sired to object to the present constitution of the University, ne U. S. was to shew the grounds of his dissatisfaction with the Act of 1837, which formed that constitution, or with the way in which that Act is carried out. Even if he had done this, he would have travelled out of the record, for the resolution, which he a Cruz, was moving, declared approval of the existing state of things except in the points designated by the word exclusively. But however I must not be unjust to the gentleman, for after a few flings at the Bi-hop and the Council, he enters on the real object of his motion. He accordingly gives the Methodists, or the Christian Guardian, or both, a lecture on their very imt as the ve infer

Proper conduct in desiring to incorporate their religious principles with their system of education, and preferring a Christian ollege for themselves to participating in a godless University. On the arguments which follow against what is called "the iniquitous scheme of partition," it is unnecessary for me at present to offer any remarks, as every thing which was advanced proved (although the speaker probably neither intended nor knew it,) that in his opinion the existing state of things, by which the country has one large National Institution open to all, is much preferable to that which would result from a division of the formal state.

ationally, he has given in favour of their institution, as it at present exists. The passage in which he describes the benefi-cial influence of "a great provincial institution" on the feelings of "the young men educated together," so faithfully pourtrays the present state of things in the institution, that it is impossible that its warmest friend could have more effectually de-

"The Episcopalian," says this unconscious champion of the cause which he came forward to assail-"the Episcopalian coming in contact there with the Presbyterian, would find that a man may be a Presbyterian and not be a blockhead; or he may be a Congregationalist and not be a firebrand; or a Bap-tist and not be a monster: so each would discover that a man may be an Episcopalian, and not be a bigot."

as at present constituted!

Amongst those who obtained honours at the examination

at term for the degree of B.A., there were a Roman Catholic and a Congregationalist; and of the medalmen (being in all three), one was a Congregationalist. At the recent Terminal Examination, the only junior sophisters who obtained the honours of a first class in classics, were a Presbyterian and a Congregationalist—the only freshman a Presbyterian. In mathematics, the first amongst the junior sophisters was a Congregationalist—the first amongst the freshmen a Presbyterian.— In logic the first was a Methodist, and in Biblical literature! the first amongst the freshmen was a Presbyterian! There is one point of difference, indeed, between the present state of things, and that which Mr. Fyfe imagines in his reformed University—that both the professors and students of King's College can appreciate, and have recognized, what it does not appear that he supposed possible to exist—the ability of a Roman Catholic.

But although the authorities of King's College are bound to thank him for his arguments, they probably are not equally satisfied with his facts. Will the Rev. gentleman prove what he has asserted that "£4500 were taken out of the College Treasury for the purpose of building what they call a cathe Treasury for the purpose of building what they call a catuedral, without any security for its re payment, and on that very day, the College Council had to borrow £4000 to help themout of their pecuniary embarrassment?" I have made minute enquiry on the subject, and I have no hesitation in declaring that the statements which he made on this subject are contrary to fact. The slander has, I believe, been often repeated, but the number of times a felsehood is told cannot convert it into the number of times a falsehood is told cannot convert it into truth. Will the Reverend gentleman produce his authority for saying that the now Bishop of Toronto "obtained a charter compelling all to sign the 39 Articles?"

I have examined that charter with the greatest care, and find that the acceptance is really written.

The only parties required, by the original charter, as obtained by the now Bishop of Toronto, to sign the 39 articles were the members of Council (and even not all of these, for the Chancellor, the highest officer of the University might be a member of any denomination) and those taking degrees in Divinity. As far as that charter is concerned, it left perfect liberty to the members of any religion or of none to be either ors or Scholars, or to take any degrees in Arts, Medithe case should be universally known and cannot be too strong-

no religious test or qualification required or appointed for Pro-fessors, Scholars, or Graduates in any faculty except that of Divinity. Nay more, there was an express provision with re-gard to the latter two classes that there never should be any such test

do not deserve even the notice of a denial of their tru

From the Christian Guardian, of Feb. 11. s Dr. Burns? Is he an old settler in the country, itinerating in it for twenty or thirty years, (like many of the Wesleyan Ministers) understanding well the condition of the country and familiar with the sentiments and feelings of the community? No; he is an entire stranger in the colony and but a man of yesterday. Wemay almost say the same for the Banner. Dr. Burns may know what to do and what to advise for Scotland, but

we do not consider him qualified to offer a safe opinion on the we do not consider him qualified to oner a safe opinion affairs of a colony of which he knows comparatively nothing. A common fault with the class called respectable emigrants, is, that they come to the colony inflated with big ideas of their that they come to the colony inflated with big ideas of their n wisdom and importance, and imagine the natives and old to be admitted that Dr. Burns' speech has not been fairly re-

To enable our readers properly to appreciate the meeting, we next point to the bodies represented on the platform. Not one of the old and large denominations of the Upper Province had a delegate there. a delegate there. The Episcopalian, Wesleyan Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic denominations,—including about four-fifths of the people of Upper Canada,—had no hand in the preliminary meetings, or in the "great meeting" itself. Not a single clergyman of either of these Churches, or a single large with the catholic states of his hady They acted merely as individuals. Supposing,

t, however, weigh a straw in the balance of the platform. be a glorious denominational advantage to the Free Church, the Congregationalists, and the Baptists. That was the weighty consideration which moved the platform to elo-quence and a part of the audience to noisy applause. Embryo Quence and a part of the audience to noisy appraise. Embryo Colleges of three denominations are now in Toronto, which would be immediately benefitted by the adoption of the plan proposed. We wish our brethren to have equal advantage with other classes. with other classes. We think, however, that they ought to pay some respect to the wishes of those who have faithfully, ed the moral and religious interests of the country, alm from the time that the first settlement was formed, or the first clearance made by the U. E. Loyalists' age.

The object of the meeting was to get up popular excitement in order to frustrate the plan on which the government, it is understood, proposes to settle the long agitated question. But we do not expect the movers will succeed in their object. We would rather agree with, than differ from, the speakers on the King's College question. But if they have fallen into an illiberal and eral and exclusive spirit in contending against an illiberal and exclusive system, the fault is not ours that the liberal ranks We can no more countenance and assist Presbyterian illiberality than Episcopalian. We wish for a settlenent of the question which, as far as possible, may suit the on should the spirit of concession should the state of all parties. In the spirit of concessions sion should the different parties meet, and on the broad ground of reasonable compromise should the long litigation finish. party must not be expected to yield all, and another nothing; but every party should cheerfully consent to concede somethi for the general good.

(From the Mirror.)\*

We had resolved to observe a total neutrality on the exciting question of the University of King's College which has for so long a period been kept before the public mind; and had the discussion of the University of King's College which has for so long a period been kept before the public mind; and had the discussion of the subject continued to be carried through in that fair and liberal spirit which should, by all denominations of our community, be inflexibly adhered to, in the agitation of a great provincial reform, the advantages of which should extend to every Canadian subject of the British Crown, we should not have do to every Canadian subject of the British Crown, we should not have deviated from our prescribed course. But with every desire to lend a ready hand in the impulsion of the public mind towards the attainment of a salutary redress of existing evils, and the attainment of a salutary redress of existing evils. mal-administration of the funds of King's College, by its pre-

It The Mirror is a Journal in the interest of the Church of Rome. Church how little they are interested in the maintenance of the present agriculture, and agriculture and the maintenance of the present phraseology in the article we have transferred to our columns, with which we have not taken the liberty to interfere, but of which our the we have not taken the liberty to interfere, but of which our ciples will not, of course, allow us to approve.—[ED. CHURCH.]

grant, Grammar schools, chart, charter, and despatches, is as sent executive functionaries, we must candidly confess that we Jessop, Johnston, Leboutillier, G. Macdonell, J. A. Macdon unprofitable as it is flat. What Mr. Fyfe had to do, if he de-sired to object to the present constitution of the University,

Being desirous of forming for ourselves a fair estimate of the present position of the case, we attended the meeting held on Tuesday evening, in the chapel of the Rev. J. Roaf's congregation. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Adam Ferguson; and on the platform we observed a goodly number of the ministers of the dissenting religious denominations in the city.— The prestige of the demonstration was remarkably clerical; the orator of the night, before whom all the minor agitators seemed to sink into insignificance, or to quail with timid apprehension, was the Rev. Dr. Burns, the Provincial champion of the Free Church of Scotland. A few laymen were indeed stuck up; by way of interspersion, we suppose to give eclat to the demonstration in newspaper columns. With the exception however, of Mr. J. Leslie, we have no hesitation in declaring that a more naked display of theatrical supernumeraries we never before witnessed. It was impossible to have attended this meeting, and to leave the house with any other conviction than that the *clerical* agitators were the grand leaders of the all, is much preferable to that which would result from a division of the funds.

The authorities of King's College have reason to be thankful to their acute opponent for the evidence which, however unintentionally and produce the careful of the work in which they are embarked.

There was one thing in Mr. Jennings' speech which gave weight to his words; every person present believed in his sin-cerity. He is well known to be a benevolent, amiable, and open-hearted man. On this occasion, poor man, his patience was put to a severe test; for we think we never listened to a more severe castigation than was administered to him by the Gentle man who spoke after him, the Rev. Dr. Burns, to whom

was deputed the proposal of the 3d resolution.

Dr. Burns was indeed the orator of the night, before whose Herculean powers all the others seemed to vanish into utter invisibleness. He rose with all the conscious ease, though not His stentorian lungs expanded and contracted with the force Why, this is a most accurate description of King's College, of a hot blast pair of bellows in an iron smelting house. His voice was at first low and solemnly terrific; his enunciation slow and appallingly admonitory. He reminded us of a first class locomotive, just emerging from the station house, when its panting terrors admonish the bystanders to keep clear of The Rev. gentleman wheeled and gyrated, first taking in tow one class of passengers, and then another, till the whole were regularly linked. Poor Mr. Jennings! He the whole were regularly linked. Poor Mr. Jennings! He had crossed the Doctor's rails; and the Doctor ran into him without mercy. Mr. Jennings bore his misfortune with Christian meekness. The Dr. smote him first on the right cheek. then on the left; and there he sat like "patience smiling at

Yes, verily, and we believe he was the mar plot of the night.— For the life of us we cannot let it out of our head but that Dr. Burns played the honest man on this occasion, (by mistake, perhaps:) for a more unmitigated display of thorough bigotry, perflaps:) for a more unmitigated display of thorough orgony, purblind arrogance, and clerical intolerance, we never had the honour of witnessing. It would be difficult to say whether the spirit of "Protestant ascendancy," or of the "Blue Laws of Connecticut," or the righteents Pharisee, was predominant in

nis speech. They were all there.

The Rev. Dr. propounded that King's College must be Procestant. This made it quite evident to our mind that under the new regime, it would soon be minus a King. Though we have no great leaning towards the only Roman Catholic Professor at present in King's College, we must confess we should not like to see him ungowned because of his adherence to the religion of his fathers. Much less should we desire to see him, or any other man, of whatever creed or colour, shut out of the portals of the University, to satisfy the intolerant cravings of a bigot such as Dr. Burns. Nor should we exclude from the Law Chair of this seat of learning, any gentleman of adequate abilities, though he chanced "to breathe the air of a Court of Chancery," notwithstanding Dr. Burn's declared doubts as to whether his evangelical lungs could imbibe that polluted atmosphere and "preach the pure doctrines of the Gospel." Never did we listen to a more wanton insult than the Rev. agitator cast upon the legal profession. We doubt much whether the Rev. Doctor will report this part of his speech; we are determined, however, that it shall not be overlooked.

Now there is no concealing one fact; Dr. Burns is the head and front of the present movement against King's College.— All the other movers in the agitation are mere cyphers—mere plastic pieces of dead clay, which, in the grasp of his lion hands, or too often enforced.

Such was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was the openness of the charter procured by the Archard was subjects have hitherto stood neutral in the movement.

They must stand neutral no longer. The alarm has been sounded. Let them do their duty. Shall we have a University sounded. open to all religious denominations, or shall we have one in which the doctrine of Protestant exclusiveness is to shut the

state that a Charter was denounced as unjust it will be turned into an engine of insufferable oppression. do not stop to argue the merits of the details of Dr. Burn's on the details of Dr. Burn's projected University. It is enough to say that he proposes to place the appointments to chairs in the hands of an elective projected curves.

In your next number, Sir, with your permission, I shall propably continue my observations on the Meeting and on the body, consisting of delegates chosen by the masses of the people; and that the mayors of the towns of Kingston, Toronto, wilton. London, &c. &c., with other individuals, are to be Hamilton, London, &c. &c., with other individuals, are to be of the body, who are to nominate the Professors to fill the chairs.

with it have some pretensions to the character of gentleme and probably to that of scholarship. Keep it then out of the paws of pedants and bigots. A Stuart may be had; but a Cromwell is worse, We detest the slave to the doctrine of Cromwell is worse, passive obedience; but we shrink from the touch of the purita nical conventicler, who "waits upon the Lord" for his orders to fire the faggots of fanatic intolerance.

(From the Montreal Pilot.) The Globe and Examiner have replied at some length to the

settlers know just nothing at all. They come to teach and supplant, rather than to learn and conform. publish to the world the sentiments expressed by the Rev

We must confess that we think it deeply to be regretted that an individual occupying such a prominent position in the Free Church as Dr. Burns, should have delivered a speech at a public meeting which will not bear the light. What we infer from layman who could be regarded as a representative of his body,

was on the platform. The ministructure of these Churches, or a single but that he distrusts the sincerity of Dr. Burns and others who was on the platform. The ministers who delivered speeches for the meeting were of the Baptist, Free Church, United Secsion, and Congregational bodies. Whether these Ministers represented their religious bodies, or only themselves, is also exceedingly problematical. The latter we think is the most corpressed by the Mirror. No matter how liberal may be the however, that the ministers did represent their respective denominations, are the smaller and younger religious bodies to have their opinion embodied in statutes, in opposition to the will and desire of the oldest and largest churches of the province.

The plan of the meeting would be a denominational disad-Toronto so disposed we have no doubt that he could make such amendments and reforms under the present charter, as would College; and if the people should succeed in obtaining the most liberal bill that the most sanguine could desire, and such men as Dr. Burns should be entrusted with its working, we shall have matters ten times worse than they are at present.

one of the most extreme sections, will narrow the dispute to this one point, it will be very easy to meet him upon it. He the stream, when a gun was discharged at him from, as he be already confesses that "the charter cannot be called an illibe- lieved, a wood shed attached to the residence before mentioned;

to have stood thus :- [ Patriot.

"I shall merely repeat - to prevent mistakes - with reference to the present constitution and management of King's College

that both theoretically and practically there is no test or religious qualification for Professors, Scholars, or Graduates in justi any Faculty-and that those who give and those who receive instruction within its walls are not limited to any one denomination, but that in the former grade the Church of England, the Church of Rome, and the Church of Scotland are represented, —in the latter, not merely those, but the Free Church, the Congregationalists, Methodists, and probably other denominationsnor is there any restriction whatsoever as to the attendance of any one, who is not a member of the Church of England, on any religious duties."

EARL CATHCART AND THE GOVERNMENT. - In the Pilot of Friday last, we find the following words: "We shall not blame him for acting under the advice of the Ministry which SNOW.—At last and containing the following words: "SNOW.—At last and containing the following words: "We shall not blame him for acting under the advice of the Ministry which

Association of the state of the

Berthelot, Boutillier, Cameron, Chauveau, Cauclion, Chabot, De Witt, Dessaulnier, Drummond, Jobin, Leslie, Lemoine, Lantier, Lafontaine, J. S. Macdonell, Morin, Nelson, Price, Powell, Harmanus Smith, Thompson, and Carl. Powell, Harmanus Smith, Thompson, and Tache. -26.

Moderates .- Christie, Franchere, Laterriere, Laurin, Laste, D. E. Macdonell, Methot, Roblin, and Rousseau .- 9. It will be seen from the above, that the whole house co of 84 Members; of whom 49 are supporters of "the Ministry bequeathed by Lord Metcalfe," 26 only are in declared hostility to that "Ministry," and 9 are what may be termed moderates, or gentlemen who declare they have independent opinions, irespective of whatever party may be in power; that they will unite in no "vote of want of confidence" for mere party purposes, or, in other words, that the softening of asper poses, or, in other words, that the softening of asperitles, the moderation of conflicting passions, and the working out of good measures, shall be the distinguishing features of their Legislative career. Thus, then, it will appear, that as between the two parties, the actual Ministerial majority is 23. While if every man of the "Moderates" should join the "Opposition," a vote of want of confidence, there would still remain a Ministerial" majority of 14. Under such circumstances, the reader may pay as much attention to the Editor of the Pilot's breaking up within a few weeks as he pleases? - Brockville

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS .- We learn by private advices from Quebec that the greatest activity prevails in preparing the defences of the garrison. Workmen are engaged in deepening the ditches of the Citadel, and the artillery in mounting guns and conveying ammunition to the different service magazines. The artillery are constantly practising with both shot

two years further, the enrolment of the three troops of Provincial Disgoons, and the Coloured Corps in Upper Canada.—Ib.

DONATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE QUEBEC SUFFERERS.—It appears that out of £149,246 7s. Id. received since the fires up to the 31st day of January last, Great Britain has contributed the munificent sum of £103,083 11s. 10d., making about £3,824 per week for every week since the last fire took place. Besides this, she has given shoes for 13,507 persons, a pair of new blankets for 6,395 persons, and of old ones for 200 persons; she has given 5,250 great coats, 8,150 blue Guernsey frocks. She has also given enough blue pilot cloth to make a complete suit of clothes for 2756 per-

mute, and the ladies of the Hotel Dieu some time since, advertised that they were prepared to commute Fief Nazareth or Griffintown. The Seigneurs of Fief Lagauchetière have also given the same notice, and in our advertising columns will be found a notice from the proprietors of that Seigniory, and also from the Seigneur of Fief Closse; these last two "Fiefs" form a large strip of the St. Lawrence Suburbs,—fronting on Craig Street, bounded on one side by the Main Street, St. Lawrence, Suburbs, and on the other side by Germain Street, and extending beyond the limits of the city. It is now in the power of every landed proprietor within the city, to extinguish the Seignorial rights on his property at once, and, if he does not now avail himself of it, he must blame himself and not the Seignoris. A limited time is offered to those who desire to hold their property free of all dues in Free and Common Soccage, or Seignors. A timited time is offered to those who desire to hold their property free of all dues in Free and Common Soccage, or Fee Simple; and, after the expiration of that time, the present rates will be increased, and, in addition to this, they will be required to pay on the augmented value of their properties. As no part of the city is more rapidly improving than this Suburb, we advise all that care for a clear title, to lose no time in

door in the face of every Catholic? We ask the question in sober seriousness. We call upon our fellow subjects in Eastern Lometans, Atheists, and Sectarians of every description were admissable under it to be Professors, Scholars, or Graduates in Arts, Law and Medicine.

Enough has been said to shew that the Rev'd, gentleman's assertion about the exclusiveness of the original Charter is as incapable of proof as the historical fiction, by which he represents Sir George Murray as "denouncing this same Charter whilst he was Governor." But I have done with this gentleman for the present. The assertions of a person, who could unhesitatingly state that a Charter was denounced as unjust. Roman Catholic faith. It subsequently passed into the hands of the Seminary by purchase from the original grantees. The only exceptions, inconsiderable in point of extent, but important from position, are the Fief Nazareth, granted in aid of a community of religious ladies; the Fief Closse, a strip of ground running parallel, as above described, to the St. Lawrence Main Street, granted to a Town Major for his valiant defence of the Hotel Dieu against the Indians; and the Fief Lagauchetière, granted to a superior officer of that name for a similar service. This last, though but of small frontage, extends for some miles into the rear, into which was then the unexplored forest.

Mr. Weekes, and will be effected on a uniform principle, and at rates which will be highly advantageous to those who immediately set about this necessary work .- Montreal Gazette.

vantage from it. For the ten years now to the total number of emigrants arrived at Quebec was 121,170.

But in 1829 the influence of the Canada Land Company be sided with ability and dignity until his elevation to the Bench But in 1829 the influence of the Canada Land Company be gan to be felt in the British islands. The exertions the Company had be felt in the British islands. The exertions the Company had made to render Canada known, in 1829 produced fruit, and if the Company had done nothing for Canada upon fruit, and if the Company had done nothing for Canada upon its own soil, the benefits it has been the means of procuring for its own soil, the benefits it has been the means of procuring for the original to the leating for the canada Land Company be sold with ability and dignity until his elevation to the Bench in 1823.

It will be thus seen that the whole of Judge Botsford's life has been spent in the public service, and few, we believe, have performed that service more faithfully and dignity until his elevation to the Bench in 1823. 2,612 arrived via the United States .- Montreal Herald.

We regret to learn that a diabolical attempt was recently made to take the life of Colonel Kerby, Collector of Customs at Fort Erie. It appears that the Colonel was standing on If the movement party, of which the Pilot is the organ of one of the most extreme sections, will narrow the dispute to ral one," and consequently we have no doubt when he has had a great number of shot entered his clothing, the thickness of an opportunity of reading the excellent letters of our correspondent M. A., he will be convinced that it is much more liberal than any arrangement which Dr. Burns and his coadjutors would agree in preparing.

Very appropriately to this matter, M. A. has just called our convergence of the property of the last paragraph in his complete the last paragraph in his comp attention to an omission in printing the last paragraph in his second letter, which ought to have been entirely in italics, and was arrested on suspicion of being the guilty party, but was discharged by the magistrates who investigated the matter. It the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murderous attempt to

as on the Canadian side, to take their trial for attempting to destroy the steam Ferry-boat which plies between Fort Erie have been made to destroy this vessel-two by boring holes through the bottom, and three by placing large quantities of gunpowder in the fire wood. A strict watch is now kept on ard day and night, and the owners take the precaution to split up the fire-wood into such small pieces that it is impossible any combustible matter can be placed therein without discovery; so that persons having to cross the Ferry need not be

ground, whatever they may have gained since last session.—
And to prove this, we shall here quote the names, so as to exhibit more clearly, the actual state of parties in the Provincial Assembly, as they at present stand.

MINISTERIAL.—Wessrs. Boulton, Brooke, Chalmers, Cummings, Colville, Duggan, Draper, Dunlop, Dickson, Daly, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Guillet, Hale, Hall,

DeBleury, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Guillet, Hale, Hall,

Brantford, 20th Feb., 1846. MR. EDITOR, -SIR, -Last evening I attended a Lecture elivered by the Rev. J. C. Usher, before the Mechanics' Instiute and the inhabitants of this town, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a very respectable though select assembly, particularly of ladies, which does great

I assure you I was highly delighted and entertained by the Lecture,—its excellence I cannot fully extol; neither can I say which I admired most—the oratorical rhetoric of the Lecrer, the deep research into the science, or the information

mmunicated, with its moral tendency.

Now, Sir, in giving this short and simple testimony of my probation, I hope the public at large will avail themselves of ery such opportunity that may offer for their intellectual I am, Sir, with respect, Your most obedient,

-Brantford Courier. We cut the following from a late English paper:

Basil Montagu, Esq., the accountant in Bankruptcy, is to tire on a pension, and Mr. Richard Clarke, the chancellor's cretary of bankrupts, is to succeed him. The salary is Mr. Clarke is, we believe, a Canadian, and was long resident

and much esteemed in Montreal. His numerous friends here will be glad to hear of his prosperity.— Montreal Herald. DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday evening last, a

poor man named Mulligan, employed by the Corporation as a wood-cutter, while descending the Hall steps with wood for the use of the police, fell and broke his leg a little above the ancle. ans and conveying ammunition to the different service magatines. The artillery are constantly practising with both shot
and shells.—Montreal Courier.

A General Order, published this week, authorizes for

The healthy state of the 82nd regiment, since they have been stationed in Toronto, is worthy of notice. In the course of three years' service in Jamaica, the 82nd buried 6 officers and 244 men. The two years' service in Toronto of the head quarters of the 82nd will terminate in May next, and during their stay here they have not buried a single man. pecied the regiment will move to Kingston at the opening of the navigation. They carry with them the best wishes of the inhabitants for their future welfare; and that, wherever stationed, they may enjoy health and comfort to the full extent ugh they have done here .- British Colonist.

FIRE AT THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY. - A disastrous blue pilot cloth to make a complete suit of clothes for 2750 persons, teckoning that each person would require five yards of stuff.

There are besides a sufficient number of counterpanes for 3,200 beds, and sheets for 2,346. And there are complete suits of made clothing, all new, for 500 men. If any proof were resultance of the country of the countr made clothing, all new, for 500 men. If any proof were required to convince all parties of the population of Lower Canada, of the affectionate feeling with which they are regarded by the Government of Great Beitain, and by their fellow subjects in that part of the empire, we should think it would be furnished by this statement. We have no desire to mix political feeling with such a subject as this, but we think that we may be allowed to say, that there are some politicians whose hatred to England is very thinly disguised, who must blush for their past injustice, when they remember the contributions for the relief of the sufferers at the Quebec Fires.—Montreal Herald.

The Frudal Tenure.—A good deal has been said and written against the Feudal Tenure, and particularly where it exists in cities. The gentlemen of the Seminary, by the Ordinance passed by the Special Council, were compelled to commute, and the ladies of the Hotel Dieu some time since, advertised that they were prepared to commute Fief Nazareth or

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(To the Editor of the Loyalist.) JUDGE BOTSFORD.

[ Upon the retirement of Judge Botsford from the Bench we Lipon the retirement of Judge Botsford from the Bench we naturally wished to give a brief sketch of his life, and public career, and for that purpose applied to a gentleman whom we knew possessed the requisite knowledge of him, and his family, to furnish us with data. In reply to our application we received the following sketch, which we conceive to be so able and impartially written that we publish it as it is, having at the same time. the same time much pleasure in endorsing the opinions therein expressed; particularly that which deprecates the system of allowing old and meritorious officers to retire without any or their declining years. It can scarcely be necessary provision for their declining years. It can scarcely be necessary to add that the writer of the following is in no way related to Judge Botsford, and cannot possibly have any pecuniary interest in what he advocates.]—Ed. Loyalist.

Judge Botsford is the son of one of those who left all but Do.

a Briton's heart and Loyalty in a rebel land. Accompanied by the forefathers of the Millidges and Chandlers, his father and himself came to Annapolis, then the capital of Nova Scotia, about the year 1782. They had all been persons of standing and influence at New Haven, where they possessed very extensive and advantage in the property. A few years after his averaged as sive and valuable property. A few years after his arrival at Annapolis, Mr. Botsford (the father) removed to Fort Cumberland, and shortly afterwards purchased the Westcock pro-perty, which has remained the family seat ever since. His talents and high character pointed him out as the most suitable person to fill the Speaker's chair in the first General Assembly EMIGRATION—Although a large emigration had been directed to North America for a great many years, it was not until 1829 that Canada may be said to have derived much adultil 1829 that Canada until 1829 that Canada may be said to have derived blue at the death, which took place in 1813. In the next session after vantage from it. For the ten years from 1819 to 1829 the

its own soil, the benefits it has been the means of procuring for it in Britain, and from Britain entitle it to the lasting gratitude of this Colony. We have now before us returns of the emigration arrived in this country since 1929, carefully compiled by Mr. Buchanan, Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec (a gentleman whose intelligence, zeal, and patient perseverance, eminently qualify him for the situation he holds), and we learn that in the five years subsequent to 1829, the emieminently quality him for the situation he noise), and we learn from them, that in the five years subsequent to 1829, the emigration from the British Isles was 165,793. But we learn from other sources, that in the three years from 1829 to 1832, the properties of the work of the presentation of the sources, that in the three years from 1829 to 1832, the presentation of the sources, that in the three years from 1829 to 1832, the presentation of the sources, that in the three years from 1829 to 1832, the presentation of the sources of the presentation of the presentation of the sources of the presentation of the sources of the presentation of the presentat the emigrants arrived reached the high number of 51,746, but the emigrants arrived reached the high number of 1,746, but the emigrants are not 1,746, but the emigrants are the Cholera of that year was of so fatal a character on the St.

Lawrence, that the numbers in 1833 fell to 22,062. In fact

November 1832 fell to 22,062 in fact

November 1832 fell to emigration has not fully recovered the shock yet. Nor is there any probability that it will be what it might have been had it improvements in past years have been effected. Many other not been for the Cholera of 1832 and 1834, for the reason that important services we might also enumerate, which are remembered only by the comparatively few who knew Judge Botsford years set in upon it, it did not cease but took a new direction, as one of the most active and zealous members of our Legisland has continued in it since. It is also the fact that the rebellions of 1837-38 operated materially in checking the amend-ment which had begun to shew itself in 1836. In 1838 the ment which had begun to shew itself in 1830. In 1830 the number was only 3,266, and in 1839, 7,500. But since 1840 shores, and marked his entrance on public life. This is surely umper was only 0,200, and in 1303, 1,300 the period of navi-migration has again recovered, and during the period of navi-sation for 1845 now closed, it amounted to 27,354, of whom ence in his power, yet that influence has never been exercised in favor of those towards whom he was bound by the ties of relationship and affection. Let those who speak so loudly and so often of a phantom which they have designated as a "family compact," bear in mind the fact, that although the father of a numerous family, Judge Botsford has no son who fills any pubic situation attended with any remuneration.

Since his elevation to the Bench, the subject of our memoir

has not of course appeared in a character which affords any scope for editorial comment, and it is almost needess to remark, that the same high sense of duty and justice distinguished him in this capacity, which had shewn itself in his previous career. Well knowing that the effectual prosperity and wealth of his adopted country must depend upon its agricultural resources, Judge Botsford has ever been foremost among those who have drawn attention to this important subject; perhaps it is as much to the excellent model which his own estate affords, as to discharged by the magistrates who investigated the matter. It is to be hoped, however, that every exertion will be used to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murderous attempt to Two persons have been held to bail, on the American as well as on the Caradian index to write the history of our Province; for from the time

that it has been distinguished by its present name, to that of his elevation, he has borne a conspicuous part in almost every public act which is worthy of record. This is a task which for and Black Rock. It appears that no less than five attempts and Black Rock. It appears that no less than five attempts the present at least we must leave to other hands, and briefly his adopted country the Religion, the institutions, and the liberties of his forefathers. His benevolence, generosity and hospitality are too well known to need any praise which our pencould bestow; indeed no words could add much to the character of one who is emphatically a gentleman and a Christian.

After spending half a century in the active service of his snow.—At last, and certainly not least, we have got a fall Botsford is induced to resign a situation which requires the blame him for acting under the advice of the Ministry which has been bequeathed to him by Lord Metcalfe, so long as that Ministry is able to hold together, which we predict will not be many weeks"

What foundation other than "the wish," which is generally father to "the thought," the writer in the Pilot may have had for the preceding prediction, we know not. Certain it is that "the Ministry bequeathed by Lord Metcalfe," have not lost ground, whatever they may have gained since last session.—And to prove this, we shall here quote the names, so as to ex-

One after another we have followed them to their long home, not indeed to the sepulchres where their fathers are gathered, for they sleep beneath the sod on which the foe and the stranger tread; how little, though, need they reck of their resting-place, who are worthy to be numbered among "England's dead!" He of whom we now speak stands almost alone, nor can we expect his sojourn with us to be but for a little while.

We cannot conclude this short memoir without expressing a confident hope that while he yet remains with us some mark of British gratitude may be shown towards one who was among the first, and is now nearly the last of those whom we distinguish as "the British Loyalists."

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the request of several parties, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has connexion with the LAND and AGENCY business he has been for some years engaged in here; and the long experience he has more confidence, to offer his services to those who may be pleased to avail themselves of them, in disposing of Lands, Real Estate, Merchandize, Produce, &c. &c. Stocks of Bankrupt and other Estates, &c. &c.

SHAW ARMOUR, One after another we have followed them to their long home,

CHURCH SOCIETY. THE MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will take place at the Society's House, King Street, Toronto, on Thursday the 5th March, 1846, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. RIPLEY.

18th Feb., 1846. TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

held (D. V.) at Kingston, on Wednesday the 4th, and Thursday the 5th of March next. SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary.
Mohawk Parsonage, 2d Feb. 1846.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages,

on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings, -well watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 mile Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 11 mile from Newmarket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm. For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. E. BOULTON,

Solicitor and Land Agent.
450-3m February 26, 1846.

OWEN, MILLER, & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS.

AVING disposed of their Establishment in Kingston, with the intention of increasing their business in Toronto, take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the liberal and distinguished patronage conferred on them for the liberal and distinguished patronage conterred on them during the last five years; and they respectfully solicit a continuance for their successor, FREDERICK KEYLER, who, from his long experience in their Establishment, enables them to state he will merit the same generous support.

N.B .- The present Firm will continue the Business until 1st April, 1846; at which period a variety of New and Second-hand Carriages, Waggons, &c.

Will be on hand for Sale, up to the 23d of said Month. Kingston, Feb. 9th, 1846.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

\*\*W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer during the season. Parties desirous of procuring any particular Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention. Toronto, January 14, 1846.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.; District. Township. Lot. ....Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 Con. Acres. E. half 11 .... W. 17, W. 127 Cartwright ... Broken lots 18 & 19 .... Camden East .. N. half 29 half N. half 22, half 23 Broken lots 39 & 40 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South E. half 14 E. half 19 Part N. half 2 .... Broken lots 10 & 11 ... 8} (Town of) \$5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 3 & 4, " W. half lot 2 N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Part 24, (in lo Oughborough 13 & 24 foore E. half 17 lurray ... N. E. ‡ 32 do. ... 32 & 34 do. ... N. ½ 7, W. half 12 16 orth Croshy E. half N. half South half 14 W. half 14 .... 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 11, 18 & 19 5, & \$ 18 Part 4 do. S. half 13 E. half 35 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply, if by letter, free f postage, to FRANCIS M. HILL Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Ger in England and Canada; are offered for sale by the under

Lot.

Township.

22, 24, 25, 26, 28 Part 25 7, 11 W. half 11 W. half Nassagaweya ... W. half 23

Cobourg, 5th February, 1846,

TO LET.

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store under the Commodiant of the Co derneath fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store The next meeting of this Association is appointed to be held (D. V.) at Kingston, on Wednesday the 4th, and Thursday the 5th of March next.

Held (D. V.) at Kingston, on Wednesday the 4th, and Thursday the 5th of March next.

Held (D. V.) at Kingston, on Wednesday the 4th, and Thursday the 5th of March next.

Esq., or to the Subscriber.

PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the Conoung Harbour will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday, the second day of February next. the purpose of electing Directors for the year next ensuing

By order of the President. W. H. KITTSON, Harbour Company's Office, Cobourg, 27th Dec, 1845. The above Meeting is POSTPONED until Saturday,

the 7th March next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon

By order of the Board. W. H. KITTSON. 31st January, 1846.

F. LEWIS. Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer, BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the D public in general, for the liberal support he has experienced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONVEYAN-

CING business, at the most moderate charges, and with the greatest exactness.

In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to undertake sales of property of every description, BY AUCTION, either in town or country, on most reasonable terms. He

> SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT HIS OFFICE,

On Monday, the Second day of March next, WILD LANDS, CLEARED FARMS, HOUSES

TOWN LOTS, &c. &c. which will be continued on the first Monday in every month throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public notice, to furnish him with full particulars at least ten days before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the

properties to be offered may be duly published. King, (near Bay) Street, Toronto, January, 1846.

ANNUALS FOR 1846. Blessington
The Poet's Gallery of Beauty, by E. Finden, with

Nature's Gems, or American Wild Flowers in their
Native Haunts, by Emma C. Embury, the plates coloured after nature ...... 1 16 3 The Rose ..... 0 7 6 ALSO:

A great variety of other Handsomely Bound Books, Rosewood and Mahogany Desks, Rosewood Work Boxes, Colour Boxes, &c. &c. H. & W. ROWSELL. King Street. Toronto, January 14, 1846.

OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY, ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH SCOBIE

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which he has been favoured in the above department of his business from all parts of the Province, and begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every opportunity to sustain and enhance the reputation the BINDERY has acquired. None but the most Experienced Workmen are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and those imported direct from England. An experienced Parisian Hand has been engaged, and an

entirely new assortment of Tools of the newest patterns pur-chased, to get up FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BINDING, in a style to command universal approbation.

Especial attention will be paid to the Binding of Law and Plain and Fancy Binding and Blank Books executed to any

Bankers' and Merchants' Books made and ruled to order, in a very superior manner.

All Orders will be executed with the greatest dispatch, and at the lowest possible price. Toronto, Sept. 29, 1845.

EDUCATION.

M RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER!

Music ..... 

Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February.

Mrs. Ryerson hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and

in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentle Bay Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) Murch, 1845. BIRTHS.

At Toronto, on the 17th inst., Mrs. F. Lewis, of a son. At Kingston, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Henry Smith, Jr., Esq., M.P.P., of a son. At London, on the 1st Feb., Mrs. William W. Street of a At Brookeville, near Simcoe, Talbot District, on the 1st inst., the lady of John G. Williams, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED. At Litchfield, on Feb. 3, by the Rev. F. S. Neve, Mr. James McLean, to Miss Isabella Stickler. At Clarendon, Feb. 11th, Mr. Thomas Elliot, to Miss Mar-

garet Corrigan, second daughter of Thomas Corrigan, Esq., Mayor of the Municipality of Clarendon. DIED. At Brookeville, near Simcoe, on Thursday the 19th inst., Maria, the very estimable and beloved wife of John G. Wil-

liams, Esq.
On the 18th inst., in the 70th year of her age, Catharine, wife of Mr. John Grass, an old and respected inhabitant of the

lome ... Scott ... 27 3 200
Colborne ... Smith ... 11, W. side of 3 — 200
Nestern ... Sombra ... Com'r. Road 3 — 200
Do ... N. half 10 6 100
Bathurst ... South Sherbrooke ... Part 21 2 76
Wellington ... Woolwich ... Elock No. 3. on the Grand River, containing 30:0 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots
River, containing 30:0 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots
For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of boostage,—to

Township of Kingston.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Feb. 26:
W. W. Street, Esq.; Rev. F. A. O'Meara (Feb. 9); Rev. F. S. Neve, rem.; C. N. Maniy, Esq.; J. L. Hughes, Esq.; Rossage,—to

Mr. Justice Jones; T. Champion, Esq.; Rev. E. Boswell, rem.;
J. Covernton, Esq.

FRANCIS M. HILL.

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J. Covernton, Esq. T. Champion, Esq., The Rev. M. Richey's Letter will appear in our next.

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