

NEW LICENSE LAW.

The following clause of the new Tavern License Law we insert as worthy of notice, particularly of Tavern Keepers:—"And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall have drunk spirituous liquors in any house or Tavern with the permission or allowance of the keeper thereof, and shall while in a state of intoxication or drunkenness arising out of the use of such spirituous liquors, come to his death by committing suicide, or by drowning or perishing from any other accident, such keeper of any such Inn or Tavern shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, after having been indicted and tried for such offence in due course of law, shall be liable to be imprisoned in the Common Gaol of the District in Lower Canada, or County in Upper Canada, in which such offence shall have been committed, for a period of time not less than two and not more than six months, and to pay a penalty of not less than Twenty-five Pounds nor more than One Hundred Pounds; the amount of which penalty shall be by the Court before which such conviction shall take place, to be ordered to be paid to such one or more of the heirs, legal representatives, or surviving relatives of the deceased, as they may in that behalf be entitled to in and out of Court, or to the most in need or deserving of the same."—Journal & Express.

THE DEATH OF AUDUBON.

John James Audubon, the ornithologist, died at the residence on the banks of the Hudson, January 27, 1851, aged seventy-six years. The celebrated man was the son of an Admiral in the French navy, who took him to France, where he received a varied and accomplished education. He returned to Louisiana, his birth place, at the age of about seventeen years, and entered upon his paternal estate. He early manifested his fondness for natural history, which he pursued through life with unabated enthusiasm, and with a success that made him a world-wide reputation. The life facility and beauty of delineation of the Birds of America, placed him in the first ranks as an artist, while his minute accuracy in describing their habits, proved him to have been the closest observer. He was as staunch a man as he was renowned as a naturalist. The childlike simplicity of his manners and cheerfulness of temper were worthy of all imitation, and made him beloved by all who knew him. At the age of sixty years, when he was first personally known to the writer of this sketch, he had all the sprightliness and vigour of young men. In person he was tall and remarkably well made. His aspect was sweet and animated. His whole bearing was remarkably striking. The forehead high, arched and unclouded, the hairs of the brow prominent, particularly at the root of the nose, which was long and aquiline, chin prominent, and large characterised by energy and determination. The eyes were dark grey, set deeply in the head, and as the glance of an eagle. He used to say, he had no faith in genius that a man could make himself what he pleased by labour; but by using every moment of time, the mind might be kept in a constant state of improvement. Look at facts and trust for yourself, he would say; medicine and reason; it is thus a man should educate himself. In the finest of his works, he said, he had always described from his own observation, and that in coloring his drawings, the plumage appeared so brilliant and beautiful to his eyes, he could never get his colors to come out. In correcting the errors of other writers, he said he always did so with tenderness, and from a sense of duty.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The "Canada" arrived at New-York on Tuesday last, with dates to the 9th ult. New York, Feb. 5, 1851. The "Canada" dates from Liverpool are to the 10th. Cotton declined to 4. Breadstuffs dull, shewers 7 1/2 and in good request—inferior desirable. Wheat extremely dull. Lard older has established an advance of 1s. Sales 30 tons at 40s 6d per cwt. Wool is in good demand at full prices.

EDUCATION FOR THE MILLION.

Many of the most enlightened Philosophers and Political Economists, have contended that there are certain things called "Natural Rights," or, in other words, they contend that every man who is born into the world has some right to the world. And it certainly must be admitted, that nature does give every man the right of being born, but whether she intends to give him any farther right to the world, continues to be more a question of theory than of fact. One thing, however, is certain, namely, there are a great number of human beings living on the earth at present, who seem to us that there is a sort of innate feeling in favor of the natural right to live. But, in order that this right may be a reality, and not a mere abstraction, it is necessary that every man shall have something to live on—that is, he shall have a natural inheritance in the earth which his Creator has sent him to inhabit. We have no intention of introducing the alarming doctrine of the Socialists! We do not intend to advocate the theory of the "Levellers," nor to insist upon an equal division of the soil into little patches of five acres each, to be designated "Nature's Legacies." We always lean towards practicality—and, in the present instance, we merely desire to recognise a simple, common-sense fact, which all the arguments and sophistry of the political economists—legitimists or primogenitists—can never invalidate or set aside—namely. Every human being that is born into the world is born with certain wants that require to be supplied, in order to continue his existence, and which can only be supplied by the productions of the earth.

HURON SIGNAL. THURSDAY FEBRUARY 13, 1851.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE *Huron Signal* ends 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 contemporaries of the Press have kindly availed us of that trouble, and to them we offer our sincere acknowledgments. Our desire has been to do good to the full extent of our ability, and to express, freely and impartially, 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 leave, at least, the satisfaction of knowing, that they have been honestly expressed. And, what is more, we have the best evidence that the honesty of our manner has been duly appreciated. Our circulation, in these United Counties, is at least one-half 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. 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 acknowledge their creditable liberality, not only in reading our paper, but also in paying for it. For, notwithstanding the proverbial difficulty of collecting Newspaper Accounts, we cheerfully acknowledge that the *Hopeless Cause* on our Subscription List at present, 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 supposed. In short, we have already said, our success has been far beyond our own expectations. And, to show that we are not insensible to the encouragement we have received, nor ungrateful for it, we intend, so soon as the necessary preparations can be effected, to make improvements in the size and appearance of our Weekly Sheet that will render it more worthy of the circulation it has already obtained. The late changes in the conveying of the Mails to and from Goderich, will be much in favor of the *Signal*, especially during the Sitting of Parliament, as we will, henceforth, receive some of our Toronto exchanges at the moment of going to press, and be enabled to send the latest news over the whole District in a few hours after we receive them. The *Signal* is published on Thursday afternoon, and with the exception of St. Mary's and Bayfield, will be in every Post Office in the Counties of Huron and Perth, by noon of the following day. This, we are certain, will be materially in favor of our circulation, more especially in the London Road Townships. In conclusion, we take this opportunity of assuring our readers, and the people of these United Counties generally, that the *Signal* will, as formerly, continue to expose and condemn all *assurances* in high places and in low places, whether in the House of Assembly, or in the Hall of the County Council. And will ever endeavor to secure the good-will of all, and the support of all, by adhering strictly to the principle involved in its motto—"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

There is nothing heretofore alarming in this fact; and, if we admit that every man has a right to live, the admission necessarily includes a right to the earth and its productions. And instead of attempting to divide the earth and give to every child or man, an equal share, society, in some of the most enlightened countries of the world, has thought it more practicable and more beneficial to recognise 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 on the soil on which he was born. And all poor laws since that period—all work-houses—public infirmaries—hospitals, and asylums, certainly intend to recognise this common right to the soil. But it is a dim recognition, and has comparatively little tendency to improve the condition of society.

Seeing that the physical necessities of every man must be supplied from the productions of the earth, and that these productions must either be procured by his own exertions, or by the exertions of others, wisdom seems to say that it is both the duty and the interest of society to provide every man with the most likely means of supporting himself. It is true, that in the present state of society, the idle and dissipated habits of a large number of mankind forbid the hope of any complete remedy for human wretchedness and destitution. Yet, it 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, work-houses, 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 crime, has for many generations, been a subject of ordinary conversation with the enlightened portion of society. And, of late years, some have even ventured to trace a certain relation between ignorance and poverty, and consequently between poverty and crime. Yet it is a fact by no means creditable to the boasted intelligence of civilized countries, that although the expense of supporting poverty, and of prosecuting crime, is, in most countries, greater than would suffice for the education of the whole people, yet, the national efforts to remove ignorance have been few in number, and miserably limited in extent. The Parochial Schools of Scotland are a partial acknowledgment of the principle for which we contend, namely, that every man has some right or claim to the soil of the country in which he is born—but we say, the acknowledgment is but partial; for although the Teacher of a Parochial School in Scotland is bound to teach a certain number of children gratis, yet, as all who are able to pay must pay, *Free Education* is thus degraded, and the recipients of it are looked upon as paupers rather than as children receiving something to which they are legitimately entitled. We are not certain how far the Prussian system of Education is deserving of the name of *Free*. The value of the principle is neutralized, or overbalanced by the pernicious details through which it is carried into practice. In the United States, numerous attempts have been made to establish the right of every child to an ordinary education, at the expense of the State; and, in some States, an approximation to this principle has been established. Universities, or National Institutions, of Learning and Science, frequently pretend to represent the common right of mankind to some benefit from the soil. But it is nothing more than a pretension—for although erected and endowed from the National domain, the public derive no benefit from them. And, owing to the kind of education taught in these Institutions—owing to the preparations necessary for entering them—owing to the appearance required to be kept up while attending them, and owing to the *fees* and *perquisites* with which they are trammelled, they might be more appropriately called "Public Seminaries for the exclusive benefit of the wealthy." In Upper Canada, for instance, a University, so called, has for many years been kept up at the public expense, for the purpose of manufacturing a herd of sectarian priests, and a host of greedy, hungry Lawyers, who are at this moment paralyzing the energies, both physical and moral, of the entire community. The people have been paying for the making of Priests and Lawyers, and the Priests and Lawyers in return, have like vampires, been sucking the life-blood of the people: The University has lost most of its sectarian character, and that is all the improvement that has taken place—but, that is a great improvement, because sectarianism is the curse of the world, and the man who can lop off even one of its claws, or weaken one of its strong holds, is entitled to the gratitude of all mankind. On this account the Honorable Robert Baldwin is deserving of the esteem and thanks of not only Upper Canada, but of the whole world. His University Act has torn a claw from the monster. This however, is all that the public have to be thankful for, in the late University Bill. It has destroyed the sectarian character and tendency of the Institution and that, we say is a great achievement. But in so far as public instruction is concerned, the institu-

tion never can be generally useful. The very nature of the thing precludes the possibility of such a result. It is true that any man's son would just be admitted to a share of the benefits on the same terms as any other man's son. But, comparatively few of the people of this country are able to bestow a college education on their children—and, besides, common sense tells us that the whole youth of the province, or even a respectable proportion of them, educated for the Bar and the pulpit, would be an intolerable burthen on the industry of the country. The Canadian public, properly speaking, and in fact, every other public, must live by actual labor. And hence, whatever portion of the public domain or the public revenue is to be devoted to education, should be expended on that kind of education which the whole public requires, and allow those few who are desirous of becoming Learned men and Lawyers, to procure the extra education at their own expense.

One of the most rational attempts that have been made in behalf of popular education, is the Bill of the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands, passed last session. This Act sets apart a large portion of the public lands for the purpose of raising a fund for educational purposes, in all time coming. This is a tangible acknowledgment of the right principle, as the generation that will be born a thousand years hence will derive as much benefit from the public domain, as the generation now living. And, by adding to the proposed amount of this fund, the endowment of the University and the proceeds of the Clergy lands, a fund would be raised sufficient to give a common school education to the whole people of Canada in all time coming.—There would be no pauperism or poor school republic associated with such a system.—The son of the rich man and the son of the poor man would receive the same instruction from a source to which both had the same indisputable right. It would, in short, be a national education exhibiting itself in a national form and producing national blessings.

The principle of taxing private property for the support of free schools, is perhaps objectionable on the strict principles of justice, as it causes the miser and the bachelor to pay for the education of the poor man's children. But, the Law of the land compels the support of the poor man's children, when through ignorance and crime they become inmates of the Provincial Penitentiary.—And, although it cannot with certainty, be affirmed that education would completely prevent crime and supercede the necessity for a penitentiary—yet, facts and experience show, that ignorance is the fruitful source of crime, and even with the hope of diminishing it, that soul must be wholly destitute of benevolence and magnanimity that would refuse to assist in the attempt.

Mr. Gowan has come off second best in the election of Warden in the County of Leeds! The intelligence must be gratifying to every lover of peace, order and good Government, in Upper Canada.—The Spectator feels elevated in believing that the defeat of Mr. Gowan is evidence of their improved health of conservatism in Leeds—and we have no desire to rob him of his imaginative consolation. Mr. Sherwood, the new Warden for Leeds, may perhaps be more conservative than Mr. Gowan. Of this we do not judge, and we have no fault to find with Mr. Gowan on account of his conservatism.—But, the man, be he radical or Tory, who would resort to such means as Mr. Gowan has employed to secure peace and order, must expect that the best portion of society will feel proud of his downfall.—We may, however, remark, for the further gratification of our Hamilton cotemporary, that the reception which Mr. Richards has lately met with from his Constituents, renders it almost certain that Mr. Gowan will not be the sitting Member for Leeds in the next Parliament!

In reference to another Letter from our Correspondent X, in to-day's issue, we 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 between the parties. X makes certain statements which Mr. Williamson acknowledges to be facts, but alleges that they are stated with an unworthy intention—and, of this, X, also 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 admitted, were once too common, not only in Goderich, but also in every constituency in Canada.

In another column will be found an article from the *Brantford Herald*, on the subject of the proposed Railroad, from 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.

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.

The County of Bruce will be attended to in our next.

TAKE NOTICE.—The Assessment Rolls, &c., may be called for at the several Post Offices on the Huron and London Roads, on Saturday, the 16th inst.

At the annual general meeting of the Huron District Agricultural Society held at the Colborne Inn on Tuesday, the 12th inst., for the election of officers—Baron, &c., the following gentlemen were appointed for the present year, viz:—
President,—Robert Gibbons Esq.
Vice Presidents,—D. Clark & Theo. McQueen, Esqs.
Secretary,—Mr. R. G. Cunningham.
Treasurer,—Robert Mederwell, Esq.
Directors.—Messrs. Joseph Bakkeid, Henry Ford, John Galt, Cor. McKee, John Blake, William Young, Alex. Annand, John Stonehouse, John Stewart, William Piper, John Hunter, Isaac Rattenbury, John Elliott, Charles Girvan Jacob Esq. Miller, Joseph Whitely.

COMMUNICATION.
GODERICH 5th Feb. 1851.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.
"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIEND."
A friend of Joseph Williamson.
"O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us,
"To see ourselves as others see us,
"It wad frae monie a blunder free us
"and foolish notions."
Now, Mr. Editor, least my ex-rational friend "Big Joe" as he facetiously styled himself in the "Loyalist" the other day, and which abbreviation he seems to like better than what he calls his "real name"; I say, lest he should, on reading the above quotations from gifted authors, think it necessary to call on me to prove that I ever saw a mouse on him,—which would not be more absurd, than, after admitting all I said to be true, to call for more proof— I may as well tell you at once that I never did see a mouse on him, but I mean to apply the moral contained in the quotation, to him; (I beg him to assist me in the application) and, as he says that he addressed himself specially to me in the tail of his last letter,—though for the life of me I cannot see in what way—I mean now to address a few lines specially to him, I trust for his good; and then, take a glance at this "unprofitable discussion" as he calls it.

The Bard, Sir, in the above named address seems to have thought that the mouse would not have been out of its place, or worth taking notice of, in a "Beggars' buffet"; but, the evident silliness of "Jenny" had attracted his notice, and seeing the "blasphemous" in such a place, he was led to moralize as we have seen. So, Sir, the blunders Joe (I must stick to the abbreviation) it will both save type, and please him) has committed in this, to him at least, "unprofitable discussion," would not have been observable, or at all noticed, in an ordinary person; but, as in in many ways an EXTRAORDINARY individual; a member of the Bar, or legal profession,—if we are to believe the inference to be drawn from his advertisement, now in your columns, One Sir, who does not know when he is beaten!!!; a punster also!!!; albeit of the thickest water; and here, Sir, I would call the particular attention of some of my friends to the specimen of YAWR ART, perpetrated by my friend Joe in last week's *Signal*, in the hope, that they will consider the matter; and, censure the vile habit for ever.

Sir, do not admire an "admit nothing, deny everything" sort of a Lawyer; but, I would most certainly prefer employing one of that kind to a fool, who, forsooth, every wind will, which he imagines that he sees in his way; and then, ruin his case, injure his client, and stultify himself, by the most uncalculated admissions, & unnecessary uncalled-for on the subject under discussion.

In order to make myself more fully understood, I shall now, as I have said, take a glance at the "discussion" from its Commencement.

I having appeared to me, Sir, from the communications—in the *Signal*—of certain anonymous scribbles, as "Joe" would call them; that, instead of reading our position, in municipal matters more clear to the public, their lucubrations had tended rather to mystify it the more. I therefore, attempted, by a plain statement of facts, to afford the electors an opportunity of judging who was to blame. At the same time, having heard of a certain petition being hawked about for signature, for the repeal of the act of Incorporation of the Town; and, of the reasons set forth in the said petition, for such repeal; I looked on the 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 opinions; the aggrieved party, and especially the signing self-conceit of Big Joe, induced him to come forward and give me "the lie," challenge a discussion, and, in his own words, to be "married in a good cause."

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 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 those who were not concerned in all that which this anonymous scribbler has stated;" and, did his little utmost to make it appear that I had made an attack on the Irish character, and Irishmen in general; that which I solemnly declare, there was nothing further from my thoughts at the time I wrote and, I respectfully submit, that the language I used will not bear out the charge, except in such contracted and perverted minds as that of "Big Joe."

Joe, however, having extraordinarily stumbled upon "the meeting referred to," and as he said "for I was there myself;" I have given his version of the affair, which I know was not consistent with truth, I took the liberty, somewhat lengthily, to expose the fallacy of his statement. I gave the public one name from which they might

learn the truth—or falsehood of the doing at "the meeting I gave you, Sir; another thing, is, that by "Club" give some of them the does not meet the arguments; but, condescendingly to be true "for the sake of such condescension at what has taken place; he and in so other way; in parties to refute them; and some value in the eyes of his favorite author, nor in

In order to save space; accept his own definition of my case entirely of your own; "My copy number" with a rod of iron, it is where one party compels a donation to commit that the proceeds (disapprove) or proffer, a party from "executive" privilege, such as voting a fine on township or other p. This I think will include stood by both Club Law & The italics, are mine, in matter of the Posts refer that the meeting (and, I acted in it) who will be witnesses of these men did the act? but, Sir, their mistake; and, in all other cases; and, they must have found a reason or common sense in the employment of the violated any law human or the party placed it there." "Oh Joe; Joe; of even you; I did not doubt that I had to have origin, "admit to the fact; do not think that, I caught burning the lumbar extract from Joe's letter, I sent to a certain place, where I have learned a useful mode of earning the bread of my brow"; and, did Joe appear to the evident danger at township meetings, will top-to-bottom by "phys has not; I have, and am the things are done away with

I beg Sir, that you will not extract from Joe's letter, to me that he has failed in of Club Law, for (just of ment) although he first X the boys down with one will and indignity; it was Company's Engineer;" I lucid exposition of my fair case, is not most marvell should think it necessary to room to Bar-room with it from the Market Square; that that that means some O wad some pow'r the gift But, Sir, my first was in the boys down; nor was ed at the Company's er the bye has much cause why and indignity; it was ed at the (albeit) advanced put himself forward in a m has shown himself to be a and had not common sense his falsehoods together in

Again, he speaks of "the hostings"; in these remain noting for sake of argu above bills were done, to turning of the lumber off of the Market Square (in Canada Company's?) Res scarce guard my express to give offence to you my contempt for the peral public, even to a most extreme zeal to defend What! Sir, does he mean market square only because let in 1835; if such let him ask me, "What of his property, dated in describe it as bounded on by the "market square"; dore Reid, if his deed not descend, his property Mr. Horton as a matter of West by the Market Square, that it was fenced at said election, is a point might, also bid him ask Godding, who was chairman of the Market Square. In my last letter, Sir "empty Gool" was som to the forbearance of "the as well as to the general the community at large gets up, and to prove this was untrue he tells us th and his wife" knows that "Bird" for twelve days, for to the statute in such ca to the "meeting referred to" must really be so— I understand is so o not see how that bears ag my statement, it however magistrate did his duty in the "meeting" referred to; I shall at another argument in my favor, but my "learned friend," so keeper" instanced in the ter, for all which assistance the "learned Council" an en for it. I shall at another

I have now Mr. Editor your patience with me, t "by the button" bear wit longer, remember I was ti Do you not think that I in an old author, it is an posed to indicate what I have seen STRONG in of two of Joe's epistle for anything I could see i imply nothing more nor was going to write, and poetical way of telling it

The Assessment... The meeting referred to... I gave you, Sir, another, and if you doubt...

Being in a measure, compelled by Joe's folly and falsehoods, to be some what particular, I gave three, or four specimens of what I meant by "Club Law".

promises us something else ere long, I think a new "motto" will be a sort of indispensable. I would therefore advise you to read the next stanza (i. e. to Stumpie) and he will find one word which I submit will answer him most admirably...

the road then, by this calculation, which will be found to be very nearly correct, if no altogether so, will be about £450,000, or at the utmost £500,000, or taking Mr. Stewart's report as correct, about three millions of dollars less than the estimated cost of the Great Western Railway...

London, C. W., 7th Feby. 1851. WHAT.—We have had better supplies from the farmer this week past and prices have receded a little. Fall, 2s 1d, Spring 2s 6d per bushel of 60 lbs.

Important to the Public. ALFRED BURHAM CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. (Member of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.)

United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce. BY virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto...

Division Courts. THE next Division Courts for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce will be held at the times and places following:

Having, as I have said, been referred to by the Hon. Mr. Justice, I have been obliged to give the matter a more than ordinary consideration...

From the Bradford Herald. THE RAILROAD. As a railroad from Buffalo to Bradford, thence to Windsor, either by the line adopted by the friends of the Niagara and Detroit rivers project...

Markets. GODERICH, Feb. 13. Fall Wheat per bu. 2s 1d. Spring Wheat 2s 6d. Flour Farmers, 8s 3d. Spring 8s 6d.

CONTRACT. TEAMSTERS or others wishing to enter into a contract to furnish the Judge of these Counties with good and sufficient Teams and Drivers throughout the year...

FOR SALE. THAT EXCELLENT FARM ON the Bayfield Road, nine miles from GODERICH, and Three from Bayfield, consisting of 190 Acres of Land...

NOTICE. I BEG to intimate to all that it may concern, that I have under a power of Attorney granted to WILLIAM STORV, authorized him to collect all moneys due me either by Note of hand or otherwise...

Cash for Wheat! THE Subscriber requires a Quantity of FALL WHEAT, for which the highest market value will be given.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq., late of Saugeen, are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned...

