From the Hamilton Sentinel. FREE TRADE.

The press as well as the people of the United States are becoming more and more convinced of the neccessity of a reciprocal free trade with Canada. The now almosexploded system of protective duties on grain is grossly impolitic, especially incountries which raise a large surplus over their own consumption; but its adherents are so hard to enviace of its absurdity that no argument that can be used for that are so hard to convince of its absurdity that no argument that can be used for that purpose will have any effect upon them.—At present, however, their chief bulwark is tottering, and we hope before the close of the present session of Congress it will have fillen to the ground.

Until very recently the cry of the protectionists was that the United States would never respected with Canada but that

never reiprocate with Canada, but that assertion can no longer be maintained. The first symptoms of reciprocity appeared in the American Drawback Bill, and attitude it was not then supposed that the desire would be the precursor of epople that working has convincational must be pertrade to be publicly the bonding system feetly free. sed, because it offered greater trade has ith for the importation of goods facilities exportation of produce. This draw-sack business, however, is a mere bungling office the street of produce. This drawoffice business, however, is a mere bungling
affair, and founded upon principles wholly
at variance with the enlightened commercial spirit of the age. Canada and the
United States are both exporters of produce.
Both, generally speaking, have a large annual
surplus of wheat, which is exported and sold
in the same market. It is therefore about in the same market. It is therefore abourd to suppose for a moment that either canderive any benefit from what is commonly called protection. If Canada enjoys the protection of a few shillings on a barrel of flour in the English market, she loses twice the amount in the operation of the navigation laws; and if the United States are compolled to pay that duty in favor of Canada, they are doubly remumerated by the cheapness of their freight and the facilities which they have of getting to market. If, therefore, pretection is of any benefit at all, it is not to Canada, but to our American neighbors.

Let a reciprocal free trade be established. Let the St. Lawrence be opened to the ships of all countries, and we do not fear the result. The countries, and we do not fear the result. The commerce of the country will keep pace with its natural prosperity. The produce of the Western States will pass shrough our waters to the British market, to the great advantage of our revenue; and Canada wheat will find a ready market along the frontier towns of New York, on account of the proximity of this proximity to the the frontier towns of New York, on account of the proximity of this province to the place of final exportation. The farmer will then have his choice of a maket, and he can select that which affords the highest price. At present, he is compelled to be satisfied with that afforded in England, and even then he cannot take advantage of a rise in prices in consequence of the navigation laws. It is no longer a matter of opinion that this country produces as good wheat as the United States. The question has been fully tested by competent judges, has been fully tested by competent judges, and if a reciprocal free trade was established, the wheat-buyers in the State of New York, instead of going to the "far west," would undoubtedly come to Canada.

IRELAND.

DISARMING THE PEARANTRY .- In various directions Government agents are actively engaged in disarming the peasantry. A large body of police, whose movements are large body of police, whose movements are kept secret, generally meet at a given place at midgnight, spread themselves over a given district, and at early morn commence the search for fire arms in the huts and dwellings within the district. Tipperary, kings county, parts of Clare and Limerick, the Barony of Clonick, Negark and other carts. Clonisk, Nenagh and other parts have thus been pounced upon, sometimes with success, sometimes without. In Nonath and its vicinity fifty stand of arms were seized. It is suggested in a London paper that by "subjecting some of the par-ties already in custody to the penalty of two years' imprisonment by way of example, it acquire a distaste for the secret pos session of firearms."

Cases of death from starvation of the

South and West continue to be reported.
Tipperary is said to be greatly distressed.
It is said, by a Cork paper, that no lamentation or expression of sorrow has been heard in Court or elsewhere, from the relatives and friends of the prisoners convicted and condemned to death under the special com-

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The corn trade has, since the commence ment of the year, shown evident signs of weakness, and there appears but little pros-pect of the advance in prices of breadstuffs so generally calculated on in December last. The continued arrivals from abroad week to week are a somewhat unusual cir-cumstanstance at this season, and were certainly not anticipated; the receipts have, it tainly not anticipated; the receipts have, it is true, not been large, but they have been more than has been required; this alone would, perhaps, not have much effect, but, coupled with the extreme mildness of the weather throughout the winter—which has, no doubt, diminished the consumption of food, and led to expectations of an early and favourable spring—may account for the change which has been wrought in public opinion in regard to the probable future Latterly the farmers have shown more

anxiety, and holders of foreign have also be-come somewhat pre sing sellers, meanwhile there has been no corresponding increase in the demand, and prices have gradually given way. A farther cause for the existing dullness may be found in the want of an active inquiry for the coarser kinds of food for Ireland, the belief that we should have to ship extensively to the sister isle, having been one of the principal points on which those favourable to a rise grounded their calcu-lations. Latterly, however, the demand from thence has fallen off, and we observe by the latest reports from Liverpool, that sather considerable supplies of Irish wheat

and flour had arrived there.
Under these circumstances, we are inclined to think that the value of wheat has for the present touched the highest point, and that if nothing should occur to give rise to fears respecting the crop in the ground, that the downward movement will continue. The arrivals of wheat constitue. continue. The arrivals of wheat coastwise into London have increased, and a larger quantity has likewise been brought forward at Mark-lane by land-carriage samples from the home counties. On Monday there was been and intelligence or general information has a very good show on the Essex and Kent better than had engine and the magnetic telegraph have brought

any farther reduction. The greater part of that exhibited on Monday was placed at the previous prices, and the retail business done since then has also been at about former rates. The operations in malt have been trifling, and its value has remained nomi-nally unaltered. Up to Monday last the arrivals of oats were scanty in the extreme and a slight advance was in partial instance realised on that day for fine corn. We have since had ra her better arrivals, which have since had ra her better arrivals, which have checked the upward tendency. Beans and peas have been taken in retail quantities at previous rates. Indian corn and meal have, in consequence of continued dull reports from Ireland, given way in value, the former 1st. to 2s. per quarter and the latter 6d. to 1s. per barrel.—Mercantile Gazette, Jan, 21.

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1848.

We have been delayed in the present issue in order to accommodate several of our friends in Stratford and elsewhere, by their favours for job printing, &c. By additional assistance of which we shall soon be in possession, our publication will appear on its regular day (Fri-days.)

MENTAL IMPROVEMENT.

We cannot feel otherwise than sorry when we re made aware that a very large proportion our fellow-creatures, even in Canada, at this adseem positively ignorant of the value and dignity of the human mind. But however painful may be, the fact is daily forced upon us, both by conduct and conversation. And it is with some difficulty we can avoid the humiliating conclusion that many have yet to learn that they possess minds or that there is such a thing as mind in existence. A man who has lived in seclusion for some years, spending his leisure hours chiefly in reading, and who has perused the newest and most approved treatises on modern science, education and the general progress of society, may be led to suppose that the march of intellect, is, in reality, far, far on the advance, and that the principal objects being pursued throughout society is the amelioration of the condition of humanity, by the application of scientific discoveries and inventions, and the improvement of man as a moral and an intellectual being. But when he comes abroad into the world when he mixes largely and promiscuously with its inhabitants—when he reviews calmly the nature and tendency of their actions and listens

Man is, in truth, a noble creature, and though he is stubborn to persuasion, his very stubbornness is an evidence of his nobility. Whether he knows it or not, it is the result of mind and must be appealed to—reasoned with, and convinced before it will yield. And though he is slow to learn, yet he has the elements within him, he possesses the capabilities which if cultivated and brought into action are quite sufficient to make him all he pretends to be-the image of Deity and the lord of earthly creation: his ignorance does not arise from choice, but from necessity.— The love of knowledge is nearly as much an inerent quality of his nature as the love of life. And although knowledge is to be obtained from every object which is descernible by our senses yet comparatively few of mankind have the power of gathering this knowledge for themselves, and still fewer possess the ability to make a proper application of it. It requires an exerion on the part of those few whom nature and prepitious external circumstances have qualified as the pioneers of social improvement. We do not pretend to know what mind is, but a multitude of facts drawn from experience and the mos rigid observation have sufficiently established the truth of the proposition, that the strength which the individual brought into the world, and in the second place from the nature of the society, education and other agencies that have bee brought to act upon that organization. Suppos for example two superior brains, exactly alike i quality and configuration; suppose the one to b influenced from birth to manhood by the profani ty, villany, and lewdness which distinguish th west haunts of depravity in the English Me tropolis; and the other to be trained in the principles of the strictest moral rectitude aided by refined and intellectual society,—the natural organization would unquestionably preserve som poin s of resemblance, but certainly the difference in the general character would be great. Nov there are but comparitively few brains capable o either discovery or invention, hence originality of conception is one of the rarest mental qualities. But a very large proportion of men in th present age have been brought up under the in fluence of propitious circumstances—they have received a tolerable education. Literature has

previously been the case, notwithstanding which factors had to submit to lower rates. The finer kinds were cleared off without much difficulty at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter on the terms of that day se might.

There was not such English wheat-fresh up either on Wednesday or this morning; the wants of the millers having, however, been satisfied in the early part of the webs, the inquiry was languid in the extreme, and turn was again in favour of the buyer. Of all foreign wheat a few cargoes have again come to hand, and having had but little mand from the country, business become in the manual infect of the millers having in the extreme, and turn was again in favour of the buyer. Of all foreign wheat a few cargoes have again come to hand, and having had but little mand from the country, business become mand from the country, business become mand from the country, business become in the manual infect of the millers having have been mand from the country, business become mand from the country, business become mand from the country, business become to hand, and having had but little mand from the country, business become to hand, and having had but little we have made and the manual indication of the soil is an object of importance, but the improvement of the soil is an object of importance, but the improvement of the soil is an object of importance, but the improvement of the soil is an object of importance, but the improvement of the soil is an object of importance, but the improvement of the soil is an object of importance, but the improvement of the soil is an object of importance, but the improvement of the soil is an object of importance, but the improvement of the soil is an object of importance, but the improvement of the soil is an object of importance, but the improvement of the soil is an object of importance, but the improvement of the soil is the frivolities which have obtained a fashionable prevalence and exist not only as derogations to prevalence and exists not only as decreased in the dignity of mind, but as positive nuisances in society. It is an old remark and true, that "Little minds are fond of little things." And in looking at history we do find that from the gladiatorial and bull-fighting epoch of the ancient ing from the following sources:—rates collected by the Collectors of townships 3,100 pounds— Romans down to our own times, every age has ments or pastimes that pointed legibly to the quality of the public mind. We are not aware of the invention of many new amusements since that period. The Romans were in possession f nearly the entire catalogue—they were a people of amusement. It was indolence, and centiousness, and wine-drinking that led on the destruction of the Imperial Empire. Their amusements come downwards, and were modified, refined or thown aside according to the aste of the times, and the progress of civilization. Some of even the most barbarous of thes astimes, however, have yet a partial existence n Britain, and other enlightened countries .-Bull-fighting or Bull-beating was practised in England and in Ireland so late as the begining of the present ceatury. The gladiators or prize-figters are still to be found in many places of the same countries although proscribed by act of parliament and the moral reprobation of intelligent society. The drinking matches or Bac gent society. The dinking matches or Bac-canalian battles were common in Scotland at the close of the last century; an assance of which has been celebrated by Burna in his poem of the "Whistle," and the spirit of his song, "Willie brace'd a peck o' maut," is alrecognition of the same practice. The mysticism, public pro-cessions, manqurades, and promiscuous dancing cessions, masqurades, and promiscuous dancing balls, have all come down to our own times, and are even now to be found lingering about the outskirts of civilization. In in elligent localities, however, even these less permissious relics of refined barbarism have given way to a more rational species of public enjoymens. The modern soirce, like the promiscuous ball, brings large numbers of mes and women together; but by prohibiting the introduction of all beverages stronger than tea, they enjoy she ligitimate exercise of reason and are in a calculation of Addresses on different in greating subjects, instrumental music, and sacra, and sentimental singing, is calculated not only to please but to singing, is calculated not only to please but to edify. This species of enjoyment is an evidence of an improved taste. It shows a desire to its inhabitants—when he reviews calmly the nature and tendency of their actions and listens attentively to their own exposition of their modified and is likewise a strong tives, opinions, and principles, he feels saddy disappointed, and is ready to declare that the golden age of Mind or intellectual morality is far away in the dim distance of futurity.

In short we are permanguated with the political creed inducement to farmers to come westward and a time of the more seemed to understand the School Act; and for Ottaws, C. E., in the list of Reformers.—when he reviews calmly the may be ascribed much of the increase of its prosument and tendency of their actions and listens and tendency of their cover exposition of their modified and is likewise a strong inducement to farmers to come westward and a time of the Munipal Council of the Western District were under the necessity of employing of the most extensive Lumbermen in the Prospints, and after a few days of irksome deliberation of the most extensive Lumbermen in the Prospints, and after a few days of irksome deliberation in the dim distance of futurity. supercede the more costly and less rational sements of fashion by introducing this kind of comparatively intellectual entertainment. So long as a large share of the community can be gratified with the flimsy gow-gases, and trifling vulgarities of ruder ages, the onward march of society must necessarily be slow and vacillating.

STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT OF

cultivation, and exercise of these minds

It is retarded by a pondrous dead-weight, which at times almost bids defiance to its movements;

ence the first great object of the wise and vir-

tuous should be the adoption of means to con-vince men that they have minds which are to be

egarded as immediate emanations from God, and

that their excellence and importance in the

world do not depend upon their wealth, weight,

size, or physical agility, but upon the purity,

If the rapid increase of population and wealth. s taken as an indication of the salubrity of the climate and the fertility of the soil, we are satisfied the following statistics will shew that this District possesses these advantages beyond almost any other District in Upper Canada. It and qualities of any particular mind result in the will be here seen that from 1842 to 1847, the first place from the peculiar organization of brain population has been considerably more than doubled. The respective censuses were taken in the month of April.

	In the account place from the nature of the sector	In the month of triting		
•	ty, education and other agencies that have been		Year.	Yes
	brought to act upon that organization. Suppose		1842.	184
	for example two superior brains, exactly alike in		4	
	quality and configuration; suppose the one to be	Insane	. 2	. 0
•	influenced from birth to manhood by the profani-	Religious Denominations.		
	ty, villany, and lewdness which distinguish the	Episcopalians	2,787	6,1
	lowest haunts of depravity in the English Me-	Presbyterians	2,338	4,75
	tropolis; and the other to be trained in the	Church of Rome	822	2,6
	principles of the strictest moral rectitude aided	Methodists various Connexions	492	1,4
	by refined and intellectual society, -the natural	Baptists of different Kinds	180	2
	organization would unquestionably preserve some	Unitarians	5	. !
	poin s of resemblance, but certainly the difference	Congregationalists	0	
	in the general character would be great. Now	Independents	18	. 1
	there are but comparitively few brains capable of	Quakers	5	
	either discovery or invention, hence originality	Menonists	133	15
	of conception is one of the rarest mental quali-	Tunkers	11	
ı	ties. But a very large proportion of men in the	Universalists	1	
ı	present age have been brought up under the in-	Liberators (?)	110	- (
ı	fluence of propitious circumstances—they have	Mormons	0	
I	received a tolerable education. Literature has	Lutherans	346	9.
į	been abandant, diversified and accessible to all.	Christians	- 1	. 8
1	In certain circles reading has become fashiona-	New Testament Disciples	0	
ĺ	ble, and intelligence or general information has been honoured with an importance which it did	Professors of no Sectarianism	38	
Ì	not formerly possess; besides, the locomotive	Total numbers	7,293	16,64
	engine and the magnetic telegraph have brought	Tanana.		0 25

1842 and 1847.			
	= 1849	2. 1847.	
Number of Acres taken up			
by settlers	201,601	351,251	
Under cultivation	20,355	33,341	
Frame Houses one storey	74	126	
Frame, Brick, or Stone	10		
houses two stories	62	93	
Grist Mills	7	11	
Saw Mills	17	29	
Store Houses	1	10	
Merchant's Shops	14	29	
Horses 3 years old and			
upwards	409	1,125	
Oxen 4 years old and up-			
wards	1,709	3,596	
Milch Cows	2,519	5,098	
Horned Cattle 2 to 4 years	-		
old	1,719	2,310	
Amount of rates coll'd £10	31 13 98 4	2115 17 5	

ing from the following sources:—rates collected by the Collectors of townships 2,100 pounds— Wild Land tax 2,100 pounds; fines imposed by Justices of the Peace 54 pounds eight shillings. The wild land tax is not returned with assessment Lists but is payable to the District Treasurer annually or triennially at the option of Absentees; failing which, the tax becomes definite at the expiration of eight years, and is recoverable with heavy surcharges by Sheriff's sale. At present, from the wild lands in arrear the tax due to the District is upwards of three thousand pounds.

For the above valuable local information we

are indebted to an amply detailed Statistical, Account of the District of Huron, compiled from the Assessment Rolls of the various town-ships, by Daniel Lizars, Eeq., Clerk of the Peace. These statistics shew that notwithstanding the rapid and astonishing increase of population, the wealth, the means of subsistence and comfort and the annual revenue of the District have increased in a proportional ratio. Now when we consider the very remote situaton of the Huron District in relation to the earlier setthemeats throughout the Province—the expense of transporting emigrants so far inland, and the fact that the price of farm produce must, to a certain degree, correspond with the distance from market; it is evident that the country must be possessed of some peculiar advantages as a coun-cerballance to these unfavoarable circumstances. And at the head of these peculiar advantages may be placed the healthiness of the District. -For although it must be acknowled with regret and shame that few, few of mankind have studied or become acquainted with the laws of health, yet in Canada where there has been so much larm created by fever and ague, Lake fever, &c., the sentiment of fear and the law of self-preservation; produce a sort of instinctive tendenry, in the minds of even the most ignorant to avoid, if possible, the sphere of such influences.

And whether the healthiness of Huron is attributable to its Geographical position—to its immediate proximity to the great expanse of moving water—to the lucidity of its numerous streams— to the crystaline purity of its countless neverof an improved taste. It shows a desire to the crystaline purity of soil, or to all ming, and more especially where it is perpetracapacities of our nature, and it proves that althese combined it is a fact that it is becoming capacities of our nature, and it proves that although the progress of society may be alow, we almost proverbial for its healthiness, and to this may be ascribed much of the increase of its prosinducement. The District, so far as settled, is almost literally one vast block of hardwood land. For forty miles on the road from London to Goderich we do not recollect of having seen one pine, hemlock, or cedar tree. There is in cer-tain localities of the District a slight mixture of hemlock, but pine is very rare and consequently valuable. The soil consists generally of rich clay loam, and is for the most part very even on the surface. The next peculiar advanvantage to the settler is the facility of obtaining good land on the moderate terms afforded by the Leas ing system which the Canada Company have dopted, the nature and conditions of which will be seen by a reference to our Advertising columns. In our next we will give a brief notice of each township, its situation, extent, quantity

of unsold patented land and present population. In acknowledging the numerous friendly noties with which the Provincial Press has welcom ed the " Huron Signal," we must refer particularly to the "British Canadian." We do fee complimented by his remarks, especially that par in which he urges the necessity of immediately establishing a Tory paper in Goderich. At the same time we must set him right with regard to to discover the author by the style of the article; and we feel like Jamis Hoog with the writing of the poetry. Our self-estzem persuades us that 7. so far as quantity is concerned, we can either 3 write or speak with any other man of our acquaintance; therefore we claim all credit or cen

sure which may be due to our Editorial columns The Burthen of the song in the West is that Malcolm Cameron, Esq., is to be appointe Commissioner of Crown Lands, and without the proverbial modesty of the Honourable Member for Kent. We certainly think that if acuteness of perception, untiring energy, indomitable perseverance, assiduous attention to business, prudence, economy, and a thorough knowledge of the art of chiseling, are requisite qualifications for the proper management of the department, the appointment must be popular and one of great public benefit and utility

Increase 9.350 were added to the list of total abstainers.

POLITICS FOR THE PEOPLE—NO. 3.

enthusiasm got rather the advantage of our udgment, and although we were aware that the system was very far from the common-sense standard of national education, still we conclud-ed that any system was preferable to a general system of ignorance, and accordingly we wrote and published, and lectured, and reasoned, and and published, and lectured, and reasoned, and contended in behalf of the measure, till our enemies became more numerous than our friends; and though we still entertain the same carnest desire to facilitate to the utmost of our feeble abilities the establishment and propagation of the means of popular instruction, yet we could not, at present, conscientiously defend the exist-ing School Bill with our former ardour. There is a superfluous complication of machinery wrapt round it, which by sucking or absorbing its very life-blood, seems to threaten the destruction of scholare is is a flimsy bauble. its popularity and utility. We did entertain a kind of far-away hope that, in the middle of the nineteenth century, when the leading minds of the age had thought, and spoken, and written, and published so much upon the nature and im portance of education, an attempt would be made to break through the trammeling absurdities, and us usages, which in common schools, had for ages existed as the almost impenetrable bar riers to the development of the mental faculties of man. We did expect that the flood of light which has been poured forth of late upon the nature and qualities of the human mind, and the countless clear distinctions which have been rawn between useful knowledge and mere super luous acquirements would at least have led the advocates of popular education to frame their systems somewhat in harmony with the capacities upon which they are to be exercised. This nowever is not the case with the Canadian sys tem of education. We are not aware of a single allusion having been made by the educational authorities to the almost infinite variety of constitutional differences which characterize the human mind; nor of a single instruction given to teachers respecting the syptoms which nature puts forth to indicate the dominant mental qualities of children, and the various kinds of treatment accessary to modify or expand these respective qualities. In fact, so far as we are enabled to judge from our own observations, the stitutional differences which characterize the same erroneous views regarding the nature and importance of education, the same jumble of nondescript qualities in teachers; the same physical imprisonment, the same mental bondage, drudgery, and task work, and the same war-like brutality of flogging which characterized the common schools of the eighteenth century, are brutality of flogging which characterized the common schools of the eighteenth century, are still the prominent features of the common schools of Canada. One single mode of treatheast or culture is indiscriminately administered to all grades and varieties of dispositions and capabilities. And should it please the legislature to make ainging a part of our common school education the timber-toned boy would just be tasked and whipped alternately by his timber-toned teacher till he became (not a good singer, but) a good specimen of savage supidity.

It is not, however, with these errors and absurdities of antiquity that we wish to deal, it is the machinery of the School Bill we seek to nexpressive as not to afford the manufac the measure the power of giving intelligibility of having spoken on the subject to any person tion, the learned lawyer resigned the hopeless nigher authority !

Now, we venture to affirm that there would b

little difficulty in selecting half-a-dozen farmer

who, upon two sheets of foolscap, could draw out a school bill expressing every requisite con dition of such a measure, in such plain language, as would be intelligible to their brother farmers. Our next objection is to the office of District Superintendent. We cannot see the necessity or the justifiable policy of squandering the edu cational funds upon such office-holders; and we are just as unable to perceive the slightest advan tage resulting to the cause of education from their services. We do believe that an active energetic man, who would take a lively interes in the mental improvement of the rising generaed at more rational conclusions regarding the susceptibilities and proper cultivation of the numan mind, than those deducible from the crude notions of his own grandmother, or even the grandmothers of the present generation of Prussians. A man who did not only understand the subject, but possessed a facility of communica-ting his knowledge, and who would, willingly, "at least three different pens having dipt into the editorial columns." It is a most difficult task times a year, delivering a popular lecture each time, on the numerous advantages derived from general education, or on the various methods of improving man as a physical, moral and intellectual existence : we say, we do believe, that such a man would be of service to the cause of Education. But to give away a large sum of money to a man for doing nothing but writing a few pages annually, and dividing a few hundred pounds among the half-paid teachers of his limits. and perhaps making a race through the District Commissioner of Crown Lands, and without the once, or at most twice a year, merely popping slightest intention of bringing a blush over the his head, like Paul Pry, into the door of each

among this class of Superintendants, who, were man and the progressive tendencies of the age, the duties of their office properly enjoined, might But we cannot aid or abet the introduction of the be both able and willing to render themselves useful; but really it must be acknowledged that many of them have apparently been intended by nature as draymen for some respectable brewery, On Saturday evening the 12th inst., by request and their sottish stupidity, associated with the Kr. Thomas Macqueen delivered a Lecture on the Social evils of Intemperance, in Mr. Begg's School house, 6th Concession of Goderich, the addicnce was large and seemingly attentive, and they have been taught to speak Greek and Latin. Social evils of the Lecture a number of names was given to speak Greek and Latin. The Conomer's Inquest was held on the 3rd inst., by Benjamin Bird, Esq. in the Township of Hope, on the body of William Powers. Evidence was given to the world facetiously calls "schoolars," that is show that the Deceased had been indulging they have been taught to speak Greek and Latin. Yorick's starling or a common parrot might have become good classical scholars of this grade.—

No Saturday evening the 12th inst., by request was held on the 3rd inst., by Benjamin Bird, Esq. in the Township of Hope, on the body of William Powers. Evidence was given to the world facetiously calls "scholars," that is show that the Deceased had been indulging in intoxicating drinks. Verdict died from excessive drinking of ardent spirits.—Forest flope Advertisor.

The truth is, that Greek, Latin and Hebrew bear just the same relation to popular instruc-On the introduction of a system of general tion that they bear to the making of a wheel-barrow. Every man can best express his own ideas in his own language. It is not a multipli-city of different sounds, conveying the same signification; it is not parrotry—it is not words—it is ideas. It is the materials of thought; it is sound practical knowledge which is required, and it makes no difference whether this useful information is communicated through the medi-um of Greek or Galic, provided it is made in-Education into Canada about five years ago, our telligible to the people who are expected to profit by it. But no man can communicate intelli-gence which he does not possess, and therefore we would much rather prefer a shrewd, active, common-sense farmer to the office of District Superintendant of Common Schools, than a "classical scholar." The knowledge of the farmer is practical; the acquirement of the

> In the next place, the salary of the Chief Superintendant is a startling instance of extrava-gance. Five hundred pounds per annum given to a man for merely looking on, and talking a great deal about the education of a quarter mil-lion of little boys and girls, is certainly what Oliver Goldsmith would have called a "great bounce." We care not who framed the Bill, or who created this office, it is to all intents and purposes a bare-faced sham. If we mistake not there is a salary of seventy-five pounds allowed for a clerk to the Chief Superintendent ; and were the Bill stript of nineteen-twentieths of the useless verbiage, and a large amount of the be-wildering paraphernalia with which it is sur-rounded, this same clerk, with an additional salary af seventy-five pounds, could easily acomplish the educational duties of himself his master, and thereby secure a saving to the public of four hundred and twenty-five pounds a year from this single department

> > MR. MALLOCH, M. P. P.

colours, and betraying your "King Constitution!"—Bytown Packet.

We have been both sorry and surprised to see the machinery of the School Bill we seek to oppose at present. If the amended School Act the name of Edward Malloch, leavy, occupying a was intended as a measure of public utility; as a lack in the Tory column of the new House of law by which the people were to be guided on the most important of all earthly subjects,—we would ask, Is the English language so very personal knowledge of Mr. Malloch, late Sheriff and present Representative of the county of Carelton, to which we belong, we think we can safely assert that he will always support the party who will attempt to legislate on principle of "Justice to all." We have also included the name of John Egan, Eeq., Member for Ottawa, C. E., in the list of Reformers. ask, declaring that the people should apply to a Crown Land Of an have been sufficient to make him desirous of coinge.

LITERATURE.-We have received the sixth number of the Victoria Magazine. It is full of the beautiful, and therefore we have much pleasure in recovamending it to the beautiful of our race. The Ladies should really patronize this admirable effort to establish a periodical Literature in Canada. The principal management and much of the matter emanate from Mrs. Moodie, a lady whose peculiar genius for tale-writing and poetry, has for many, many years yielded much pleasure to the literary communities of Britain and America. This number, besides many well written and interesting articles of fiction, contains the conclusion of Mr. Moedie's important production on "Religion and Loyalty." Victoria Magazine is published monthly by Mr. Joseph Willson, Bookseller, Belleville, for onn DOLLAR per year; and if any of our reading friends in Goderich, are desirous of becoming subscribers to it, we will cheerfully perform the

THE AGRICULTURIST AND CANADIAN JOURNAL. We have received the three first numbers of this semi-monthly publication. It is well got up and must be productive of much good to the practical farmer. At the same time we must, without any fear of political rivalship, suggest the

We acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the Journal of Education, and feel sorry that we cannot open cientiously recommend i.—
Our zeal for the cause of popular instruction, has, for the last ten or twelve years, led us to lecture and write more upon the subject than our humble circumstances could prudently allow; school house as he passes, is rather too much of the would be-great for a young poor country like advancement of any scheme which we deemed in harmony with the natural constitution of antiquated politico-educational system of Prussis, however speciously it may be decorated or disguised.

The Proclamat gether on the 25 and excitement of all is now quiet. The meeting of will cause this ca-tion, and the string wowed in the Leg-will become smith will become smitt it the people at it alightest room to more will again, a liament mosts, hand at the helm may exercise their dom and prudence wisely, they street for ever.—Bathw

"We tearn t Governor General from the Home that a new and st ment has been States, to come mext. The Color te His Excellency McDonald v.

arose out of som with the agency Canada, at Goderi become sureties O'Neill, a clerk in a joint bond. !O bezzeling and for convicted at the the action was no the bond. The c last assizes, befor a verdict rendered Solicitor General cd cause.
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ATTEMPT TO as Mr. Joseph M to his residence number of perso designated, awai made an appoint that Sabbath. STEWART in his forth from the to ma," and demand were as good a that he heard o and came to git Suiting the acti from his pocket head of Mr. Mi without any fur Stewart who is menced to brut victim with the wounds on his l person. The sechool some time Zone, but at p with an Uncle Mr. Mills in

man and esteem offensive demeas man Stewart m on his life arises Mr. Mills being colm Cameron in the Township
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INQUEST .- A township of Cla