

ENGLAND.
SIR ROBERT PEEL ON THE FRENCH.

Sir Robert Peel concluded in speech on the income tax, to which he gave his cordial assent, in the House of Commons, on the 6th March, by the following allusion to the French revolution—
"I must own I shall be influenced my support of the proposal made by the Government by a reference to the wonderful events which have taken place within a very recent period in a neighbouring country. (Loud cheers.) I think they are an ample justification for this country not consenting to incur any risk of a large deficit for a period of three years. I conceive it to be utterly inconsistent with sound policy not to make any reference to events which must have filled us all with astonishment. Of this I am perfectly confident, that the true policy of the country dictates the most complete and absolute abstinence from all interference in the internal affairs of that country, in which such a wonderful social revolution has taken place. (Loud cheers.) I hope, however, that we shall not fail to exercise the rite of hospitality. It is of the utmost importance to the interests of humanity that this country should be a place of refuge for the victims of all great political change. It has been so in other times, and I trust it will long continue to be so. But when, on former occasions, political exiles, after having been received in this country, and partaken of its hospitality, have taken advantage of their position to disturb Monarchical governments in other countries, I have always protested against such an abuse; and I now declare that I apply the same rule to those who would endeavour to disturb a Republican government. (Loud cheers.) What, therefore, I trust this country may continue to be a place of refuge for the victims of political revolution, I do hope that its hospitality will not be abused for the purpose of making it the focus of intrigues against the government of another country. (Loud cheers.) The same rule which is good for a monarchy is equally good for a republic. (Much cheering.) I heard with great satisfaction, the declaration that our Government has wisely determined to abstain from all interference in the internal affairs of that country, and I am convinced that the principles so proclaimed will be set upon with perfect good faith and scrupulous honour—'Hear hear!' from the Treasury bench—and that the Government will not only abstain from such interference on its part but will discourage any abuse of our hospitality for a purpose of interference on the part of others. (Cheers.) I purposely abstain from any particular allusion to the perturbation events which have occurred in France, that country is still in the agonies and throes of a great social revolution. I attach not so much importance to what may appear in this newspaper as that a Provisional Government, merely, is at present established, until a more regular one can be formed; but I venture to express an earnest hope that those who direct the destinies of France will be content to occupy themselves with their own social condition. I hope it will be in the power of France to exhibit a government strong in its own internal resources, which will be able to reconcile perfect independence with regard for the rights established by treaties, and which will not set as the example of that aggression—that desire for territorial aggrandisement, which may interrupt the peace of Europe, and inflict irreparable misfortune on the whole civilized world. (Loud and cheerful cheering.)

CHANCES OF WAR.

From the Correspondent New York Spectator.
The grand point of anxiety now is, shall we avoid a war? That every effort will be made by all the powers of Europe, except France, is quite certain; but it is to be feared that, seeing the utter ruin in which their country is now involved, the Provisional Government at Paris will not reply to an address from the Savoyards at present in Paris, told them that if they liked to declare their independence of Piedmont, France would at once rush to their assistance; and when we look at the fact that the population of Savoy is only about 500,000, it is easy to perceive that France has only to send a few ardent spirits over the border that separates the countries to incite a rebellion at any moment when she may consider it desirable. In such a case it would be an excellent thing if the King of Sardinia would let the Savoyards follow their inclination, and thus punish them by facilitating their independence.
Should France not plunge into war there seems little possibility but that the present financial reign of terror must assume a darker dye. One way or another her population seem destined to tear themselves to pieces, and my own conviction is that, as a nation, her hour is past. In the whole history of the revolution of 1792 there was scarcely anything to exceed the monstrous tyranny which now flounders itself in Paris, and which, with a few more months of absurdity, showing that the people have scarcely advanced in intelligence since that time, has already nearly destroyed all confidence in the enjoyment of individual rights. This cannot last long. The rest of the world have advanced, if France has not; and as sure as the Anglo Saxon race are deriving the oppressive Indian races from the continent of America, by the force of a law which they themselves cannot control if they would, so surely will the vigorous and always advancing members of the same great Germanic family in the course of generations obliterate the excitable and destructive Celts from their position as a distinct and independent people. In a proportion of the French population the Teutonic blood predominates, but these constitute a minority, unable to control the wild and self-destructing impulses of the less progressive race.

YOUNG MEN READ.—One of the best courses of the *Westminster Review* was a crozier in Aberdeen; one of the greatest philanthropists of his day was an apprentice to a surgeon in Fraserburgh; one of the editors of a London daily paper was a baker in Elgin; the editor of the *Witness* was a stone mason in Cromarty; one of the ablest London ministers was a watchmaker in Banff; the late Dr. Milne of China was a herd boy in Aberdeen-shire; the Principal of the London Missionary Society's College at Hong Kong was a saddler in Hully; one of the best Indian missionaries was a tailor in Keith; and the richest founder in England was a working man in a Moray-shire; Sir James Clark, Queen's Physician, was a druggist in Banff.

HURON SIGNAL.
FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1848.
PLAIN DEALING.

THE HURON DEALING.
In the first number of the "Signal" we published an article headed "What is a Newspaper?" which was copied by some of the leading papers of the Province, both Tory and Radical. In that article we expressed our opinion freely on the bad policy of Editors displaying rancorous feelings towards each other, or endeavouring to dispense each other by security and abusive epithets. And what we wrote then we believe now; and we trust the following remarks will not be regarded as any violation of consistency on that subject; as we are not aware that the Huron Gazette has been, or ever will be recognized as a portion of the Newspaper Press of Canada. Had we considered it destined for such a distinction, we would have thrown aside our political prejudices for a moment, and announced its debut upon the stage with common courtesy; but we were prevented from doing so by the conviction that the inherent feebleness, visible in its first number, was an infallible symptom of approaching dissolution; and the substantial materials of which we are composed will not allow us to shed tears of joy and tears of grief at the same instant. But as most of our readers, and all other readers, beyond the mere precincts of Goderich, are yet ignorant of such a miraculous phenomenon, we may now inform them that on the 18th of February, 1848, a paper appeared in Goderich, under the following descriptive and dazzling head-dress:—"Huron Gazette, and Goderich, Stratford, St. Mary, Mitchell, and Bayfield Advertiser." The Queen, the Law, and the People! When we read the gorgeous display of galling, we took it as a sort of significant hint to all other newspapers to shut shop, inasmuch as the Advertising business of the world was about to be executed on a tremendous scale in Goderich. But the common, indeed, the only criterion by which the value of a newspaper is uniformly tested, is the writing of the Editor; and here we discovered that the thing had blustered and struggled itself into a doubtful existence, with a kind of something half-way between an abortion and an idea, associated with the words "Conservative Huron." The second production was a mixture of the name of John Galt, Esq., with the original "Conservative Huron," and a little additional blustering, but the appearance of an idea was more deeply obscured by the symptoms of abortion than before; and in this manner it conceived and hatched and brooded for five weeks successively on the four words "Mr. Galt, Conservative Huron," giving a weekly report of its progress, but not even a remote hope of ever bringing forth a definite idea. The standing motto of the Gazette are "The Queen, the Law, and the People." "Happy is the man that has his own (i.e. his) full of them!" "In the midst of life we are in Death," "Measures not Men," &c. &c. The last of these mottoes is a noble sentiment, expressive of a great political principle. It has been adopted and acted on by the wise and upright statesmen of every age and country; in fact, it is a statement which should show how it is understood by the conductors of the Gazette, we lately had our attention directed to a small paragraph under the motto "Measures not Men," in which the Editors in their usual *Lack-a-day* twaddle, or micing-Miss-Molly style, were lamenting over the incapabilities of the present Administration, composed of such men as "Lafontaine, Baldwin, Price, Hincks, Cameron, and Gwynne—No! God be thanked! not Gwynne but the arch rebel and cowardly Papinian." This is "Measures not Men."

Only that it would resemble the absurdity of a man remonstrating with a musquito on the injustice of biting him. Mr. Gwynne might sack the creatures of the *Gazette* what measure he had ever perpetrated that entitled him to occupy a lower place, in public estimation, than even the crimes of rebellion and cowardice. We believe, however, he is not yet aware that such little ally venom has been spit at his reputation, and when he reads it in the *Signal*, we think he knows enough of the babbling of the author or authors to enable him to regard them with pity; and by way of consolation, if he needs such, we can assure him the opinion of sensible men, (both Tories and Radicals), entertained and expressed honestly, throughout the District, is, that in merely bringing the subject of a Railroad to Goderich, before the public, he has done more for the County of Huron, than the *Gazette* could do though it were possible that its present conductors could publish it seven times a week for seven thousand years. Besides several little cowardly blustering attempts which have been made upon ourselves, (and which we generally put down at their true value), the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has again and again, been brought before the readers of the *Gazette*, in a low, dastardly, vulgar slang which is only brought to perfection in the tap-room clubs of Billingsgate. Now as the individual, who by his name renders himself responsible for the contents of the *Gazette*, knows as much about Mr. Cameron as he did about the late Archbishop of Canterbury, (of whom by the way he lately pretended to know more than the Editor of the *Times*), we consider the attacks made by him upon Mr. Cameron, as intended, in a cowardly manner, for us; and we will certainly notice them at our own time and in our own manner. So very contemptible and scandalous have some of these attacks been, that a letter from "An Independent Thinker," which appeared in the *Signal* of the 7th inst., was written by a supporter of the *Gazette*, who could not allow such wanton and malicious slander to pass unrebuked. In politics we are opposed to the Hon. William Cayley, but though we have lately seen and read a number of little slurs, and epigrams, and bulletins thrown at his personal character, we never thought of transferring them to the columns of the *Signal*. He is an active, persevering man; we always said, and say now, he was the best man in the late Administration; we think his brief political career has been rather a misadventure, but at the same time, we believe that if Mr. Cayley had the assistance of men of experience, who possessed the confidence of the country's Representatives, like the present Ministry, he would be both a useful and a diligent legislator.

We care nothing about his origin or occupation. The farther he has risen the more he is entitled to respect, and the further he is deserving of promotion. And when the *Times*, "European Times," and London "Examiner," that the late Archbishop of Canterbury died in his 82nd year, saying, "four memory serves us the venerable prelate must be much older," and this from a man who must be nearly forty years younger than the Archbishop! Such childishness we may gull the childish and the gullible, but to say it is ludicrously preposterous, and will never elevate its author to the honour of the middle-roads.
In taking leave of Mr. Giles, for the present, we may just remark, that from what we hear about his qualifications, we understand that nature has blessed him with a large share of what an old Scotch woman would call "a glib tongue and wherdial gae" (manner), and as he is proverbial for "entering into arrangements," we may just think that we have known men with such capabilities, make an excellent livelihood in the capacity of Pe-Eng, or such an occupation as a man of 45 might still live long enough to "make it all right." At all events, it would be an adoption of a good advice, which we lately saw justly tendered to John Galt, Esq., about "let the cobler stick to his last," while at present the stories of the Ledbury bounds, and the age of the late Archbishop, remind us forcibly of that beautiful remark of Esop, which is so admirably illustrated by Bacon—"The fly sat upon the axle of the chariot wheel, and said, 'what a vast do I ride!'"
We may just notice the exasperating party with which Mr. Giles has whitewashed his little baby attack, and endeavour to point out the woeful consequences of allowing the name and word of God to be perverted by such men to such purposes.

It is not a matter of congratulation (how much more manful, openly to advocate forgotten to fear God—it is no matter of rejoicing, that amidst the spirit of dissatisfaction and desire for change that is abroad in the earth, the *French leaders* are obtaining the sanction of a large proportion of the power and intelligence not only of France but of the civilized World.
We every day see the illustrations of that mind—professing to revere and support the Monarchical Institutions of his own country and yet gloating with complacency over the tottering and downfall of other crowns. How much more manful, openly to advocate the principles of Republicanism than covertly to fan the flames of them amongst our neighbors, and hasten the approach of them to our own shores.
In England no doubt there must be, as there always has been, some commotion and dissatisfaction, consequent on French disturbance. Every age has its grumbling discontent. But thank God the knowledge of the principles of religion, and the principles of subordination which it inculcates, are too widely diffused amongst the middle ranks—the sober and right minded portion of the community, to create much alarm—say, any alarm, for our Country. Long may her loyal people cry out "God save the Queen."
The words in italics are taken from the "Signal" of the 7th inst., without any acknowledgment that they are quoted. There is both cowardice and malignity in this conduct, and both are in a great measure destroyed by stupidity. The intention, evidently is, to expose the "distortions" of mind which characterize the Editor of the *Signal*, but the fear of retaliation prevents the disclosure of the victim's name; and, therefore, the intention is frustrated by cowardice. The public, and even the few readers of the *Gazette*, know nothing of the unfortunate being of the "distorted mind." The cowardly thing could gratify no malignity, save the malignity of the three or four individuals who compose the *W's* of the *Gazette*. The Editor of the *Signal* is perhaps rather better known in the world than Mr. Giles, and the qualities of his mind have long since been estimated, and written upon by many better judges of mind than Mr. Giles, and he is not afraid that the reputation of his mental qualities will sustain much injury by his criticism in Canada. Therefore, he would have passed over the little sibilating attack without notice, had it emanated as a squib from any man who had a right to speak about mind; but of all men who had attempted to conduct a newspaper, or even to write for a newspaper, Mr. Giles has certainly the least claim to mind. We do not write at present under the influence of passion. We never "gave" over masses of paper, (either personal or national, and all who know us will bear testimony to this fact. We do not write against Mr. Giles, as an opponent or rival in the way of business. We believe we could not, by the death of the *Gazette*, get twenty additional subscribers. We are not afraid of being deprived of a livelihood by Mr. Giles' rivalry, as we care not six pence whether we can work another week in Goderich or go home. We can work, and if we do not choose to do so, we have the offer of other situations at this moment. But we feel sorry for Mr. Giles, and for every poor fellow who, like ourselves, has a small family to feed, and who may feel, or wish to appear, vulgar and blustering will not support our children. Mr. Giles cannot help his infirmities; like all human beings, he is liable to err, and he has certainly got into a most egregious error at present. The *Gazette* is published at a serious loss weekly, and, under his management, never can improve, for whether he is or is not aware of it, there are not six men in Goderich, who do not unhesitatingly declare it a complete failure, and regard his undertaking as a specimen of foolish presumption. We love plain dealing, and, therefore, we are at this moment writing our honest, serious convictions on this subject, and we hope that Mr. Giles may profit by our plainness. There is nobody so entirely destitute of capabilities, as to be utterly useless in every situation in life, and though a man may be altogether deficient in the qualifications of a newspaper Editor, he may be capable of doing something else, that is just as useful and as honorable in its way.
We do not know what Mr. Giles means by "Monarchical Institutions." It is like his next-egg "Conservation," it conveys no idea. If he means a State Church, a traffic in human beings, an enormous pension-list, an extravagant expenditure in war, a large, lazy and expensive army in time of peace, an over-working and starving of the millions to support the hundreds of idleness and dissipation, then so far from "reverting" or pretending to revere such institutions, we fearfully and unqualifiedly denounce them as the vilest illustrations of political depravity; for whose abolition every honest man should struggle and strive by every justifiable means in his power. If he means Monarchy itself, then we declare, as we have done a thousand times before, that we care not whether civil Government be called Monarchical, a Republic, or even a Bastard-log Government, providing that corruption and oppression be abjured, and the principles of equity acted on. We are not at all like Mr. Giles, we do not hang upon shams or words; we stand upon facts, principles—something that has a tangible existence, and can be subjected to practical experiment. Mr. Giles has great faith and dependence in the middle-ranks of the British population, and although the unfortunate Editor of the *Signal* does not belong to that class, he being nothing but a common stone mason, he is happy in being able to bear testimony to the sobriety, intelligence, and right-mindedness of the middle ranks, and, in fact, satisfied that Mr. Giles does not belong to them; and we feel it to be a duty to state for the improvement and edification of all whom

it may concern, that the publishing of an Extra, to inform the people of Goderich that a man named Giles was keeper of a whipper-in of a pack of hounds in England, or to contradict a statement of the "Times," "European Times," and London "Examiner," that the late Archbishop of Canterbury died in his 82nd year, saying, "four memory serves us the venerable prelate must be much older," and this from a man who must be nearly forty years younger than the Archbishop! Such childishness we may gull the childish and the gullible, but to say it is ludicrously preposterous, and will never elevate its author to the honour of the middle-roads.
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OBSERVATIONS BY THE WAY.

On our peregrinations eastward, two weeks ago, our perceptions of the beautiful, and our reflecting faculties were considerably disordered by the disagreeable state of the roads, and we felt a little like Sterne's jaundiced traveller—every thing seemed tinged and discoloured with our own feelings. We may, however, acknowledge ourselves in removing much of our morbid moodiness, and enabling us to a better appreciation of the enterprise and prosperity of their beautiful locality than we were otherwise prepared for.
Stratford is only a young town, but it already contains an energy and an ambition which will push it into notice, and even to distinction, at no very remote period. The progress which it has already made is a good pledge of its future prosperity. It is situated on the Avon, which affords considerable water-power; and an excellent grist mill is erected on it containing two sets of stones and an improved and powerful smut machine. The present proprietor, P. R. Jarvis, Esq., who understands his business, has recently adapted the machinery to his own taste, and by his civil and obliging manner, and the superior quality of his work, has commanded such custom that the mill is kept in perpetual motion, and is well able to supply the demand. We believe he is having a prosecution against the settlers for compelling him to crush too closely on the limits of the Sabbath. There is also a good Sawmill and a large Distillery connected with the same establishment. There are many handsome and even some genteel houses in Stratford, a number of extensive merchant's stores, and a good supply of "superior accommodation for travellers." There are likewise a steam sawmill and a large manufactory of pearl ash. Mr. Seeg Miller carries on an extensive tannery, and Mr. Vivian one of the most considerable in the Province. Our friend Mr. A. Mitchell, from Glasgow, is about to commence brickmaking on an extensive scale, aided by Hall's patent machine, and as there are tradesmen in abundance in and around Stratford, we hope to see in the course of a few years a handsome brick town on the banks of the Avon; providing that building lots can be obtained on fair reasonable terms. We rode out as far as Council Hill on the 3rd of the present month, and notwithstanding the bad roads, we could not help being pleased with the numerous, extensive and well-regulated farms, the large frame barns, and the neat and comfortable appearance of the dwelling houses which we passed. We are not aware of having seen a equal quantity of land under cultivation and under the same methodical management in any other locality, as may be seen in the settlement upon the banks of the Avon, and where Mr. Hamilton resides. We are already of the opinion that the fall wheat generally has been injured by being exposed to the frost, but we had the pleasure of looking at one very large field, the property of Mr. John Kelly of North Easthope, which seemed as healthy and as far advanced as any we have seen at the same period in other seasons. On our way from Stratford to St. Mary, we went down the side of the Avon, whose banks exhibit many of those rural charms and beauties of sylvan scenery which create that happy feeling expressed by Moore,
"And I said if there's peace to be found in the world,
There is much excellent land and many systematic and thriving farmers in the township of Downe. We have no desire to indulge on the subject by the last receipt of the *Dea-bogue*, but we could sincerely wish to be the bona fide proprietor of such a home as that possessed by Mr. John Thompson, Councilor for Downe; we think we could then write poetry of a superior texture.

Of the village of St. Mary we have nothing to say farther than it is just all, or rather more, than could be reasonably expected of a four year old town, springing out of a wilderness,—but of the situation we are inclined to say every thing that is beautiful and sublimed, if we had only the ability to give expression to our ideas. The site of the village is a great activity from the River Thames on the west, and from Otter Creek on the north. The Thames, at St. Mary's, is not one of those dull, sluggish rivers, moving through mud, so common in Canada. Its broad surface moves with a motion and a majesty which tell you that it is a river—and seem to intimate that nature intended it as an emblem of the active industry that now cultivates and adorns its banks. It glides, and rather sweeps smoothly, swiftly, and clearly over a flat bed of flag limestone, admirably adapted to building purposes. It turns the points and promontories with a speed which says in a manner; and we are informed that a loaded canoe will go to London in about four hours, which we think must, according to the height of the river, be upwards of thirty miles. We would, however, advise persons who go to market by this kind of conveyance, to sell the canoe at London, as there would certainly be more labour than amusement in paddling it back to St. Mary. The land on each side of the river near the village has a pretty steep bank, at the same time, a quite accessible ascent, and forms a beautiful valley "whose centre sparkles like a living life," and whose gently sloping sides invite the progressive energies of Art to labours of magnificence. The most serious obstacle to the immediate progress of St. Mary is the want of something that might be called a road, for in the meantime it is on the road to no place, or rather it is no road at all. A Post Office has lately been established in the village, and a person has, rather imprudently, we think, engaged to convey the mail from Stratford to St. Mary, and from St. Mary to Embo, in the usual mode of being carried, which is sixty-six miles each trip; making an annual journey of 6,656 miles for £45, being less than two pence per mile. We believe he is as liberty either to run it, or ride it as may best suit his fancy or convenience; but we are of opinion that the condition of the country—for there is no road—will prevent him from either running or riding, and therefore he will be obliged to walk it, and very frequently to read it. We think the journey of twenty miles between St. Mary and Embo is altogether unnecessary. All communications coming from the east to St. Mary, in the present, should come by the Preston mail to Stratford, and hence the necessity of a courier to Embo would be superfluous. The most desirable improvement, however, would be a road from Stratford, by St. Mary, to London, and the establishment of a Post Office somewhere in the western part of Nisouri, in Oxford; as the western extensive tract of country lying between St. Mary and London is now destitute of mail communication. On leaving St. Mary we came upon the west bank of the Thames, leisurely surveying its numerous and increasing beauties, listening to the melody of the requiem which it sung to the doomed desert, wailing backward to a distance of five thousand years, and forwarding to the extent of five centuries; amid these wanderings and wanderings, the mind intently sunk into one of those pensive reveries on the universal and eternal laws of Change.

Notwithstanding the condition of the roads, it was the sweetest season of Canadian life, for the people were all making up their minds to have a sort of intuitive knowledge of our love of sweet things. The sun was just closing the accounts of a beautiful day by throwing a golden lustre on the woods and streams of Fallston, when we reached the dwelling place of our worthy friend Mr. John McInyre, "Councilor for the township, where we received as cordial and as hearty a Scotch welcome as though we had entered a farm house among the hills of Ayrshire. This is a fine locality, and is only three or four years old, but has an appearance of being as old as the hills. The inhabitants are chiefly from Dalhousie, in the Bathurst District, and the difficulties which they had, in passing substance among the rocks and stones on their first settlement in the Province, have induced habits of industry which enable them to make astonishing progress when fortunately located upon good land. We think it is only about eighteen months since Mr. McInyre came to Fallston, and he has already as much cleared land as would make a tolerable farm. He can think, and write, and speak poetry, and he must be happy in having the materials of poetry so lavishly scattered around him in his present situation.
On the following morning Mr. McInyre and the Messrs. Watson conveyed us up to the Mitchell road; and we had just resumed our solitary journey, and were beginning to mutter some sorry expressions about road-misconduct, when a party of surveyors, and pathmasters, missionary labour, when fortunately we met Mr. David Smith the District Surveyor, who put an end to our muttering, by telling us that he had just come out to examine the road and make some arrangements for improving it; and really there is much room for improvement, as the thing called the Mitchell road, is nothing more than a narrow strip of land partly chopped and partly unchopped, with two or three square logs raised in the centre of each street and stream, and which would perhaps get feet high, each of them informing you that some body once intended to raise a bridge there; you may get round these impediments the best way you can, but you could not get over them without a ladder."
"Well, friend, you are making sugar," we said to a man in the bush about some three or four miles below the village of Mitchell. "Yes, Sir."
"You have an excellent sugar bush here."
"Indeed, Sir, it's our great sugar bush from Stratford to Saint Mary, and from Saint Mary to Goderich—barrin' the clearing."
We have just one hint to the District authorities, and that we have done: it is this,—unless they exert themselves a little to furnish the inhabitants of Hantsford with a road, we will give the inhabitants a hint to make their own roads with their own taxes!

Mr. Giles, we are directed to state that the reason of Mr. Seeg Miller not receiving the Second premium for his Station, on Saturday, the 7th inst., was his declining to comply with the conditions of the Society.
We are indebted to the Hon. Member for Leeds for Parliamentary papers.

building purposes. It turns the points and promontories with a speed which says in a manner; and we are informed that a loaded canoe will go to London in about four hours, which we think must, according to the height of the river, be upwards of thirty miles. We would, however, advise persons who go to market by this kind of conveyance, to sell the canoe at London, as there would certainly be more labour than amusement in paddling it back to St. Mary. The land on each side of the river near the village has a pretty steep bank, at the same time, a quite accessible ascent, and forms a beautiful valley "whose centre sparkles like a living life," and whose gently sloping sides invite the progressive energies of Art to labours of magnificence. The most serious obstacle to the immediate progress of St. Mary is the want of something that might be called a road, for in the meantime it is on the road to no place, or rather it is no road at all. A Post Office has lately been established in the village, and a person has, rather imprudently, we think, engaged to convey the mail from Stratford to St. Mary, and from St. Mary to Embo, in the usual mode of being carried, which is sixty-six miles each trip; making an annual journey of 6,656 miles for £45, being less than two pence per mile. We believe he is as liberty either to run it, or ride it as may best suit his fancy or convenience; but we are of opinion that the condition of the country—for there is no road—will prevent him from either running or riding, and therefore he will be obliged to walk it, and very frequently to read it. We think the journey of twenty miles between St. Mary and Embo is altogether unnecessary. All communications coming from the east to St. Mary, in the present, should come by the Preston mail to Stratford, and hence the necessity of a courier to Embo would be superfluous. The most desirable improvement, however, would be a road from Stratford, by St. Mary, to London, and the establishment of a Post Office somewhere in the western part of Nisouri, in Oxford; as the western extensive tract of country lying between St. Mary and London is now destitute of mail communication. On leaving St. Mary we came upon the west bank of the Thames, leisurely surveying its numerous and increasing beauties, listening to the melody of the requiem which it sung to the doomed desert, wailing backward to a distance of five thousand years, and forwarding to the extent of five centuries; amid these wanderings and wanderings, the mind intently sunk into one of those pensive reveries on the universal and eternal laws of Change.

EDUCATION—COMMON SCHOOLS.

We would direct particular attention to the following Correspondence between John Holmes, Esq., District Councillor, Goderich, and Dr. Rymon. The subject is one of great importance. We will give some remarks upon it at the close of the correspondence and in the meantime as an explanation of Mr. Holmes' comparative statistics, in his first letter, we may intimate that the figure columns are to be understood in the following manner, namely: The District of Huron with 3,741 scholars received 222 pounds; but if the Eastern District with 12,787 scholars received 1352 pounds, Huron was entitled to 395 pounds, which, compared with the 222 pounds which was received, in Huron shows that the people of this District have, by some mismanagement, been defrauded of 173 pounds of their annual proportion of the Government School-fund, &c.

To the Rev. Dr. Rymon,
Chief Superintendent of C. S. C. W.
Goderich, Feb. 21st, 1848.
REVEREND SIR,—The annual reports of Common Schools in Upper Canada for the years 1845-46, having lately fallen into my hands, I was forcibly struck with the apparent deficiency of the appropriation of the Legislative grant to our (Huron) District. By looking to the School Act, I found that it was optional with you (by the 2nd Sec.) to apportion the same according to the ratio of population in each district, township, town or city, as compared with the population of Upper Canada. Or according to the ratio of children residing in each, over the age of 5, and under the age of 16 years, as stated in the last annual reports of District Superintendents; by looking to your Circular under date of January 14, 1848, I find the following words:—"As the Legislative grant is apportioned to each district and township according to the number of children in each, between the ages of 5 and 16 years, I am depending on the reports of the District Superintendents for each year, in order to make an equitable apportionment of the Legislative grant for the following year." From the above it appears to me that the apportionment was made according to the ratio of children between the age of 5 and 16 years. According to the last annual reports of District Superintendents and from which it appears to me that the District of Huron has been deprived of its proportionate share of the Legislative grant both in 1845 and 1846; for although not the least in number compared with other districts, we received one hundred pounds less than the least of other districts in each year (namely in 1845-46) I brought this subject under the notice of our principal District Officer, they all agreed that there appeared to be some mistake, but were unable to give me any explanation. I therefore, thought it necessary to bring the subject under your notice being the person most competent to give an explanation which I hope you will be pleased to do as soon as convenient. I submit as per your report a list of the several Districts with the number of children in each, of school age, the amount of Legislative grant to each. The amount which I consider, we were entitled to receive in proportion to each, omitting fractions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedt. servt.,
JOHN HOLMES,
School Visiter.

Direct to Tuckermans Dr. O.
Name of Dist. Children between 5 & 16. Gov. Grant. Amount to Dist. per Child. Per Cent. on Total.

Huron,	3,741	222	295	173
Eastern,	32,267	1,252	349	118
Ottawa,	3,193	392	399	167
Johnstown,	14,633	1,394	356	234
Bathurst,	5,517	871	398	151
Dalhousie,	5,498	536	373	157
Midland,	14,139	1,358	359	137
Prince Edward,	5,843	600	355	137
Victoria,	7,552	871	340	118
Newcastle,	14,907	1,447	363	141
Colborne,	4,675	600	480	168
Huron,	30,250	3096	383	151
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

The nearest proportion to the Huron is the Victoria, against which there appears a proportionate deficiency to Huron of £118. In 1845 the deficiency of the Huron grant in proportion to the Ottawa, appears to be £177. I have made no further calculation for 1845, but suppose they all range in proportion similar to 1846.

To JOHN HOLMES, Esq.,
School Visiter, Tuckermans Dr.
EDUCATOR OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th Feb. 1848.
SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, pointing out what appears to you an inequality in the apportionment of the Legislative School grant to the District of Huron, for the years 1845 and 1846, as compared with that of other Districts—especially the Ottawa District. I have received a letter from your District Superintendent to the same effect, and have, in reply, given him the desired information on the subject.
You truly quote from my Circular to Wardens of Districts, of January 14th, 1848, that "I am depending on the Reports of District Superintendents for each year in order to make an equitable apportionment of the Legislative grant for the following year;" but you are mistaken in supposing that I made the apportionment for the year 1846 and 1847 upon the reports of District Superintendents for the years 1845 and 1846.—I think it my duty to set the present year as intimated in my Circular, because I have no other returns since 1845 on which I can venture to make an apportionment for the current year; and too many changes have taken place in the comparative population of Districts and Townships since 1845, to make an equitable apportionment upon the returns for that year. The census which is now being taken throughout the Province will enable me to make an apportionment for 1849 as early as January, without waiting for the District Superintendents' Reports for the current year.
In respect to the apportionment for 1847, I stated in my Circular to District Superintendents in April last, communicating that apportionment, that the returns for 1846 had not all been received at this Office, and several of those which had been received were so defective that I had been compelled to adopt the returns of 1845 as the basis of apportionment for 1847. I

you turn 44 out printed. It will find the number of child each District and Township. I made the apportionment most careful examination; the ple just as has been done to As to the apportionment in February of that year, District Superintendents' April 1846. I could not, in fact, for 1845, in fact, for 1846. The Chief Superintendent of I sent from Canada), was not the Assembly. The net school age reported for the Districts respectively for Huron, 1847—for Ottawa, £232 11s; and, therefore, must to those two Districts for 1847. I could not, in fact, for 1845, in fact, for 1846. The Chief Superintendent of I sent from Canada), was not the Assembly. The net school age reported for the Districts respectively for Huron, 1847—for Ottawa, £232 11s; and, therefore, must to those two Districts for 1847. I could not, in fact, for 1845, in fact, for 1846. The Chief Superintendent of I sent from Canada), was not the Assembly. 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