

On the evening of the following Saturday, 9th Dec., 1848, my religious friends were prevailed upon to meet me at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Green, at liberty to do as much as I could... I have made use of the opportunity to meet you, and I have seen you and Mr. Green.

I think you should matter in which I have an opinion but for no harm, and thereby from Montreal. If it were to do, it would be an act of defiance against you, Mr. Galt.

E.X. MACKID.
I am writing you in order to let you know that I am still the same as ever, and that I am still in the same place. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and I have been wishing that I could see you and talk to you.

JOHN GALT.
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W. WALLACE.
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TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERON MESSENGER.
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but what opposed more or less. It is all these Districts (and there are nine since 1837) which have been treated, from the farming population composing them, as if they were one single body, and the same benefits or losses, by the alterations in the separation of the east end of the District of Huron, from the western portion, is there an instance where a new District has not been materially benefited by its creation? In each of the Acts of Parliament constituting new Districts, have not the reasons been given of extreme distance from the District town, and inconvenience to the public? The Acts of Parliament consulted will show. Is it not a benefit, and a great one, to the farmers (who compose the majority of a Canadian population), if the public business which they are called on to perform, be done without much expense, trouble or loss of time? And is it not equally plain, that when any portion of District business is to be done, that a personal attendance on the same is better? Can such be done as easily where a District is geographically situated as to place masses of its inhabitants far away from the chief place of business (which should be in it)? Whether as a juror or witness, a District Councillor, or a Magistrate, a plaintiff or defendant, in whichever way a farmer may be obliged to leave his home, or to the great of money wanted for the pairs of a road, an extreme distance from the District town, is a great inconvenience and trouble, loss of time and money; in fact, an evil affecting the public, who are the sufferers.

In the appointing of Goderich as the District town of this District, it cannot be imagined that the welfare or interests of the population were thought of. There was a reason for its being fixed on. Unquestionably it is in a prettily situation, and a healthy one; but for whom? Its inhabitants only. As a mart for the commerce of the District, a place where the public business is to be conducted—for the quarterly meetings of the Sessions to be held—and the District Court business attended to—an annual Assize Court—and half yearly meetings of the District Council, to the majority of the inhabitants, Goderich as our District town is most inconveniently placed.

Some may say do not, place the District town in a more central situation. The village of Mitchell, or a station at or near Huronville, have been spoken of. At one time Mitchell, then commonly called the B. G. Thorne, was very prominently suggested. Its claims were especially brought under the review of the House of Assembly. But nothing short of Goderich would do. Though Mitchell may have been so situated at one time, its unimportant place now, as regards a new District, cannot be put in a comparison with Stratford. Well, for the western portion of the District, and the increasing settlements to the north of Goderich, such as Ashfield, Wawanosh, Keanardine, the surveyed land north of Huron and McKinnon; and still farther north (where the present active Provincial Government are suggesting the laying out of new roads and new settlements), Goderich for a time may be considered as a fit and proper District town. As a shipping port on Lake Huron, it is valuable; and the time is approaching it is hoped, when it will be really so. But for the country east from Huron and Logan inclusive, and the north to the township of Minto, (all which is included in the bounds of the new District, including Maryborough, Mornington, and Wellesley,)—the town of Goderich with all its peculiar attractions, as a District town is inconvenient.

Looking to the chief causes of a country's prosperity—commerce, agriculture, and a market; do any of the thousands of our population in the eastern section, carry a pound of butter, or cheese, beef, or pork, or grain, flour, &c., to Goderich as a market? No. The market is solely to the east. Have not settlers from near Goderich itself, and from Bayfield, and the London road, travelled by the Huron road to the east for a market?

It will be granted that when a District town is any way favourably placed; with all the inducements which follow around it, those who have capital—buyers of agricultural produce—enterprising men in business—and the expenditures of so many hundreds of pounds in various ways by those who are necessitated to be resident at a District town; all these contribute to make it, and the portion of country convenient to it, more prosperous and contented. What has increased the business of London, made Woodstock, and also made Godolphin, the two latter since 1832?

The chief attention in the expenditure of public moneys previous to the time of the agitation of the question, has been directed to the District of the west end. The central portion near the London District, as well as the eastern, had some reason to complain. From its position like the east, no District town is near; no ready access to correct abuses, or at least the outlays of District moneys into proper channels, more conducive to the general good. But unlike us, its inhabitants have not an extent of country to be made available for District purposes. If there was only one or two townships here, our claims for a division would not be urged. But the extent of District, and of lands to the north, which suffer so materially, owing to distance and consequent inconvenience from a District town, is too great to be overlooked.

Simple as things may, without a thought, appear, I may venture to allude at present to one thing—one only—which distance from a District town has caused much expense. Have the amounts of extra expenses in the various civil suits connected with parties in this east end, including Sheriff's fees, attendance of witnesses, &c., been any of any consequence? The Sheriff's mileage alone, counting from Goderich to Stratford, is in the District Court 15s. 4d. for each service, and 2s. 6d. in the Queen's Bench. I do not consider that the estimate is an unfair one, if for this year only, the extra expense on suits, owing to our position and distance from the District town, would amount to near £200, a sum sufficient to improve very materially a good portion of our main travelled road west or east of Stratford. What is to be said too, of the expenses which often fall to the lot of the District or Government to pay, as regards criminal cases? I say, shortly, the distance.

Again, as it regards outlay, it has been attempted very lately, at the Quarter Sessions, to impose an additional burden on us to the east, without the corresponding benefit, by a motion brought forward for the erection of a Court house in Goderich. This was even in opposition to an express wish to the contrary by the Municipal Council. That we are anxious for a division—have expressed our desire for it—have even applied to the Legislature, and are intending to do so again; must have been apparent to the movers for this additional burden of the expense of a Court house, which if granted would have entailed a debt it has been estimated at over £1200. Would such erection benefit us who are in the view of having a Gaol and Court house on our own land? But such a question was never thought of by those who moved for it. The only plea, "they were going to leave us—catch them before they go." This extra outlay was very properly opposed by the Warden, Dr. Chalk, and the motion was not sanctioned, for the present only, I suppose, as every endeavour will likely be tried to saddle us with the debt before a division takes place.

To avoid trespassing too much at a time, on your columns, I must conclude; promising that I may shortly trouble you again—and am,

Your most obt. servt.,
JOHN J. E. LINTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERON MESSENGER.
I have been thinking of you very much lately, and I have been wishing that I could see you and talk to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and I have been wishing that I could see you and talk to you.

ing off the wrong class of superintendents. I thought, and still think, they should have begun at the head and not the tail. And I was sorry to see those great and big ones left in full power and full pay, whose over-large salaries, together with the contingent expenses of their several offices, swallows up a large amount of money, perhaps a sum nearly equal if not altogether so, to one-fourth of the whole sum appropriated by the Legislature direct, for Common Schools for Canada West, annually. And cut off at one fell swoop all the town and township superintendents, on whom I looked with all their imperfections, as the most efficient working part of the whole cumbersome machinery of the act, and whose salaries I should suppose would not amount in the aggregate to more than ten pounds currency per annum. These town and township superintendents, were I conceived, of the greatest benefit to the cause of education; they were settlers in the several localities where their charge lay; personally acquainted with the trustees and teachers—knew many of the scholars by face and family. Nothing of any moment could occur without their soon becoming acquainted with the facts. They were a watch on the moral conduct of the teachers, and the discipline of the schools. And what was gained by the change. It was said it would be a great saving; it may have been a saving to the various Districts of a few pounds, but those who would approve of such a mode of saving, might perhaps, by the powerful eloquence and strong logical reasoning of such a statesman as Mr. Draper, were he to use them for that purpose, have been made to believe, that it would have been a wise and saving measure to repeal the school laws altogether, and leave all parents and guardians to their own resources to educate their children and wards, whether rich or poor. Woolly saving, such a scheme would be to our country, and many generations would feel its consequences. It is the duty of a people to obey the laws of the land, whilst they remain on the Statute Book; but it is no less their duty and their high privilege, by all constitutional means to have these laws amended if they are found either oppressive or not suited to the wants and wishes of the country, and it was with much pleasure that I observed in a newspaper a short time since, that a petition to Parliament was being numerous, and respectfully signed in the Niagara District to do away with the offices of both chief Superintendent and District Superintendent in all the Districts in this Province would follow suit. I think, in one of the numbers of your journal, that you pointed out a very fit and proper substitute for the chief Superintendent, by the appointment of one additional clerk in one of the Government offices, if I mistake not, the Receiver General, who I could conceive with less than the half of the present incumbent's salary would do all the duty that the said office is by law required to perform with the exception of the travelling part, which I think would be better omitted, unless more good has been done by it, than has been my fortune to discover.

By such an appointment I doubt not you will admit, that under the lawful orders and directions of the Governor, together with the Board of Education established by the third section of the present School Act, that a good and sufficient general Board or Education Department, would be formed, perfectly competent to receive all reports connected with education, and give every information to the Government and the other branches of the Legislature that might be required. Do you ask who are to make out and transmit the District, or as it may soon be, county reports, should the services of the present District Superintendents, be as I seriously hope they will by the Legislature, considered no longer a necessary appendage to the School Act. And taking it for granted, that the Municipal Council, whether of districts, counties, cities, or towns, will all be Boards of Education, and for their respective Municipalities, the clerks of these Councils should receive all reports from the several Superintendents, who I think, should be appointed in each city, town, and township, to visit all the schools in their charge, say once a quarter, and report to the clerk of the Municipal Council at least annually. These Superintendents should be nominated at the annual township meetings, and appointed by the Council, under sufficient securities, for the faithful discharge of their duties. The Treasurer of each Council should receive from the Education Department, the amount of public moneys apportioned to the Education fund, for the municipality for which he is treasurer, and pay the same over to the city, town, or township Superintendents, who would pay it to the teachers, by the order of the trustees; and make due returns of his procedure and vouchers, to the clerk of the Municipal Council, who would embody the township reports, in his annual District or county report to the Education office or department. The School Act, with amendments on such principles, would I think, work smoothly, because it would be simple in its machinery, easy in its construction and consequently efficacious in its operations. You will perhaps, say, the re-appointment of the town and township Superintendents will be a heavy cess on the Districts; but you know every thing that is valuable costs something. I am averse to over high salaries every where, and under every circumstan-

ces; but where enormous and indispensable duties are to be performed, "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and I have ever considered that such responsible officers, in a measure, independent of trustees and people who know their duty, and would discharge it faithfully would be the very life of the Education law, which I conceive has not prospered but rather languished since they were cut off.

I have now stated all that at present in my mind to say on the School Act. The remainder of my sheet will be devoted to the Municipal Council Act, which I have always considered a great blessing to the country in principle; though I think requiring several important amendments, in addition to those that have been made since it first became a law. Some of these I will take the liberty of mentioning—and first I am persuaded that if the qualification for Councillors was reduced to the one-half of what it now is that an equally efficient class of members could be got; and that the law would be more popular, and work better. Secondly, the Council ought to be allowed to borrow money, to make at least one good main road through the District, though they might be very properly restricted, that the said road was to be finished and in good travelling order, before any more could be borrowed. Whilst on the subject of roads (though a little off the intended thread of my discourse), it is not a matter of the deepest regret, that such a District as this (Huron), which is without a rival in point of soil, and every capability for agricultural pursuits in Canada, should at this moment be without any thing but the sites or shapes of roads? Notwithstanding thousands of pounds have been expended upon them, they are little better, if any, for travelling, than when first cut through the forest. This misfortune must in part, be caused by the want of power on the part of the District Council to borrow money, to put say, the great Huron Road from Wilmet to the Port of Goderich, into a proper state of repair; and partly from the absence of a proper plan for making sure, that when large sums of money were expended on such a principle that the parts repaired would be a good road for some years. In order to effect this desirable object, suppose the District Council were to offer a certain sum for the best plan, for making the said road fit to be travelled all days of the year, and with good loads—say one ton weight at least for a pair of good horses or oxen—and state the probable cost. (One competitor for the prize would say \$12,000 and might state the cost at £4,000—another would recommend planking it, and might state the cost, say at £700 per mile, making for 60 miles £42,000. A third might say Turnpike it properly, and drain off the water completely and give it a coat of gravel about 10 inches deep and 25 feet wide, and might state the cost at £200 per mile, £25,000.)

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

HOME MANUFACTURES.
At a meeting of the Brockville Association for the encouragement of Home Manufactures, held the evening before last in this place, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a system of Free-trade, which our country with its resources yet undeveloped, is thrown into the market of the world in competition with other nations, who have been long increasing in wealth and skill, is one calculated to crush our energies, to reduce our laborers to the condition of paupers, and prevent us from rising to a higher condition, than that of ill-paid servants of foreign nations.

Resolved, That this Association considers the legitimate object of a foreign trade to be the exchange of whatever articles are produced in a country over and above those required for internal consumption; for such articles of convenience and luxury as are not produced at home—that the home or internal trade of a country is manifestly of the most importance from the fact that it requires for its circulation, and is based upon the supply of staple articles, and the foreign trade depends almost entirely upon the superfluities made use of; and that viewing the matter in this light, it must be evident that our foreign trade should be regulated in such a way as least to interfere with the well-being of our home or internal trade in all its bearings.

Resolved, That this Association is fully of opinion that the objects of Protection may be materially assisted by establishing the currency used as the medium of internal traffic, upon such a basis as will render it more expedient for the capitalist to employ native labor in producing manufactures than to employ foreign labor, and import its productions into the country.

Resolved, That this Association is of opinion that so long as gold is agreed upon by nations as the general medium of exchange between one another, it is not only inexpedient but impossible to alter the basis of our foreign trade; but that it is both possible and expedient to discard it as the basis of the currency used as the medium of internal traffic; and would recommend that in place of gold currency should be substituted an issue of notes by the Government, representing to the amount necessary for the internal circulation of the actual capital existing in the country, composed of improvements of every description, being the result and consideration of its past labor, and therefore the measure of its permanent wealth and capital.

Resolved, That this Association is of opinion that the present duties upon manufactured articles are not a sufficient protection to the manufacturers of this country, and that taking into consideration the present state of the markets abroad, and the necessity of manufacturing at home in order to obtain remunerating prices for our agricultural products, it is expedient while in want of the system of protection consequent upon the adoption of the currency

BIRTH.
At Stratford on the 8th current, Mrs. John Sherman, of a son.

MARRIED.
On St. Andrew's day, Miss Ann Hawkins, eldest daughter of John Hawkins of Port Albert, to John, third son of Mr. John Dougan of Goderich.

TEMPERATURE.
Of the month of November at Goderich, as indicated by a self-registering Thermometer—with observations of the wind and weather.

Day	Temp.	Wind	Weather
Nov. 1	37	41	S.W. Snow.
2	32	32	" " "
3	32	32	" " "
4	36	50	South. Rain.
5	34	40	N.W. Cloudy.
6	33	40	West. Snow.
7	28	37	N.W. Cloudy.
8	26	32	" " "
9	21	32	" " "
10	22	33	S.W. Fair.
11	18	31	N.E. Cloudy.
12	26	34	East. "
13	27	36	Calm. "
14	32	41	South. Rain.
15	33	38	" " "
16	37	41	South. Rain.
17	38	31	N.W. Cloudy.
18	21	33	S.W. Snow.
19	28	36	" " "
20	35	36	South. Fair.
21	32	41	" " "
22	25	40	" " "
23	25	40	" " "
24	37	45	S.E. Rain.
25	38	40	" " "
26	29	31	N.W. Cloudy.
27	36	30	" " "
28	29	41	South. Cloudy.
29	40	43	" " "
30	18	25	N.W. Snow.

Mean of the month, 32.94.

APPLES! APPLES!
ONE HUNDRED BARRELS choice Grafted APPLES, for sale by the subscribers. **THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.** Goderich, Dec. 8, 1848. 45w3

GODERICH, C. W.
30th November, 1848.
FOR SALE by the Subscriber, **ONE HUNDRED BARRELS OF LAKE HURON HERRINGS.** For which Produce will be taken in payment. **M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.**

HURON DISTRICT, NOTICE.
As to WAIT in the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of that District Court, will be held on and for this District, on TUESDAY the second day of January next, at the Court House in the Town of Goderich, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Keepers of Goals and Houses of Correction, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all others concerned, are hereby required to attend, to do and perform those things which to their respective offices appertain.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH,
30th November, 1848. 45l1

MASONIC BALL.

The brethren of the Goderich Union Lodge No. 720, will commemorate the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, by a Ball at Mr. Lancaster's hotel, the British Hotel, on the 27th, December, inst.

STEWARDS.
Mr. D. Watson W. M. Mr. T. M. Jones,
" A. F. Morgan, " C. Wilder,
" James Gordon, " R. R. R.
Tickets, ten shillings each, to be had of any of the above Stewards. Dancing to commence at 8 P. M.

All Masons to appear in full Masonic costume.

By order of the W. M. A. F. MORGAN. Sec.
Goderich, December 11th, 1848. 45

STRATFORD POST-OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Stratford Post-Office 4th December, 1848—

Name	Name
Arnold, Lorenzo	Harris, John B.
Aronoff, Thomas	Jacob, Nelson
Brown, James	Jones, Solomon
Braden, Robert	Jackson, John
Barton, Miss John	Keating, Robert
Byers, Michael	Kyle, William
Black, Thomas	Kien, John
Bull, William	Leach, Michael
Betz, William	Miller, Robert
Bronner, David	Maister, Mr. Chas.
Cossey, William	Mason, Thomas
Andy, R. Brown	McFarlane, Alex.
Carey, James	McFarlane, James
Carroll, David	McMillan, Mrs. Peason
Crosbie, Robert	Parker, William
Dobie, Arthur	Park, James
Duckelow, John	Powell, James
Dwyer, Peter	Pringle, George
Dillon, Anne S	Peddy, Michael
Dunn, James	Russell, Mary
Eche, Valentine	Robertson, Hugh
Edwards, James	Riley, William
Erwin, Henry	Sargent, Thomas
Fraser, Robert	Simpson, William
Frabor, Andrew	Sisselard, William
Gibbert, Walter	Sargent, Mrs. Wilson
Hislop, Mrs. A. S.	Thompson, Wilfred
Hamilton, James	Wilson, Molyneux
Hamilton, Hugh	Wade, James
Hamilton, Alex. J.	Wilson, William

A. F. MICKLE, P. M.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONS.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES of the Wesleyan Missionary Society will be held in Goderich as follows, viz. MISSIONARY SERMONS will be Preached in the Wesleyan Methodist Church on Sunday the 17th inst, at 11 o'clock A.M. by the Rev. W. Polard; and at 6 P. M. by the Rev. J. Carroll, both from London. The annual MISSIONARY MEETING will be held on Monday evening the 18th inst, at 8 o'clock P. M. at the Rev. Mr. Fletcher's Church, and will be attended by the Rev. Messrs. Carroll, Polard, Fletcher, McKidd, and others. COLLECTIONS will be taken up at the end of each service in aid of the funds of the above Society. Goderich December 7th 1848.

NOTICE.

The Directors of the Huron District Building Society will dispose of two or more Shares of £50 each, at the British Hotel, Goderich, on SATURDAY the 30th inst, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

By order,
THOMAS KYDD, Secretary.

GODERICH FOUNDRY.

The Subscribers in returning thanks to the public for the liberal state of patronage they have enjoyed since commencing business, beg to intimate that they have on hand and are making to order a large assortment of Cooking, parlour, and box stoves, plough castings, fire grates, fanning mill castings, snuff machines, and every other article usually connected with the trade, which they will be happy to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

G. M. & Co. having made extensive alterations and improvements in the finishing department of their establishment, by the introduction of self-acting machinery, are now enabled to execute all orders with which they are entrusted for the supply of thrashing machines, grist and saw mills, and every other description of machinery, on the most scientific and economical principles, and with the greatest facility and dispatch.

The subscribers would also inform the public that as the lowest cash price will in future be charged for all goods manufactured by their establishment, their credit business must necessarily become extremely limited. They would also request that all those indebted to them either by note or account, will come forward immediately and settle their respective debts, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection without further notice.

G. MILLER & Co.,
Goderich, Dec. 15th, 1848.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned being about to close his present business, all those INDEBTED TO HIM, are requested to call and settle their Accounts on or before the 30th December, inst; otherwise they will be put in suit for collection, without fail.

JAMES GORDON.
Hay, Dec. 8, 1848. 45

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND FOR SALE.

LOT 8, Lake Shore, township of Ashfield, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO ACRES. Within two miles of the thriving Village of Port Albert, in which there is a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, and an Out Mill. The Lot is bounded on the west by the Lake, and on the east by a cut road—and is well watered.

For particulars apply—if by letter post paid—to

DAVID CLARK, Esq.
CLAREMONT, 14th Dec. 1848. 45w

HURON DISTRICT, NOTICE.
As to WAIT in the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of that District Court, will be held on and for this District, on TUESDAY the second day of January next, at the Court House in the Town of Goderich, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Keepers of Goals and Houses of Correction, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all others concerned, are hereby required to attend, to do and perform those things which to their respective offices appertain.

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