tilled the ground, buried their dead, and manu-factured their earthen vessels. Large and deep round pits are frequently found, in which have been deposited the bones of the dead, some of them containing as many as the bones of 500 them containing as many as the bones of 500 skeletors, together with large brass and copper hettles, conch shells, beads, pipes, and other ladies curiosities. It is supposed that these bones were collected at stated periods, and place in these pits with some religious ceremony, as there are bones to represent them. Charlewix, in bis work on Canada, mentions this custon and calls it the feast of the dead. In breaking on the soil numbers of clay pipes, store axes where are bone to bis death by and the source of the source of such ous liquors, come to bis death by and calls it the feast of the dead. In breaking on the soil numbers of clay pipes, store axes where the source of the source of the source of such ous liquors, come to bis death by and calls it the feast of the store axes are source as the source of the source of the suffrance of the source of such ous liquors, come to bis death by and the soil numbers of clay pipes, store axes where are bone as any the source of such ous liquors, come to bis death by and calls it the feast of the dead. In breaking ness arising out of the use of such spirit up the soil numbers of clay pipes, store axes and chizels, are found; and in many places the ground is fail of broken pieces of their brown wates of reper of any such Inn or Tavern shall

chiesis are found; and in many places in ground is full of broken pieces of their brown ware of pottery. On the Christian Islands, contigueus to Pene-manguishees, are the remains of a stone building, with the have been erected by the Indians, under the superintendence of Jesuit missionarise. It is sold that shortly before their flyth, where. It is sold that shortly before their flyth abaes. It is sold that shortly before their flyth, took refoge onthe islass, "with an issionary, and most probably threw up this now dispideted work for protection. There are ruins not tar (son the village, supposed to be the of their basis of the shortly before work of protection. There are ruins not tar before which penalty shall by the Court before which such conviction shall take a the village, supposed to be those of a church before which such conviction shall and fort: here the missionaries are said to have place, be ordered to be paid to such one of nade 30,000 converts, and here they experienced off converts, and here they experienced suffering—some were flaved alive, surviving relatives of the decensed, as the source, with other Indian barbarities said Court may consider to be most in need incredible suffering—some were flaved alive, some were barat, with other Indian barbarities, equally dreaful. A tradition is still extant of there having been French troops garrieoned where these ruins now exist, and that they were obliged to leave in such haste as not be able to to kee apything away with them, but massaged to bury or secrete their arms and ammunition, orgether with a great deal of treasure. Parties of Canadians, in the hope of finding these trea-meres, have laboured for weeks in renoving some old mounde, but have as vet found nothing, nor is to likely they ever will, as Charlevoir makes one meetion of troops at aav of these stations or deserving of the same."-Journa! & Ez

## THEDEATH OF AUDUBON.

John James Audubon. the ornithologist, died at his residence on the hanks of the Hudson, January 27, 1851, aged seventy

whose cole business was to convert the accomplished education. He returned to These stories gains great deal by agent Louislana, his birth place, at the age of 250 years since these buildings were in about asymptote years, and entered upon heathen. These stories gains great deal by ageilt is shout 250 years since there buildings were in shout extra the size of the treag growing on the spot is ample testimony to their age—there is no apparent difference in their size and those of the surrounding forest. There are still a few Indians residing along the shore of Lake Huron, and a small those of civilized Indians under the care of a Wesleyan massionary, on an island not far from Presens-guishene—these live in houses, calitysat the frod reloting, and enjoy most of the blessing to civilized life still houting and fining is pre-tervilized life still houting and fining is pre-tervilized life still houting and fining is pre-tervilized life still houting and fining is pre-

food or clothing, and enjoy most of the blessings ot civilized life: still hunting and fishing is prethem to agriculture; but were they better land (which they express a The British Government is very enzious to improve their condition, and encourages them as the ducating them; without this superinters.

and educating them; without this superinten-ience the Indians would soon be extinct-whistence the Indians would soon be extinct—whis-key and the scarcity of game must reduce them to poverty and death. Civilization is then the only resource left to prevent the utter destruction of the lonce powerful and interesting race. From the high price of lumber in the United States the attention of lumbermen has been di-rected to this region, and any milli are behavior.

but when well cultivated produces excellent grops, especially of hay. There is, however, no want of clay land in the vicinity, which is only of into being found out: those who have settled on it are doing well and raise good crops of wheat, &c. All kinds of four and garden wegetables grow luxariantly. Melons ripes in the open air without any particular attention: peaches have

## NEW LICENSE LAW. The following clause of the new Tavern

"And be it enacted. That whenever any person shall have drunk spirituous liquors any lnn or Tavern with the permission suffrance of the keeper thereof, and shal

THE THIRD VOLUME of the Huron Signal ous liquors, come to his death by committ ing suicide, or by drowning or perishing from cold, or any other accident, such ands with the present number. And, in returning our best thanks to our numerous Subscribers, we feel bound to acknowledge that our success has been far beyond our own expectations, and certainly beyond the expectations of many of our readers. Of the manner in which the Signal has been conducted, we have nothing to say. Our cotemporaries of the Press have kindly saved us that trouble. and to them we offer our sincere acknowledgments. Our desire has been to do good to the full extent of our tak ability, and to express, freely and imparti-

ally, our views and opinions on the various subjects on which we have written. And whether these views and opinions have been generally right or generally wrong, we

have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing, that they have been honestly expressed .-been duly appreciated. Our circulation, in supporting himself. It is true, that in the these United Counties, is at least one-half present state of society, the idle and dissi-This celebrated man was the son of an larger at present, than it was at the end of our First Volume, and the increase during the last three months has been greater than in any equal period during the three years. upon | And at this moment, we can say, there are not twenty respectable or influential men in the United Counties, who do not take the Huron Signal. We make no exceptions of creed or party. All parties and all creeds are equally our patrons; and to all we tender our hearty thanks. We acknow

ledge their creditable liberality, not only in curacy in describing their habits, prover bim to have been the closest observer. reading our paper, but also in paying for it. For, notwithstanding the proverbial diffi-He was as staunch as a man as he was culty of collecting Newspaper Accounts, we cheerfully acknowledge that the hopeless cases on our Subscription List at pres ent, are comparatively few. And, considering the circumstances of our agricultural population in general, and the actual scarcity of money in this part of the country,

our case is not so desperate as might be sweet and animated. His whole head was

the issues in the issues in the issues in the index of interior that a man bound make indexer with the interior that a man bound make indexer is issues interior that a man bound make indexer is issues interior that a man bound make indexer is issues interior interior worky of interior guidance is issues interior that a man bound make indexer is issues interior interior worky of interior guidance is issues interior that a man bound make indexer is issues interior interior worky of interior guidance is issues interior interior interior worky of interior guidance is issues interior interior worky of interior guidance is issues interior interior worky of interior guidance is interior guidance is interior guidance is interior guidance interior guidance is interi and trust for yourgelf, he would say; medit. Mails to and from Goderich, will be much knowledgment of the principle for which aie and reason; it is thus a man should edu- in favor of the Signal, especially during we contend, namely, that every man has In the finest of his works, he said, he had forth, receive some of our Toronto exchan- try in which he is born-but we say, the that would refuse to assist in the attempt. always described from his own observation and that in coloring his drawings, the plu-mage appeared so brilliant and beautiful to be enabled to send the latest news over the the Teacher of a Parochial School in Scotalways described from his own observation hat the winter's severity is against his eves, he could never get his colors to whole District'in a few hours after we re- land is bound to teach a certain number of

and Perth, by noon of the following day .- ceiving something to which they are legit-



HURON SIGNAL. livide the earth and give to every child or an, an equal share, society, in some of the most enlightened countries of the THURSDAY FEBRUARY 13. 1851.

world, has thought it more practicable and dren-and, besides, common sense tells us more beneficial to recognize this common right of mankind, by establishing certain laws and institutions called public. For instance, the poor laws of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was a national admission of the right of every man to be supported lums, certainly intend to recognise this common right to the soil. But it is a dim education which the whole public requires

speaking, and in fact, every other public, on the soil on which he was born. And all must live by actual labor. And hence, poor laws since that period-all work-honwhatever portion of the public domain o s-public infirmaries-bospitals, and asythe public revenue is to be devoted to education, should be expended on that kind o

this fact; and, if we admit that every man

has a right to live, the admission necessari-

ly includes a right to the earth and its pro-

ductions. And instead of attempting to

recognition, and has comparatively little and allow those few who are desirous a tendency to improve the condition of sociebecoming Learned men and Lawyers, to procure the extra education at their own

Seeing that the physical necessities of expense.

every man must be supplied from the prov One of the most rational attempts that ductions of the earth, and that these prohave been made in behalf of popular educaductions must either be procured by his own tion, is the Bill of the Honorable Commis exertions, or by the exertions of others, sioner of Crown Lands, passed last session wisdom seems to say that it is both the duy This Act sets spart a large portion of the And, what is more, we have the best evi- ty and the interest of society to provide public lands for the purpose of raising a dence that the honesty of our manner has every man with the most likely means of fund for educational purposes, in all time pated babits of a large number of mankind tion that will be born a thousand years forbid the hope of any complete remedy for hence will derive as much benefit from the human wretchedness and destitution. Yet, pubic domain, as the generation now living. t is possible that the transmission of these habits to another generation might be. prevented by a proper course of instruction. -And, though thousands may be unable to understand the relation subsisting between common Education and the success of common industry, yet, on looking at the character of nine-tenths of those who burthen the public by inhabiting poor houses, workbouses, jails and penitentiaries, we can scarcely avoid the conclusion, that their misery and degradation has, to a great extent, resulted from their ignorance. The connection between ignorance and national form and producing national bles-

rime, has for many generations, been a sings. subject of ordinary conversation with the enlightened portion of society. And, of late rears, some have even ventured to trace a certain relation between ignorance and novsupposed. In short, we have already said, erty, and consequently between poverty our success has been far beyond our own and crime. Yet it is a fact by no means only resource left to prevent the utter destruction of the once powerful and interesting rate. From the high price of lumber in the United States the attention of lumberment has been di-rected to this region, and saw mills are beginning to spring up in different places on the lake shore. The lumber already shipped has not been remu-merative. The pieco up the since is generally knotty, and the lumber manufactured of inferior quality, bat further inland the pine may prove of a better port. The late changes in the conveying of the rochial Schools of Scotland are a partial acthe Sitting of Parliament, as we will hence. some right or claim to the soil of the coun.

some benefit from the soil. But it is noth-

ing more than a pretension-for although

erected and endowed from the National do-

main, the public derive no benefit from

There is nothing hetrodox or alarming in tion never can be generally useful. The OF TARS Notics.-The Assessment very nature of the thing precludes the pos-sibility of such a result. It is true that Rolls, &ca., may be called for at the several Post Offices on the Huron and London any man's son would just be admitted to a Roads, on Saturday, the 15th inst. share of the benefits on the same terms as

At the annual general meeting of the Huron District Agricultural Society held at the Collourho Ian on Tuesday the fith instant, for the election of office-bearers, &c., the following gentlemen wise apoint-on for the present year, vis. any other man's son. But, comparatively lew of the people of this country are able to bestow a college education on their chilee for the present year, viz : President,-Robert Gibbene Eeq. Vice Presidents,-D. Clark & Thes. Methat the whole youth of the province, or

even a respectable proportion of them, educated for the Bar and the pulpit, would be an intolesable burthen on the industry of the

Vice Presidents, D. Clark & Thes. Me-Queen, Esqs. Secretary, Mr. R. G. Cuninghame. Treasurer, Robert Moderwell, Esq. Directors. Mesors. Joseph Salkeld, Henry Ford John Galt, Cor. McKee, John Blake, William Young, Alex. Annand, John Stonehouse, John Stewart, William Piper, John Hunter, Isaac Ratienbury, John Elli-ott, Charles Girvan Jacob Seeg Miller, Joseph Whitely. country. The Canadian public, properly oseph Whitely.

Communication.

GODRRICH 5th Feb, 1851. THE EDITOR OF THE MURON & "SAVE ME FROM MY FRIEND."

A friend of Joseph Williamson .

" O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us, " To see oursels as others see us, " It wad frae monie a blunder free us and foolish notion.

Burn's Address to a Louse. coming. This is a tangible acknowledg-Now, Mr. Editor, least my BE-TRAORDIment of the right principle, as the genera TART friend " Big Joe," as he facetiously styled himself in the " Lovalist" the other day, and which abreviation he seems to like better than what he calls his " real name"; I say, lest he should, on reading the above And, by adding to the proposed amount of quotations from gifted authors, think it nethis fund, the endowment of the University cessary to call on me to prove that I ever and the proceeds of the Clergy lands, a fund would be raised sufficient to give a saw a louse on him,-which would not be common school education to the whole more absurd, than, after admitting all I people of Canada in all time coming .- said to be true, to call for more proof-I There would be no pauperism or poor school may as well tell you at once that I never did see a louse on him, but I mean to apply reproach associated with such a system .-the moral contained in the quotation, to The son of the rich man and the son of the poor man would receive the same instruc- him ; (I beg him to assist me in the applition from a source to which both had the (cation) and, as he says that he addressed himself specially to me in the tail of his same indisputable right. It would, in short, be national education exhibiti ng itself in a last letter-though for the life of me I cannot see in what way-I mean now to address few lines specially to hun, I trust for his

The principle of taxing private property good ; and then, take a glance at this "unprofitable discussion" as he calls it. for the support of free schools, is perhaps The Bard, Sir, in the abovenamed address objectionable on the strict principles of juseems to have thought that the louse would tice, as it causes the miser and the bachelor to not have been out of its place, or worth pay for the education of the poor man's chiltaking notice of, in a " Beggars haffet ; " dren. But, the Law of the land compels the miser and the bachelor to contribute to the but, the evident silly vanity of " Jenny" support of the poor man's children, when had attracted his attention, and seeing the 'blastie" in such a place, he was led to through ignorance and crime they become moralize as we have seen. So, Sir, the inmates of the Provincial Penitentiary .-blunders Joe (I must stick to the abbrevi-And, although it cannot with certainty, be affirmed that education would completely ation, it will both save type, and please prevent crime and supercede the necessity bim) has committed in this, to him at least, for a penetentiary-yet, facts and experi-"unprofitable discussion." would not have been observable, or at all noticed, in an ence shew, that ignorance is the fruitful ordinary person ; but, ns is in many ways source of crime, and even with the hope of an EXTRAORDINARY individual ; a rising diminshing it, that soul must be wholly destitute of benevolence and magnanimity member of the Bar, or legal profession, - if we are to believe the inference to be drawn from his advertisment, now in your columns.

(F Oz) R. Gowan has come off second One, Sir, who does not know when he is bert in the election of Warden in the coun- beaten !!; a punster also !!!; albeit of ceive them. The Signal is published on children gratis, yet, as all who are able to ty of Leeds ! This intelligence must be the thickest water ; and here, sir I would wild fuit are abundant: cranberries are ted is great quantities, and are an article fie. The said he always did so with tendercess, the said he always d tion of St. Mary's and Bayfield, will be in graded, and the recipients of it are looked and good Government, in Upper Canada. -- friends to the specimen of rais Aar, perpewinters are long, cold, and generally and from a sense of duty. is seldom is the earth seen during this is the defers of Me Goung his death, we feel he has to every Post Office in the Counties of Huron upon as paupers rather than as children re-

learn the truth or felseh of the doings at " the mer I gave you, Sir, another . these, I am prepared to to

nore.

Being in a measure, co folly and falsehoods, to be ticular, I gave three or f what I meant by 'Club I gives some of them the does not meet the argume point : but, condesendin to be true " for the sake must, however, tell him. e such condesension at hat has taken place ; he as I have stated, for the and in so other way ; un parties to refute them, wh come value in the eyes o own assertion being now, his favorite author, NOT W In order to save space : accept his own difinition o

rest my case entirel y or says, "my very humble of with a rod of iren, is e where one party compels a dation to commit what the proves (disapproves) or pr force, a party from exerc privilege, such as voting a tion township or other p This I think will include a stood by both Club Law a The italics, are mine. In matter of the Posts refere that the workmen (and, I at this day lay my hand not Irishmen) on being of thêm, had commenced dom fence of the *then* wood yar ceived the order quoted i acted on it, who then will sciences of these men did the act ? but, Sir, their d. stake ; and, in all other c in these days, they must quit. But, cries Joe " reason or common sense s in the employment of the violated any law human o ing the party placed i them." "Oh Joe ! Joe !, of even you ; didst thou GOLDEN RULE ? sold to have origin, "do unto thy neighb est have thy neighbor do dost thou not think, that i caught " burning the lumi ner referred to, thou would sent to a certain place, wh est have learned a useful mode of earning thy bread, of thy brow?" and, did Joe upset to the evident dange at township meetings, or " phys top to bottom by "phys has not, I have, and am the things are done away with I beg Sir, that you will found reasoning contained extract from Joe's letter, me that he has failed in to me that he has failed in of Club Law, for (jnst of ment) althaugh he first X the boys down with one second is evidently level Company's Engineer" ! !! lucid exposition of my fail case, is it not most marvell should think it necessary t from to Bar score mith it room to Bar-room with the pocket and explain that and that that means somet!

O wad some pow'r the gift But, Sir, my first was n the boys down," nor was n ed at the Company's er the bye has much caue me from my friend") It wa at the falsehoods advanced put himself forward in a m has shown himself to be u and had not common sense his falsehoods together in ner. Again, he speaks of " th Again, he speaks of "th hustings," in these remari-mitting for sake of argun above ills were done, toj burning of the lumher off t MARKET SQUARE (then fe Canada Company.") Res scarce guard my expres-mot to give offence to you row contempt for the perso my contempt for the perso wilfuily and ignorantly att the public, even in a small extreme zeal to defend What ! Sir, does he mean market square only becam election in 1835 ? if such let him ask Mr. Joseph W of his property, dated in describe it as bounded on by the "market square ;" dore Reid, if his deed da not describe, his property Mr. Horton-as bounded West by the "Market Squ tion that it was fenced at said election, is a posit might, also bid him ask Gooding, who was chain Gooding, who was chain vey of the Market Square In my last letter, Sir "empty Gaol" was somet to the forbearance of "the as well as to the general the' community at large gets up, and to prove tha was untrue he tells 'us thi and his wife" knows that Bird" for twelve days, for to the statute in such cas vided". I must really adr my understanding is so o not see how that bears ag my statement, it however magistrate did his duty in events. The "meeting re argument in my favor, my " learned friend," keeper" instanced in the ter, for all which assistance ter, for all which assistance the "learned Council" an enfor it, I shall at mooth what I meant by the forbe but should I then be some ed in my remarks, I trust as I always like to make i understood, if I am at all a And now Mr. Editor yeur patience with me, b "by the button" bear wit longer, remember I was to Do you not think that wi instance, Joe or I, quot an old author, it is in som posed to indicate what is I have seen STUMPIE I' TH ald of two of Joe's en for any thing I could see i implied nothing more nor wes going to write, and postical way of telling it

months: seldom is the earth seen during this period, and the thermometer frequently fails as low as 25 deg. below zero. When the winter breaks up, the spring opens with a rapidity hard-in doubt, take measures to pay suitable ly known in other places, and the moment the sow leaves in the woolds, wild flowers supplyich. place, so that snow and flowers may otten be seen together. The Bruce Mines and mines on Lake Sumeir have already been of some dynn-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Lake Superior have already been of some advan-tage-fat cattle, butter, eggs, and many other farm products find a ready cash sale. If these works prove profitable, others will be induced to

of Penetanguishene lies, contain about stuffs dull; prices favour the buyer. Onerces, the most of which is fit for cul- can flour could not be sold in quan 200,000 acres, the most of which is fit for cul-travition, but as yet covered with the original forest. When, however, the land becomes eleated, and covered with good farms, the aspect of Penetanguishes will be greatly changed, as from its being a shipping port, the produce of the land can be forwaried, without breaking bulk, to any part of the world.

## TAVERN LICENSES.

TAVERS LICENSES. That whereas by a certain act of the Pro-vincial Parliament of the 13th and 14th year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled an Act 'To smend the laws relative to Tavern Licences Le, and in the 9th clause it is enacted. That nothing therein contained shall prevent the Governor General in coursel from an the Governor General in council from auhorizing any one of the Council in any Municipality, or any other person recom mended by them to issue Tavern licenses in and for said Municipality

Memorialists find that from the 1st day of January 1851 to the 31st day of March, being three months, the sum, of £613 17s 9d, was paid by the Revenue Inspectors for the United Counties, to the Receiver General and that the sum of £542 12s 6J only was returned, thus loosing the sum of £101 5s 3d for the said period and the Revenue Inspectors retain also 124 per cent of the Tavern license fund, which amounts to nearly £100 more, so that the loss sustained to the different Municipalities is nerely £200. Memorialis therefore earnestiv pray

that your Exceilency will be pleased to appoint the head of each Municipality to issue Tavern licenses within his own Municipality. And your Memoriatists as in duty hound will ever pray.-Journal & Express.

It is with pleasure we notice the enlargemen It is with pleasure we notice the enlargement and otherwise improved appearance of the North American, published at Toronto. It is now a very respectable sheet, and conducted with a great deal of taleot and independence. This is what we would expect from our personal know-ledge of the Editor, whom we have had the plea-ment of the entry of the tale of the plea-ter of the entry very of the entry of the entry of the entry of the entry very of the entry very of the entry very of the entry of the of knowing for some years. There is ness and an originality about the editorial of the North American which, accompanied honesty and talent, must corain fa a wide circulation. The platform the Editor is broad enough to se commodate all reformers, and though some may not now deem it their duty to take their stand on that platform, yet a time will come that do not resinct not to say, block latform, yet a time will come when, we to not to say, his platform will be crowded a determined to have all he demands. he men determined to l St. Catharines Journal.

This, we are certain, will be materially in imately entitled. We are not certain how ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. The 'Canada' arrived at New-York on

Tuesday last, with dates to the 9th ult .: New York. Feb. 5, 1851. New York, Feb. 5,1851. replore for minerals which may yet be found in this neighbourhoed. The townships of Tiny and Tay, in which the to the 9th. Cotton declined § to §. Bread American flour could not be sold in quantity with-out submitting to a decline of 5d a 1s., and

Indian Corn was fully 6d lower, with dull market. Accounts from the manufacturing districts represent steady but rather limited business THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER. Provisions without change: operations most

ly confined to best qualities. Pork-fu price, good Eastern wanted. Bacon hel

firmly, but the high sales checked operation shoulders duil. Cheese firm and in good request-inferior ssleable. Tallow extre-mely duil. Lard lolders have established an advance of is. Sales D tons at 40s 6d per cwt. Wool is in good demand at full prices. London money market has been steady

during the week, but apprehension is still felt that the Bank may be compelled to advance its rates; and Brokers demand an advance over last week .- The last report of

the Bank gives its bullion at a fraction less than £14,000,000 which shews a decline of nearly a quarter of a million. Political intelligence is rather important. The crisis in France was not over, and it was quite uncertain how it could end. The President appeared firm, but it is feared the new Cabinet would have to go by the board. Lamartine had joined the President,

and was speaking in his defence to the latest dates. The troubles in Germany were on the

eve of a final settlement. The Schleswig Holstein war was over The King of Denmark, having both the aid The King of Denmark, having both the aid of Austria and Prussia, has gained his point.

The Eaglish general news is of trifling interest. It is confidently asserted that the Chancellor would have a surplus of not

Pass than £400,000 for the year. Public expectation is strongly in favor of large reduction in taxation. The Baltic ship Franconia was wrecked off Holyhead on the 11th ult. and elevan hands were lost, together with her cargo and tobacco. A slight eensation has been created by

the recent appointment, without any pre vious notice. of a new Roman Catholic Bishop for Ireland.

The London Standard states that Lord John Russell firmy adheres to the princi-ples laid down m his letter to the Bishops. London is said to be ranidiv filling up with every kind of adventurers for the forth coming season.

favor of our circulation, more especially in far the Prussian system of Education is dethe London Road Townships. In conclu- serving of the name of Free. The value of the principle is neutralized, or overbalanced sion, we take 'this opportunity of assuring our readers, and the people of these United by the pernicious details through which it Counties generally, that the Signal will, as is carried into practice. In the United formerly, continue to expose and condemn States, numerous attempts have been made to establish the right of every child to an all shamwork in high places and in low plaordinary education, at the expense of the ces, whether in the House of Assembly, or State ; and, in some States, an approximain the Hall of the County Council. And tion to this principle has been established. will ever endeavor to secure the good-will

Universities, or National Intitutions, of of all, and the support of all, by adhering Learning and Science, frequently pretend to strictly to the principle involved in its motrepresent the common right of mankind to to-" THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO

EDUCATION FOR THE MILLION.

MANY of the most enlighted Philosophers them. And, owing to the kind of education and Political Economists, have contended taught in these Institutions-owing to the that there are certain things called "Natu- preparations necessary for entering them. owing to the appearance required to be kept ral Rights," or, in other words. they contend that every man who is born into the up while attending them, and owing to the world has some right to the world. And fees and perquisites with which they are it certainly must be admitted, that nature trammeled, they might be more appropridoes give every man the right of being born, ately called " Public Seminaries for the exbut whether she intende to give him any clusive benefit of the wealthy !" In Upper Canada, for instance, a University, so callfarther right to the world, continues to be more a question of theory than of fact. One ed, has for many years been kept up at the thing, however, is certain, namely, there public expense, for the purpose of manufac are a great number of human beings living turing a hord of sectarian priests, and a

on the earth at present, which seems to say host of greedy, hungry Lawyers, who are that there is a sort of innate feeling in fa- at this moment paralysing the energies, vor of the natural right to live. But, in both physical and moral, of the entire com order that this right may be a reality, and munity. The people have been paying for not a mere abstraction, it is necessary that the making of Priests and Lawyers, and every man shall have something to live on the Priests and Lawyers in return, have -that is, he shall have a natural inheri- like vampires, been sucking the life-blood tance in the earth which his Creator has of the people ! The University has now

sent him to inhabit. We have no intention lost much of its sectarian character, and of introducing the alarming doctrine of the that is all the improvement that has taken Socialists ! We do not intend to advocate place-but, that is a great improvement, the theory of the Levellers," nor to insist because sectarismism is the curse of that upon an equal division of the soil into little world, and the man who can lop off even patches of five acres each, to be designated one of its claws, or weaken one of its strong Nature's Legacies !" We always lean holds, is entitled to the gratitude of all

cowards practicability-and, in the present mankind. On this account the Honorable instance, we merely desire to recognise a Robert Baldwin is deserving of the esteem simple, common-sense fact, which all the and thanks of not only Upper Canada, but arguments and sophistry of the political of the whole world. His University Act has torn a claw from the monster. This economiste-legitimatists or primogenilurhowever, is all that the public have to be ists can never invalidate or set asidesamely. Every human being that is born thankful for, in the late University Bill. It into the world is born with certain wants has destroyed the sectarian character and that require to be supplied, in order to contendency of the Institution and that, we

tinue his existence, and which can only be say is a great achievment. But is so far as supplied by the productions of the earth .- | public instruction is concerned, the institu-

that the defeat of Mr. Gowan is evidence of nal, in the hope, that they will consider the their mproved health of conservatism in matter ; and, eschew the vile habit for Leeds-and we have no desire to rob him of ever.

his imaginative consolation. Mr Sherwood, I. Sir, do not admire an " admit nothing, the new Warden for Leeds, may perhaps be deny everything" sort of a Lawyer ; but, more conservative than Mr. Gowan. Of this I would most . certainly prefer employing we do not judge, and we have no fault to Mr. one of that kind to a fool, whe, forsooth, Gowan on account of his conservatism .- must needs, Don Quixote like, run a tilt at But, the man, be he radical or Tory, who every wind mill, which he imagines that he would resort to such means as Mr Gowan sees in his way ; and then, ruin his case, has employed to secure power and notorie- injure his client, and stultify himself, by the ty, must expect that the best portion of most uncalled-for admissions, & unnecessasociety will feel proud of his downfall .- ry commentaries on the subject under discus-We may, however, remark, for the further sion.

gratification of our Hamilton cotemporary, In order to make myself more fully underthat the reception which Mr. Richards has stood, I shall now, as I have said, take a lately met with from his Constituents, ren- glance at the "discussion" from its Comders it almost certain that Mr. Gowan will It having appeared to me, Sir, from the not be the sitting Member for Leeds in the

communications—in the Signal—of certain "anonymous scribblers," as Joe would call them; that, instead of rendering our In reference to another Letter from beg leave to suggest, that in justice to our readers, the discussion has been already sufficiently long. Indeed, it appears to us that there is really no point at issue be tween the parties. X makes certain state. ments which Mr. Williamson acknowledges to be *fucts*, but alledges that they are sta-ted with an unworthy intention—and, of it defects and the second state of the second state of the second state petition, for such repeal ; I looked on the attempt as most suicidal to the prosperity to be fucts, but alledges that they are sta ted with an unworthy intention-and, of <sup>21</sup> attempt as most suicidal to the prosperity of the Town, and attempted to expose the fallacy and folly of the reasons set forth; and, gave my reasons for holding such opia-ions; the egregious tunity, and overneess-ing self-conceit of Big Jue induced bim te come forward and give me "the lis," chal-f lenge a discussion, and, in his own words, to be 'martyred in a good cause." this, X, alone is qualified to judge. We hope both parties are now prepared to compliment each other on the improved state of society in Goderich, and on having obtained a very improved Election Law, which will go far in preventing the recurrence of the club-law elections, which it must be

It did not appear to me, Sir, to be of any consequence to the public whether my name was X or Y so long as I stated facts admitted, were once too common, not only in Goderich, but also in every constituency and avoided everything calculated to give personal offence to any one ; and, I submit, that in my first letter, I did both. My friend Joe, however, declared "that then this approximate scribble in a stated " and did his little utmost to make it appear that I had made an attack os the Irish charac-ter, and Irishmen in general ; than which, I solemaly declare, there was nothing farther from my thoughts at the time I wrote ; and I respectfully submit, that the language used will not bear out the charge, exception such contracted and perverted minds as that of "Big Joe."

of "Big Joe." Joe, however, havin,g extraordinarily stumbled upon " the meeting referred to; and as he send " for I was there myself," given his version of the affair, which I have was not consistent with truth, I took the liberty, somewhat lengthily, to expanse the falsehood of his estatement. I gave the public one same from which they might

IF In another column will be found a rticle from the Brantford Herald, on the subject of the proposed Railroad from the manymous ecclusion of them in all Buffalo to Brantford. We recommend a perusal of it to our readers in Huron and Perth, as an introduction to some remarks on the subject which we intend to bring forward in our next issue.

next Parliament !

in Canada.

OF Persons wishing to transact business with the County Clerk, are requested to bear in mind, that the days of his attendance in Goderich, are the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

17 The Cousty of Bruce will be atten led to in our next.

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