites of Judaism have been superseded by a religion of love and mercy. "And whosoever may have been the relation or connection between the religion of the ancient Hebrews, and that of the Christian, in particular, at least, they differ widely and gloriously, the one was made up of retributive justice and the shedding of blood, the other is composed of love and a merciful forgiveness. It is altogether unnecessary to quote passages or cite particular sentences to show that the New Testament enjoins this particular virtue or prohibits that peculiar vice—this is a mere patching and pairing of the Divine record—an equivocal and dishonest dividing of the word of Life. With all due deference to public opinion, we hold that the personal conduct of Jesus Christ on this earth, was a real embodiment of the Divine will in regard to morality, and that conduct from beginning to end is uniformly the same; a living exemplification of abounding the very appearance of evil, and of doing good unto all men, even to those who have injured and hated us. This we say is a correct representation of the personal conduct of Christ; and an equally fair view of the whole tenor of the New Testament as far as its morality is concerned. And whenever the practice of strangling a man can be satisfactorily reconciled with the moral teachings of Christ, or with his sentence of the woman taken in adultery, then, and not till then, will we admit that sinners have a moral right to destroy the life of a fellow sinner, and then will we designate the practice as *maritimus* and *desperately wicked*. We use strong language, from a conviction that through the long continued influence of barbarous practice, the moral sensibilities of

man become morbid, and can only be aroused into healthy action, by something startling and powerful. We shall conclude our views on the death penalty with a short description of the indelible impressions which we received from the first public execution we ever witnessed. It was on the front of the old Jail of Ayr, about the year 1815 or 16; we were then about eleven or twelve years of age. The culprit was an Englishman named Evans. He was Steward, or Butler, or something to the Duke of Portland, at Falkland House, in Ayrshire, and was condemned for a forgery which it was generally believed he never committed. He had been recommended to the royal clemency, and in order to give him the benefit of the latest hope, the town clocks were put back or stopped for two hours on the day of the execution, hoping that the arrival of the Glasgow mail might bring a reprieve even at the last hour. There was a very large assemblage of the wealth and intelligence of the west coast of Scotland, including even a great number of gentlemen's carriages. Mr. Evans was an educated man, and possessed considerable talent, and it was expected that he would speak from the scaffold. And he did speak in a most firm, eloquent, and manly tone for nearly one hour.—At length the royal mail reached the centre of the New Bridge in view of the Jail, but the White Flag of Mercy waved not over it, and the moment the unfortunate man perceived this he threw the fatal signal in evident disgust, and exclaimed emphatically "I'm a murdered man as God's to be my Saviour." With these words he was thrown into eternity, and the crowd every vicious action, with an express injunction to perform the one and avoid the other. This is a most unreasonably expectation—besides, such a minute description of our duties is altogether unnecessary. The Christian volume does not pretend to particularize the nature and tendency of all human actions individually. It merely, in addition to the doctrines which it unfolds or reveals, lays down the principles of a system of ethical philosophy, so general in their character as to embrace all human conduct, leaving the application of these principles as the highest and noblest exercise of reason.

We do not but the purity and benevolence of the intention; but we never interfere with intentions or motives, such an interference is exclusively malignant, and therefore, we have only a right to speak of actions and their effects; and we certainly think that the act of blending religion with the willful destruction of human life, looks rather anomalous, and we doubt if the effect can be beneficial to the cause of virtue. That it is an important and a highly commendable duty in clerical and pious persons, to carry their exhortations into the cell of the condemned criminal, is too evident to require even an admission; but to carry them to the scaffold—to sing hymns and offer prayers publicly before a promiscuous multitude of young and old, and thus give the appearance of a religious ordinance to a most unchristian tragedy, most we think, have the effect of dimming the moral perceptions of the spectators to the real barbarity of that tragedy; and of partly confounding the distinction between vice and virtue. It is a fact that far more is published to the world, about the penitence and contrition of malefactors, than about the spiritual condition of decent men who die in their beds; and we doubt much if such publications do not create a kind of enviable popularity around this kind of death, and to many minds represent the scaffold as a stepping-stone to a better state of existence. We hope the practice will be discontinued.

We have now expressed our views upon the unchristian practice of hanging a man, fearlessly, and we think strongly, at least we intended so. We are gratified to see the publicity which they are receiving from more respectable and influential papers than our own. And we would request of our readers who have kept the last five numbers of the *Signal* to give these articles a careful perusal. We believe they are founded on the words of eternal Truth, and although the views which we have advocated are not likely to be adopted, or generally acted on for nearly twenty years to come, yet we feel confident that they will be read by thousands on whom they will not be altogether lost.

Correspondence.

FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.

THOUGHTS ON THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—No. 2.

In my last, on this subject, I promised to instance a few cases of the evils that have already—short as have been the legislative existence of this colony—resulted from the undue preponderance that has been given to matter. The first I shall adduce, is one with the working of which you are all acquainted more or less. I allude to the law relative to statute labour; and few can be found more illustrative of the fact, that wherever the wealthy have the exclusive management of the affairs of a nation or country, they invariably make the laws bear with an unequal pressure, taking the lighter share of the load on their own shoulders; like the lawyers of old, they "lade men with burdens grievous to be borne," and they themselves "touch not the burdens with one of their fingers." Did any principle of justice, or any desire to do towards their neighbours as they would be done by, acquite them, the opposite would be their conduct. But to my example. The Act of the Geo. III. Chap. VIII. styled "An Act to repeal part of an act and the laws now in force for laying out, amending, and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province," provides in the second clause that every person included or inserted in or upon the assessment roll of any township, reputed township, or place, shall, in proportion to the estimate of his real and personal property, stated on the said roll, be held liable to work on the highways and roads in each and every year, as follows, that is to say:—if his property be not rated at more than twenty-five pounds, then his proportion of statute labour on the highways shall be two days; if more than twenty-five pounds and not more than fifty pounds, three days; if at more than fifty pounds and not more than one hundred pounds, four days. The proportion of labour diminishing as property increases in value. Thus, when the value of the property is five hundred pounds, twelve days labour, and upwards of five hundred pounds, till it increases to one thousand pounds, one day for each one hundred pounds; as it increases from one thousand pounds in value to two thousand pounds, one day for each two hundred pounds; from two thousand to three thousand five hundred pounds, one day for each three hundred pounds; and for every five hundred pounds above the sum of three thousand five hundred pounds, one day. As if the foregoing was not sufficiently bad to disgrace forever, those who could be guilty of such a gross perversion of their legislative powers, we have the following "Provided, always, that every person possessed of a wagon, cart or team of horses, oxen, or beasts of burden, or draft used to draw the same, shall be liable to work on the highways not less than three days." Mark the contrast. A poor man whose sole dependence may rest upon the labour of himself and a yoke of cattle, valued, by the same law, at five hundred pounds, shall, at eight o'clock on the morning of the day, be called upon to perform three days' statute labour; but the man who may be the fortunate possessor of property to the value of five hundred pounds, performs only three days' labour; or, in other words, eight pounds of the property of the poor man, is made to perform the property of the rich man! Truly it is a curious and rather peculiar application of the Act of Parliament that shall be given, but to him that hath shall be taken away that little that he hath. Another example of the working of this extraordinary measure: a person worth but twenty-five pounds, is called upon to perform two days' statute labour, while his more wealthy neighbour, the possessor of property valued at five hundred pounds, or twenty times the former amount, is called upon to work but twelve days. An equitable statement of the two cases would be—twenty-five pounds is to two days, so five hundred pounds is to the answer—forty days would be the quota of the rich man. But equity, and the authors of this measure, could have had no acquaintance with each other. I venture to assert that the laws of no country can show a greater or more systematic fraud perpetrated on the people, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament—a Parliament composed of those whose courtesy and usage have been in the habit of calling the representatives of the people—it would be difficult to find that they represented ought but their own selfishness. This act has now been in force twenty-nine years. One more instance, and I shall close the subject for the present.—Tear, an article that is so generally, I would be justified in saying universally used, and may be looked upon as necessary, is rated with duty, not according to value, but by the pound weight. Tea, costing one shilling per pound, pays the same duty, two pence halfpenny, as that which costs five shillings. Thus the poor man's shilling pays the same tax as the rich man's dollar.

JOHN GALT.

FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.

ANTIQUITIES.

The antiquary delights to wander among the stately monuments and crumbling ruins of the past. He derives a secret pleasure in investigating the records of nations which had their existence in the remote ages of antiquity; whether these records are to be found in their written history, or exist only in the time-worn and mouldering relics which serve to mark the spot where once they flourished in splendor and magnificence. The origin, exploits, and fate of nations may be traced in their written history; but the extent of their empire, their refinements in the arts and sciences, and the causes of their ruin are correctly ascertained from their unwritten history. The colossal structures, and ancient ruins which lie strewn in such rich profusion over the surface of the Eastern continent, have served to dissipate the cloud of mystery which long hung over them, and from these vast fabrics themselves, the traveller has been enabled to discover their author, and the evident designs for which they were erected. The people who reared these monuments of their wealth and grandeur, as well as memorials of their destiny, have long since passed from the earth, and time's effacing finger has obliterated the inscriptions which were to serve as guides in transmitting the knowledge of themselves to the remotest generations; yet from the fine specimens of

architecture exhibited in these works of antiquity, and the easily detected purposes for which they were applicable, a far surer index of national characteristics is afforded, than could possibly have been given in written history. And though the bodies of their builders have perished, and their bones crumbled into dust beneath the ruins of the structures they themselves had erected, and the haze of ages has enveloped them in an almost impenetrable mystery, still, the unerring industry and patient research of modern investigators, have in a great measure succeeded in divesting them of this cloud of oblivion, and in distinguishing by them their authors and the periods in which they had their origin. Since these venerable remains of alambing nations have begun to occupy the attention of the learned and the curious, and lead them to more patient researches in the arena of antiquity,—the order for investigation has increased as every succeeding traveller has given to the world the result of his toil and research. New and beautiful theories are started, and new objects of admiration are brought before the learned world; as new facts are developed and more recent discoveries made known. The antiquary of the nineteenth century with the knowledge of those who have preceded him in this broad field of observation, is enabled to carry his investigations much further and arrive at more satisfactory results respecting those objects which have hitherto been so imperfectly examined. And notwithstanding the ground has been traversed over and over again by successive generations of travellers, and all the ruins and curiosities been examined and re-examined, still the returning wanderer of to-day may from his investigations be enabled to throw additional light upon the past. The vestiges of ancient art, which exist upon the Egyptian plain, bearing their time-beaten sides amid the barren sands of a trackless desert, and appearing to defy the power of that principle which consigns all things else to decay, are now considered with respect to the object and period of their erection as distinctly known; yet a deep interest is felt in every successive description of these vast monuments of human toil and industry. The traveller on beholding these remains of antiquity can read in their appearance the characters, wealth, and magnificence of those who reared them. Nor is this all, for in many cases, where history has been entirely lost or rendered indistinct by time, the chain has been filled up and the connecting link of events restored by the indelible perseverance of a Russell, Richardson, and other modern travellers who have made the subject of antiquity their study. Nor have the efforts of these learned antiquarians been suffered to pass unnoticed. The British Government, ever foremost in science and art, in discovery and invention have amply recompensed their scientific men who have spent their time and talents in these ancient researches; but by far the greater recompense to him who brings to light those gems of hidden knowledge, arises from the literature that he has added much to the knowledge and conviction of his age, and aroused a spirit of investigation which neither time nor difficulties will remove till the last relic of ancient magnificence shall be revealed to the learned world, and its history and those of its time made known—such a consummation of the labour of centuries and the relics of the departed nations of the old world, though much to be desired can hardly be expected for years to come. A field so vast in extent, so ample in material, and so interesting in the results already attained, ought not to be relinquished till every object is fully identified, and every subject fully explored and revealed, and although the western continent abounds in relics not perhaps as rich as those that lie scattered on the surface of the eastern, still, the investigation of the former is no less important, and would be as productive of interest as those of the latter, by the remains of nations, whose names, origin, and customs were lost centuries before this new world was discovered. Many persons may regard it as a matter of course, that there should exist the remains of ancient arts and science, in a land but recently discovered and inhabited by roaming savages who were even unacquainted with some of the rude arts. But from those ancient relics which are discovered in the valley of the Mississippi and Mexico, increasing in number and beauty as they are traced southward till in the regions of the tropics. The traveller is surrounded on every side by specimens of sculpture and the remains of palaces and temples, surpassing in beauty of design and execution the noblest remains of the ancient Egyptians—the antiquarian can determine that they are the work, not of those people inhabiting the continent at the period of its discovery, but of those flourishing long anterior to them, so long indeed that every trace of them, other than these ruins, is entirely lost; and no tradition however obscure and uncertain remaining to afford the slightest clue to their existence. A fact without a parallel in the history of the world. For the reverse of this is more generally found in written history. Though not a trace is left to mark the dust of Troy, Homer's story of its eventual siege remains unharmed by the lapse of ages. All monuments of Caesar's glory have perished, save that one of his literary character—the simple record of his own great deeds, recorded by his own hand. But here are the magnificent ruins of a mighty people—here in all obliterated hieroglyphics lie concealed their origin, their exploits and their fate, looked for ages in the dark vaults of silence, as firmly and as effectually as the forms of those who reared them are clasped in the embrace of death. In silence they remain until some more skillful investigator shall decipher these mystical symbols, and cause these "burial places of memory" to open and give up their dead." B. C. L.

EXAMINATION.

The School taught in this town by Mr. JOHN NAIN, assisted by Mrs. NAIN, was examined on Tuesday last in presence of the Rev. Charles Fletcher, John Holden, Sen. Esq., Councillor Gibbons, Mr. Patrick Patton, late Township Superintendent, Mr. Reed, Mr. Wm. Fletcher, and others. It was truly gratifying to see so many young people—numbering between 40 and 50—all conducting themselves with satisfactory decorum, and evincing the most anxious desire to exhibit their various acquirements. The examination was a searching one, and reflected great honour on both Teacher and taught. The questions put by Mr. Nain were

well calculated to elicit the knowledge possessed by branches taught, and to adapt his instruction to the talents and answers were returned money to the talent Scholars. Mr. Nain studied the modern as well as the young in system which is gent in all its parts. By general features of it such a manner as to ennues more visible in it. Reading, in this of various sounds; it is thoroughly taught, of the words and sent Scholars in full posse they read, and successers of their mind; as to the instructions Arithmetic, and events to the finishing. The Recitations gave their respective many with judgment. Among the many refers from mention Miss Janet Robertson Masters George Kipertson, as being part reciter of Masters Reciter Jones, Esq. We also attach v practice of writing b cution, in which ex much proficiency. The French Class, reading and recitate to all present. The system is comfying to every well machinery in operatio our children to take their fathers now occ will secure that enou lence in his system nce in carrying it out.

THE FOLLOWING

- FRANCIS
Miss Mianie
Master Gno
Miss Janet I
Miss Anne
- FIRST, OR HIGH
Boys—Master G
Girls—Miss Mar
- SECOND B
Master Char
Master Rich
- THIRD B
Miss Frances
Master Henry
Master Willia
- FOURTH B
Miss Elizabeth
- GEOGRAPHY
Miss Hannah I
w
Master James
Master Alexan
Miss Helen M
- WRITING
Master George
Miss Anne W
Miss Maria Ca
- FIRST ART
Master George
Miss Janet Ro
- SECOND ART
Miss Heester B
Master William
Miss Hannah I
- THIRD ART
Master Charles
Miss Eleanor I
- REC
Master George
Miss Marion
Miss Janet R
Miss Maria I
Master Ross I

GOOD BEHAVIOUR

- Master Charlie
Master Alexan
Master Ross R
Miss Clara G
Miss Julia Ann
Miss Martha I
Miss Frances J
- FOR PUNCT
Miss Margaret
Miss Isabelle G
- REWARDS WER
Master John V
Master John S
Master Thoma
Master William
Master John I
Miss Mary Gra

The Rev. Char with a highly com teachers and pupils. If we have to mistake regarding the present at the E Nain's School on T the utmost confidence of the gentlem from his own observ sure in inserting it. is contents, and from wise, that the metho this seminary is both and profitable to the of education is one of advancing encour their country and the such examinations sh frequent and more pos A Temperance take place at St. G the 27th instant. four Band will be p

works of antiqui- purposes for which urer index of national, than could possibly history. And though he have perished, and lust beneath the ruin...
well calculated to exhibit the amount of know- ledge possessed by the pupils on the various branches taught, and the capacity of the Teacher to adapt his instructions to the young mind; and the readiness and correctness with which the answers were returned, afforded gratifying testi- mony to the talent and perseverance of the scholars.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE DIS- TRIBUTED.
FIRST, OR HIGHEST ENGLISH CLASS.
Boys—Master George Kippen Nairn, Miss Maria Caroline Gibbons.
SECOND ENGLISH CLASS.
Master Charles Nairn, Master Richard Young.
THIRD ENGLISH CLASS.
Miss Frances Mary Gooding, Master Henry Reid, Master William Henry Gibbons.
FOURTH ENGLISH CLASS.
Miss Elizabeth Robertson.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.
Miss Hannah Robertson.
WRITING.
Master James Haggart, Master Alexander Charles Robertson, Miss Helen Matilda Robertson.
WRITING TO DICTION.
Master George Kippen Nairn, Miss Anne W. Gibson, Miss Maria Caroline Gibbons.
FIRST ARITHMETIC CLASS.
Master George Kippen Nairn, Miss Janet Robertson.SECOND ARITHMETIC CLASS.
Miss Helen Brady, Master William Henry Beaman, Miss Hannah Gibbons.
THIRD ARITHMETIC CLASS.
Master Charles Nairn, Miss Eleanor Brady.
RECITATION.
Master George Kippen Nairn, Miss Janet Robertson, Miss Marion Watson, Master Ross Robertson.
GOOD BEHAVIOUR AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.
Master Charles Beaman, Master Alexander Charles Robertson, Master Ross Robertson, Miss Clara Gooding, Miss Julia Ann Nairn, Miss Martha Robertson, Miss Frances Mary Gooding.
FOR PUNCTUAL ATTENDANCE.
Miss Margaret Campbell, Miss Isabella Gooding.
REWARDS WERE ALSO GIVEN TO
Master John Wood, Master John Slocombe, Master Thomas Gibson, Master William Henry Beaman, Master John Dark, Miss Mary Grace Williams.

The Rev. Charles Fletcher concluded with a highly complimentary address to the teachers and pupils.
IF We have to express our regret, that a mistake regarding the time, prevented us from being present at the Examination of Mr. and Mrs. Nairn's School on Tuesday. But as we have the utmost confidence in the judgment and candour of the gentleman who drew up the report from his own observation—we have much pleasure in inserting it. We certainly think from the contents, and from what we have heard otherwise, that the method of instruction adopted in this seminary is both creditable to the Teachers and profitable to the pupils. And as the subject of education is one of the highest importance, and deserving encouragement from all who love their country and their kind—it is a pity that such examinations should not be rendered more frequent and more popular.

A Temperance Soiree is announced to take place at St. George on Tuesday next the 27th instant. The St. George Amateur Band will be present.—Brant, Cour.

MARKETS.
MONTREAL, June 20.
Sales of Ashes at 24s 3d a 24s 6d for Pots; 26s 3d a 26s 6d for Pearls. A sale of Mess Pork, Montreal inspection, in bond, at 107 5/8.
June 21.
Flour—The market to-day has been dull, the advance in freights tending to check transaction. We heard of a sale of superfine and some mixed at 21s 7 1/2. A small lot of fine inspected at 21s 6d and superfine from fall wheat at 21s 9d. A sale—without exchange.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.
PRINCE OF ORANGE ARRIVED AT PARIS.
A decree has been passed to prevent turbulent assembling in Paris.
The soldiers were obliged to charge a large assembly at Port St. Denis, with fixed bayonets. None were killed, but many were arrested.

FOR SALE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, the valuable property situated in the township of Goderich, on Lot 19, 4th concession, within 5 1/2 miles of the town of Goderich; there is a good Saw Mill—on an 80 acres of land, 20 acres cleared. It is a never failing stream well adapted for any Machinery, such as Carding and Fulling Machinery, Distilleries, and Grain Mill.

TO LET.
THAT Store at present occupied by Ross Robertson, Esq., with or without the dwelling house, and will be fitted up to suit a tenant. From the commanding situation and the rapid increase of population of Goderich and vicinity, any person desirous of commencing business could not be more conveniently located.

NOTICE.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall not hold myself responsible for any monies payable to, or recoverable by me, as Sheriff of the County of Huron, unless the same are paid to myself personally, or deposited in any bank of the Chartered Banks or their agencies, and a receipt of such deposit, in a reasonable time delivered to me personally, or remitted to me per mail.

SHAKSPEAR INN, STRATFORD.
J. W. GARRISON begs leave to inform his friends and the traveling community in general, that he has leased and just opened that well known Hotel in Stratford, called the SHAKSPEAR INN, which has been refurbished and repaired in a manner not surpassed in the Huron District.

TO THOSE IT MAY CONCERN.
MR. OLIVER, having left the whole of his unsettled accounts with the Clerk of the 1st Division Court, Goderich, advises all parties indebted to him to see that gentlemen before the 20th of next month.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE Business heretofore carried on under the firm of MILLS & WOODLIFF, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. T. M. Daly, J. Spaffing and J. McIntyre or the Subscriber, on the part of the Municipal Council, for the District of Huron, until the 6th and 7th days of July, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Tenders will be opened at the following places: Union Hotel, Stratford, and German's Tavern, St. Marys, for the following works, viz—

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
THE remarkably fine thorough bred Durham Bull, belonging to the Huron District Agricultural Society, is now standing at Thomas Harris's farm, Bayfield Road—three miles from Goderich. Where farmers can be accommodated for the Season at two shillings and sixpence cash or produce, for each Cow.

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NEW STORE, STRATFORD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has opened a STORE at the east end of Stratford, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. And he hopes for a share of the patronage of his neighbours and the public. He sells cheap for Cash or Produce.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having relinquished the business of Baking in favour of Mr. Henry Newman, begs to return thanks for the support he has heretofore received, and can confidently recommend his successor as worthy of public support.

FOR SALE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, the valuable property situated in the township of Goderich, on Lot 19, 4th concession, within 5 1/2 miles of the town of Goderich; there is a good Saw Mill—on an 80 acres of land, 20 acres cleared.

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STRATFORD HOTEL.
ISAACMAY, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the BRICK TAVERN, lately in the occupation of Mr. Brown, at the East end of Stratford, where nothing shall be wanting on his part to promote the comfort and convenience of his guests.

STOCK BRICKS.
STOCK BRICKS of a very superior quality made by Adam's Patent Machine ready for delivery at the Brick Yard of Messrs. JOHN HALLIDAY, JR. & CO., on the following terms: At the kiln, &c.

SAADDLE, HARNESS, TRUNK, CARPET-BAG, AND VALISE MANUFACTORY.
H. HORTON, BEGS to intimate to the public that he has commenced the above line of Business in the Shop on the East side of the Market-Square—previously occupied by J. RUTHERFORD, and hopes by strict attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

GODERICH, C. W.
THE Subscribers have recently received from Buffalo the following articles, which they offer for sale.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Chests of various quality Teas, Boxes do Tobacco, Kegs of Shingle Nails.

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BLANSHARD (BRANCH) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREMIUMS FOR THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CATTLE, FARM PRODUCE, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c. will be held at ST. MARYS, on Wednesday the 6th of September, 1848, under the following PREMIUMS will be awarded:—
HORSES.
For the best Mare and Foal, &c.
For the best 4 year old Colt, &c.
For the best 3 year old Filly, &c.
For the best 2 year old Colt or Filly, &c.
For the best 1 year old Colt or Filly, &c.

CATTLE.
For the best Bull, 3 year old, &c.
For the best 2 year old do, &c.
For the best 1 year old do, &c.
For the best Yearling Heifer, &c.
For the best 2 year old Heifer, &c.
For the best Fat Ox, &c.
For the best Fat Cow, &c.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.
For the best 2 Bushels Fall Wheat, &c.
For the best 2 Bushels Spring Wheat, &c.
For the best 2 Bushels of Barley, &c.
For the best 2 Bushels of Oats, &c.
For the best 16 lbs. of Roll Butter, &c.
For the best Keg of Butter 65 lbs., &c.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
For the best 10 yards Faded Cloth, &c.
For the best 10 yards Flannel and Wool, &c.
For the best 20 lbs. Swedish Turnip Seed, &c.
For the best 12 Rods of Mangle Wurtzel, &c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.
For the best 25 lbs. Salt Butter, &c.
For the best 5 lbs. Fresh Butter, &c.
For the best 25 lbs. Cheese, &c.

RULES OF THE EXHIBITION.
1st. The Materials of the Domestic Manufacture, and all intended to be produced from the Farm of the Competitor.
2nd. All subscribers having paid their subscription, and only such, to be entitled to compete for any Premium.
3rd. Bulls must have a Ring or Screw in their nose, with a rope or chain attached thereto, to prevent escape.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
A FULL variety of the newest and most improved SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS for 1848, have been received by the subscriber, who will promptly attend to the orders of all who may favour him with their patronage.

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER.
JAMES STUART, Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office West Street, Goderich, March 1st, 1848.

GILBERT FORTE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, Market Square, Goderich.

DR. HAMILTON, SURGEON, WEST STREET, GODERICH, Feb. 1848.

HARPER HURRY BRANCH OF THE HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE HARPER HURRY BRANCH of the Huron District Agricultural Society will hold a Meeting for the Exhibition of FARM STOCK, &c. Sec. &c. at Mr. Jonas Cope's Tavern, Harpury, on Friday, Sept. 23, 1848.

FIRST CLASS.
For the best Entire Horse, &c.
For the best Brood Mare and Foal, &c.
For the best Two-year old Filly, &c.
For the best Yearling, &c.

SECOND CLASS.
For the best Bull, &c.
For the best Milch Cow having had a Calf in 1848, &c.
For the best Two-year old Heifer calving after the 1st July, 1848, &c.
For the best Heifer Calving after the 1st January, 1848, &c.
For the best Fat Ox, &c.
For the best Fat Cow, &c.

THIRD CLASS.
For the best Ram, &c.
For the best pair of Ewes having suckled their Lambs till the 1st of July, &c.
For the best pair Ewe Lambs, &c.
For the best pair of Ewes and Lambs, &c.
For the best single Ewe with Lamb by her side, &c.

FOURTH CLASS.
For the best Sow having had Pigs in 1848, &c.
For the best 3 bushels of Fall Wheat, &c.
For the best 2 bushels of Spring Wheat, &c.
For the best 2 bushels Siberian Spring Wheat, &c.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.
For the best 2 bushels of Fall Wheat, &c.
For the best 2 bushels of Spring Wheat, &c.
For the best 2 bushels of Barley, &c.
For the best 2 bushels of Oats, &c.
For the best 16 lbs. of Roll Butter, &c.
For the best 2 bushels of Peas, &c.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
For the best 10 yards Faded Cloth, &c.
For the best 10 yards Flannel and Wool, &c.
For the best 20 lbs. Swedish Turnip Seed, &c.
For the best 12 Rods of Mangle Wurtzel, &c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.
For the best 25 lbs. Salt Butter, &c.
For the best 5 lbs. Fresh Butter, &c.
For the best 25 lbs. Cheese, &c.

RULES OF THE EXHIBITION.
1. Any person receiving a Premium for any of the above-named Grain and Peas, to be obliged to sell to any member of the Society, if demanded, Ten Bushels same as the sample shown, at the highest market price.
2. The Material of the Domestic Manufacture, and all intended to be produced from the Farm of the Competitor.

DR. HAMILTON, SURGEON, WEST STREET, GODERICH, Feb. 1848.

MINUTES OF THE HURON DISTRICT COUNCIL.

3 o'clock, P. M. The Warden then resumed the Chair; when the meeting was further adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, 3rd February, 1848. The Warden resumed the Chair at 9 o'clock, A. M. The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

116. Report of the Select Committee on the Memorial of the Magistrates, in Quarter Sessions, was received, read, and confirmed.

117. Motion by Mr. Thompson—That on to-morrow he will move for a grant of £20, for the purpose of making a road in Downie; and also for £10 on side line between 20 and 21 of said Township.

118. Motion by Mr. Fryfogle—That he will move for a small sum of money, to repair a road in South Easthope.

119. Motion by Mr. Daly—That on to-morrow he will bring forward a motion for a grant of £20, for making a road between Gore, of Downie, and South Easthope.

120. Moved by Mr. Van Egmond, seconded by Mr. Hicks—That a Select Committee of five be now appointed on Roads and Bridges. On a ballot being taken the Committee was as follows, viz: Messrs. Van Egmond, McPherson, McIntyre, Rankin, and Ritchie.

121. Moved by Mr. Van Egmond, seconded by Mr. Hicks—That a Committee of five, on Finance, be now appointed. On a ballot being taken the Committee was as follows, viz: Messrs. Hays, McIntyre, McPherson, Piper, and Sparling.

122. Petition of the inhabitants of Ashfield for a School. Referred to School Committee. The following documents were then read and referred to the School Committee.

123. Motion by Mr. McIntyre, relative to the formation of new School Sections in Fullarton.

124. Motion by Mr. McPherson, as to the formation of new School Sections.

125. Abstract of Common School Assessment, for 1847.

126. Letter by the Treasurer, to John Bignall, Esq., including the foregoing abstract.

127. Letter by Mr. Bignall, Esq., to the Warden, of 3rd February, 1848.

128. Petition of School Trustees, of School Section No. 1, Goderich.

129. Petition of Peter Grant and others, of Stanley and Tuckersmith.

130. Petition of Robert Hunter and others, of Stanley and Tuckersmith.

165. Motion by Mr. Hamilton—That to-morrow he will move for £10, to repair the road on 2nd and 3rd Concessions, North Easthope.

166. Letter by George Morris, to District Clerk, of date 31st January, 1848.—Referred to School Committee.

167. Letter by Mrs. Dunlop, to the Warden, Esq., of date 3rd February, 1848.—Referred to the Road and Bridge Committee.

168. Account of J. G. Kirk—£2 10s 0d.—Referred to the Finance Committee.

169. Petition of D. McDonald.—Referred to the Finance Committee.

170. Oath of Mr. Woodliff—As Auditor.

171. Oath of Mr. Fraser—As Auditor.

172. Petition of Mr. Kanna and others, of North Easthope, for alteration of a School Section.—Referred to Select Committee on Schools.

Adjournd. (Signed) WILLIAM CHALK, Warden.

Friday, 4th February, 1848. The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

173. Petition of Mrs. C. Ross, of Goderich.

174. Petition of William Touchborn and others, of Goderich. Both of which were referred to the School Committee.

The following documents were then laid before the meeting, and unanimously remitted to the Committee on Finance.

175. Moved by Mr. Ritchie, seconded by Mr. Lamb—That the sum of £75 be granted for the purpose of purchasing a set of standard weights and measures for the use of the District; and that the same may be got with as little delay as possible, and placed in the charge of the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

176. Accounts of the District Superintendent of Common Schools, for the years 1844, 1845, and 1846.

177. Statement of amount in the hands of Township Clerks.

178. Schedules of amounts of Taxes due the Huron District.

179. Statement of Finances of the Huron District.

204. Petition of William Watson and others, of South Easthope, for a new School Section. Remitted to the School Committee, the Standing Rule being dispensed with.

WILLIAM CHALK, Warden. Saturday, 5th February, 1848. The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

205. Notice by Mr. McPherson—That on Monday he will move for a grant of £20, to cross-way and otherwise repair the line of road between Lots 25 and 26 in the Township of Ellice.

206. Notice by Mr. Van Egmond—That he will on Monday next, move for a grant of £15, to assist the inhabitants of Hibbert and Tuckersmith to erect a Bridge over Silver Creek, at its junction with the Bayfield River.

207. Notice by Mr. Sparling—That on Monday he will move that the sum of £50 be granted for the improvement of the Mitchell Road, from Lot No. 17, West of said road, to the Town line of Biddulph, being a leading road to the Town of London, for the western section of Blanshard.

208. Notice by Mr. Piper—That on Monday he will move for a grant of £15, for the improvement of the line of road between the 7th and 8th Concessions of Colborne, from Mr. Lawson's, to the eastern end of Lot 9 in said Township.

209. Notice of Mr. McPherson—That on Monday he will move for a grant of £15, to cross-way a swamp on the line of road between Nos. 5 and 6 in the Township of Ellice.

210. Notice by Mr. Holmes—That he will, at the earliest opportunity, move for a certain sum of money to open the side road between Lots 10 and 11, Township of Goderich.

211. Notice by Mr. Daly—That on Monday he will move for a grant to improve the Zorra road leading from Stratford to Goderich.

212. Notice by Mr. Thompson—That he will, on Monday, bring forward a motion for a grant of £10, for the purpose of making a certain portion of the side line between Lots 10 and 11, Township of Downie.

213. Moved by Mr. Ritchie, seconded by Mr. Gibbons—That John Strachan, Esq., be appointed Solicitor to the Council for the current year; and that he may be placed upon a fixed Salary, and his advice be at the service, not only of this Council, but of the Magistrates and different District Officers of the District.—Carried.

214. Petition of Thomas Wells being read; ordered—That the necessary documents, required by this Council in such cases, the same to be returned.

215. Moved by Mr. Sparling, seconded by Mr. McPherson—That this Council do depute John Strachan Esq., Barrister at Law, to confirm the prepared arrangement by Arbitration, in the matter of dispute between the London and Huron Districts.—Carried.

The Council then went into Committee of the Whole, on No. 195. The Warden having vacated the Chair, he called Mr. Sparling to it. Mr. Sparling in the Chair; who reported progress to the Warden in Council, by reading

216. Report of the Committee of the Whole on the By-Law (195) introduced by Mr. Van Egmond, which was unanimously approved of and confirmed so far. Leave was given to the Committee to sit again. Ordered—That the Report be submitted to the Finance Committee.

Adjournd till 9 o'clock, A. M., on Monday morning. WILLIAM CHALK, Warden.

Monday, 7th February, 1848. The Warden resumed the Chair at 9 o'clock, A. M. Councillors present the same as on 5th February, 1848.

The following documents were then read, and remitted to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

allow the said members a certain allowance for travelling expenses.

230. Moved by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Sparling—That the Council do authorize the District Treasurer to borrow a sum of money not to exceed £1000, at legal interest, for one year, for the following purposes: To pay the balance of School Assessment, and the other small outstanding debts of this District.—Carried.

The Council then unanimously agreed to go into Committee of the Whole, on the By-Law to regulate the compensation of Statute Labour.

The Warden then left the Chair, and called Mr. Donkin to it, Mr. Donkin in the Chair of the above Committee, who reported progress by reading

240. Report of the Committee of the Whole, on the By-Law to regulate the Commutation of Statute Labour, which was unanimously approved of and confirmed.

The following documents were received and referred to the Committee on Finance:

241. Auditors' account for Postage.

242. Account current of District Superintendent, 1847.

243. Report of the District Auditors.

244. Moved by Mr. Ritchie, seconded by Mr. Van Egmond—That the different documents connected with the election of a Councillor for the Township of Blanshard, at the last Annual Township Meeting, be submitted to the Solicitor of the District for his opinion; and the documents relating to Mr. Christie's election, together with the Report of the Select Committee of the same, be also submitted.—Carried.

245. Memorial of Thomas Christie, as to his taking his seat as a Councillor for Blanshard.

The Council then adjourned for one hour. WILLIAM CHALK, Warden.

3 o'clock, P. M. The Warden resumed the Chair.

246. Letter by D. Don to John Strachan, Esq., of date 7th February, 1847.

The Clerk stated that he had written to the Clerk of the Peace for certain documents relative to the elections in Blanshard, and that he had returned the following answer, viz:

247. Letter by the Clerk of the Peace to District Clerk, of date 7th February, 1848.

The Clerk intimated that he had transmitted the inclosure of the foregoing letter to John Strachan, Esq.

On the verbal motion by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Sparling—That the Council do go into Committee of the Whole, on the proposed By-Law by Mr. Holmes, to alter the time for the collecting of the Taxes.—Carried.

The Warden then left the Chair, and called Mr. Gibbons to it, in Committee of the Whole, on the above By-Law.

Mr. Gibbons in the Chair, who reported progress by reading the following motion in Council, the Warden having resumed the Chair:

248. Moved by Mr. Donkin, seconded by Mr. Daly—That the By-Law now before the Council, extending the time to Collectors to pay into the Treasury the amount of their collections, is unjust, inasmuch as it is repugnant to the law of the land. On the vote being taken, they voted for the

BY-LAW. Mr. HOLMES, Mr. VAN EGMOND, Mr. HICKS, Mr. BALKWILL, Mr. DALY, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. DONKIN, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. HODGINS, Mr. CARTER, Mr. HAY, Mr. PIPER, Mr. CHRYSTIE, Mr. LAMB, Mr. RITCHIE, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. McPHERSON.

The motion was carried by a majority of 11; which report was approved of and confirmed.

On the verbal motion of Mr. Rankin, seconded by Mr. Sparling—That the Council do go into Committee of the Whole on Common Schools. The Warden then left the Chair, and called Mr. Rankin to it.

Mr. Rankin in Committee of the Whole, on the Report on Common Schools. Mr. Rankin read and reported progress to the Warden in the Chair in Council, by reading the report, and asked leave to sit again which was granted.

249. Report of the Committee of the Whole on the School Report was read and received, so far as reported on, and leave given to sit again.

250. Opinion of J. Strachan, Esq., as to the legality of the election of Mr. Christie, as a Councillor for Blanshard; also opinion on Mr. Christie's petition was read. Ordered to be filed.

The Chairman of the Road and Bridge Committee, reported progress by reading the Report of the Committee and the Vouchers. Unanimously referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Council then adjourned till 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow. WILLIAM CHALK, Warden.

Tuesday, 8th February, 1848. The Warden resumed the Chair.

The proceedings of yesterday were read and unanimously approved.

251. Moved by Mr. John Hicks, seconded by Mr. Van Egmond—That the sum of £25 be granted to assist the inhabitants of the Townships of Logan and Ellice to repair the Town line between the Townships, provided the By-Law for internal improvements does not pass at the present Session.—Referred to the Road and Bridge Committee.

252. Moved by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Van Egmond—That the By-Law No. 8, passed in May Session, 1844, relating to the apportionment of School Fund, be repealed; and that all now in the hands of the District Superintendent for Schools, be apportioned according to the provisions of the Act, 9th Victoria, Chapter 20.—Carried.

The No. 233 and 238, on the Order of the Day, were withdrawn by the parties.

253. Moved by Mr. Girvan, seconded by Mr. Piper—That the sum of £10 be granted to repair the line of road between the eastern and western division of Colborne, from the 7th Concession to the boundary line in the Township of Wawanosh, being a main road to Goderich.—Referred to Road and Bridge Committee.

254. Moved by Mr. Van Egmond, seconded by Mr. Hicks—That the sum of £3 be allowed to Messrs Gooding and Lancaster, for fuel and candles furnished by them for the use of this Council.—Referred to Finance Committee.

255. Moved by Mr. Ritchie, seconded by Mr. Lamb—That the different Assessors in this district be appointed numerators for their respective Townships, to take the next general census, in terms of the Act, 10th and 11th Victoria, Chapter 14, and that the amount of their fee for the same be regulated by the Finance Committee.—Referred to Finance Committee.

256. Moved by Mr. Hays, seconded by Mr. McPherson—That an enquiry be made by this Council, how many Common Schools there are in this District that are entitled to the Government and District appropriations.—Carried.

257. Moved by Mr. Hodgins, seconded by Mr. Carter—That Patrick Waugh be appointed to call the first School Meeting in School Section No. 3, Biddulph.—Carried.

258. Moved by Mr. Sparling, seconded by Mr. Holmes—That the several Councillors for their respective Townships, may be authorized to act apart as many School Sections as to them shall seem expedient, in addition to those already formed, and submit the same for the approval and sanction of this Council at the October Session; provided, that it shall appear to such Councillors that the majority of such proposed Section are satisfied.—Carried.

259. Moved by Mr. Sparling, seconded by Mr. Hawkins—That the District Surveyor be authorized by the Council to examine the width of the River Thames at its junction with the line of road running between the 13th and 14th Concessions, Blanshard, and see what will be the probable expense of the erection of a Frame Bridge over the same.—Carried.

260. Moved by Mr. Girvan, seconded by Mr. Hawkins—That a Committee of three be appointed to draft a petition to the Governor General, in Council, to open up the line between the Townships of Ashfield and Wawanosh, and the line of road between the 4th and 5th Concessions of Ashfield and Wawanosh, where it is partly cut by the Government, thereby opening up the Crown Lands north of those Townships.—Carried.

Advertisements for various services including 'TEN SI', 'VOLU', 'THE CANA', 'LAND DISPENS', 'THE LAND', 'TO C', 'GOOD and a', 'MILL ST', 'A good Mill', 'VALUAB', 'IN THE HUR', 'FOUR Lots', 'THE Subscr', 'BLACKSM', 'AT S', 'THE Subscr', 'E. C. PAINTER', 'PAPER', 'GO'.