Behold the contrast. Behold the difference between being governed by a King identified with and living in the midst of his people, and being governed by an unwympathising stranger. It speaks volumes. The late representatives of the people (the people will hereafter honor and revere them) begged from Sir France of the witnesses for their own acquittal. Yet with boasting and settlement, cleared a comfortable far. To fit their disposition to vote for "constituent of their disposition to vote for "constituent of the extension pour settlement, cleared a comfortable far. To fit their disposition to vote for "constituent of the extension pour settlement, cleared a comfortable far. To fit their disposition to vote for "constituent of the extension pour settlement, cleared a comfortable far. To fit their disposition to vote for "constituent of their disposition to vote for "constituent of the own acquittal. Yet with boasting and extended the pour cleared a comfortable far. To fit their disposition to vote for "constituent of the own acquittal. Yet with boasting and settlement, cleared a comfortable far. To fit their disposition to vote for "constituent or have a constituent of the own acquittal. Yet with boasting and extended the privations incident to a many settlement, cleared a comfortable far. To fit their disposition to vote for "constituent or their disposition to vote for "constitu and revere them) begged from Sir Fran cis, quarter for the stabbed and wounded cis, quarter for the stabled and wounded is also as exculpation of this flower; for electors of Leeds. There is his refusal, which may be said to be written coolly in their blood! Every future outrage, every life it sacrifices and all the gore it may elections and on the other hand, that we shed, must rest upon his head. The inhabitants have already recovered from their panic and delusion; they are alconscious of the impositions have been practised, the frauds that have been worked upon them; and there is not a Canadian by birth, by education, or by feeling, who does no acknowledge a pang at the thought that he was beguiled to betray and desert as honest servants as Providence ever be stowed upon a free people.

Such was the answer of Sir Francis Head to the late House of Assembly. He was not aware of His Majesty's answer; and therefore we know what he would do if he could. When he was would do if he could. When he was inshed by the committee, is open to ignorant of the coming mandate from Suspicion. Take the testimony of Mr. Richie had ing a total of 303. Mr. Richie had in England, whence he had lately come, he deeds for the persons settled in that part coolly and deliberately contemplated their of the country the settlement of which he perpetuation in this devoted land. If he had been superintending. Many of the should now redress this real grievance, it persons for whom he took out deeds had will be from necessity and not from been on their lands for four years and up-choice; it will be because the King com-wards, and none less then three. That mands and he must obey. Yes, he will be took out no deeds except he was now do to retain his office, what he would authorised to do so by the owners of the not voluntarily have done to protect the land. That he distributed the same open-

Address drew from him some further surfance to the people that he would use his influence and authority to discountenance and put down these Orange associations. We have seen enough of Colombia. We have seen enough of Colombia in the control of the colombia in the colombia nial government to experience how fre- patents which persons residing in the surance of his resolution promptly and silent upon that most interesting point. se, indeed, are informed that he is ordered to do it, but he accompanies his instructions with no intimation of his readiness to comply. Was such signifiant silence intended to avoid a pledge which his opposite determination forbear a promise which he knew he never would fulfil? Or for what other reason could he so pointedly abstain from tendering on two suitable opportunities, an assurance which was needed to counteract the apprehension occasioned by his

facts before me, can I justify myself to incompatible, conflicting or compromising. the country if I vote for the adoption of But we must take the witness, as we find this Report, which acquits him of directly or indirectly countenancing the Orange him, as an Orangeman. against the people at the late elections?

former answer, and convey to all bands

displeasure and the veto of his authority?

of Orangemen

mpossible.
The extent of the influence exercised by means of recent patents, will perhaps of which would thirty were called for. never be fully ascertained. It is among the secrets of the Government, and we have upon this occasion only as much disclose. Any such suppression is not call for them! be traced to ourselves. What is imputed hold of the King's Patent for their title. to Sir Francis, necessarily attaches itself. to this Assembly; and yet we are assumcountry, which, if the prevailing outery be true, has been so fooded with corruption, as to sap the very foundation of or the original and fundamental power of

Application has been made to Sir Francis by Address for what you consider the necessary information respecting the patents. This information is to acquit to convict him. The charges must be or convict him. The charges must be true or false; for if you refuse to admit the alternative, the investigation is child-ish. But if true (your own inquiry admits the question doubtful) is he worthy of credit? Would he not even be capable of making false returns? Would be not shelter himself under the maxim, no man fit subjects for this new fashioned peachment. Culprits have been known protest their innocence to the very last. view of death; the certainty of a fearful eternity; and the prospect of a final doom, the duration of which no time can measure, the pangs of which no tongue can tell, have not been overwhelming enough to awe some men juto. repentant confession. But with the most solemn protestations upon their dying lips, you launch them into another world.

This is your ordinary course of justice. It is founded upon the maxim, that the It is founded upon the maxim,

exculpation of this House; for are the free and independent representatives of a free and uninjured constituency. This kind and source of proof (to say the least of it) needs, and ought to receive abundant corroboration; or the question never should have been agitated. impossible for me to decide what further information might be collected from a variety of quarters; nor would the flouse favorably entertain a motion recently made for the purpose of a more extensive investigation. I am obliged to form my opinion from this Report and its appendices, which I have had an opportu nity of cursorily reading only once.

The evidence upon this subject, furnished by the committee, is open to

ly and without reference to whom the During the present session, the same patentees would vote. That he mentioned by the patentees would vote. That he mentioned to the Lieutenant Governor that the He transmitted to us by message certain persons who wanted their deeds were documents from Lord Glenelg; and an entitled to them, and thought they would vote for constitutional candidates. information on the same topic. It is Sir Francis B. Head strictly commanded remarkable that on neither of those occa- witness not in any manuer to interfere sious did he volunteer one generous as- as Government Agent or use any influquently instructions from Downing Street country were entitled to, and which were are evaded, delayed or openly disobeyed in witness' possession for them, only Now after chilling the country with the, about 30 were called for, and only part of declaration that he did not intend to that 30 voted. Witness states it was redress this real & portentous grievance, strictly his duty to get out the deeds for surely duty and good feeling required him such persons as had settled and were (if he really intended it) to cheer us on entitled to them; no deed was issued such appropriate occasions with an as- except all the conditions of the grant were complied with. Attended the elecheerfully to pursue an opposite policy, tion of Simcoe. Is an Orangeman.-But both his late messages are sullenly There were no bands of organized Orangemen at the election, and if there had been witness must have known it."

But he did not choose so to exercise the impolicy of thus blending duties His Majesty's prerogative; and with such which may from circumstances become him, with the further honors, blushing on

He informs us "that he took out no deeds unless he was authorized to do so by the owners of the land." We afterwards are told he took out "130 patents" This is rather mysterious. One hundred persons give special instructions to their agents for their deeds; and yet are information as they choose voluntarily to so indifferent upon the matter as not to T bave often remarked alleged as a complaint, for the error must the eagerness with which our farmers lay The estate it conveys is the support of themselves and the inheritance of their ing to ascertain the condition of the children. It embodies the interest and feelings of the whole family. There is always a special place for it in their once happy homes; and when they grasp it in their public liberty, leaving no other unimpli-tands, they lodge it among their treasure. The para-treasure treasure treasure than the para-mount authority of the parent State, sons so anxious about their deeds as specially to combine to employ a common a-gent, would not afterwards even call for them.

apathy ill accords with the evi-This thronger by anxious applicants for ti-dings about their deeds as to arrest all business, and blockade the buildings. It is strange the good people should take a pilgrimage to Toronto, about Patents. which were not, in their estimation worth seeking for, when brought almost to their Mr. Jarvis is a man of honor. homes. is bound by law to criminate himself? How, then, can it be explained? Just. Sir. Self preservation is the first law of as you explain that condition of the mind, nature, and although some men there are, under which you say, "a minute seems who would yield office, emolument and to me an hour." It was a delusion. Evlife itself, rather than sully their honor, ery welcome visitor of Tory visage, assumed for those, who are thought other time; and with a head whirling round with the intrigues going on, he felt and believed every thing about him to participate the same pressure and confusion. It proves to my mind, that Sir being ushered after a brief struggle into Francis and his satellites were in busy motion all the while.

Suppose one hundred and thirty per-sons of my good old friends in Middlesex, had been on their farms three or four years; that they had made the stubborn oaks, with their numerous rivals in the forest, to lay prostrate at their feet under the sweat of their brow; that they had paid the fees and performed the settlement duties; that they had with all the labor and

and zeal punctually to obey that summons? And suppose further they had themselves with previous tude, paid the same Agent to bring.
Do you not feel it to be still more in ble that they would stay away with electors; or they might have been worked indifference? And suppose still further upon in various ways, which could only that the time and previous concert with ave been elicited by a faithful cross arrangement and previous concert with examination. The fact, unexplained and their ways are executed to the could wish a suppose of the country ways. arrangement and previous concert with examination. The fact, unexplained and their Agent, was an eventful general unsified by so learned a committee, allows room for unfavorable surmises.—Assume for example, any County of the cumstances, forget or neglect their own arrangement to secure their estates be putting their deeds into their pockets. This defies my credulity. There must do them would vote for the Tories. be some mistake. The matter has but he expresses an unqualified opinion vet been sifted to the bottom.

hat besides the above 130 patents, other also destined for the election of Simco were placed in this witness' hands, ma-ing a total of 303. Mr. Richie had of this number **170 were returned, the poll, and the matchless excelled owners not having applied for them."

Francis' ** bread and butter."

Those admissions are important, and During the last fifteen years there have been six elections; at neither of which tion." so much officiousness was manifested by negligent owners. The very fact that why was it limited to the expression, chance salvation.

For what purpose were they sent? Let nen" and "Travels over the Pampas and any farmer in the country imagine him the Andes." This witness presents himself in the two-fold character of "agent to the commissioners of crown lands," and private agent for other persons. This mixture of purifice, a rivete agenty, often produces conflicting duties. He had in this case to serve divers masters; and if the announcement produce an instantane, one; but how came it to pass? Men output to be had to accommodate a corrupt extruct be had to accommodate a corrupt extruct be had to accommodate a corrupt extraction. ecutive conspiring against the freedom of popular candidate withdraw from apparagers on as suming the door always the elective franchise, and numerous e-lectors of all tempers and of all creeds in offence enough, to my mind, in exhibiting emoniously betake himself to a little chitsay, 170 of them were useless; perhaps monarchial refinement, and wholly incontimes made in the art of war to deceive a conceded to Mr. Ritchie. This impor

> Executive. voter to know for what candidate he ence, he volunteered as welcome news.-would vote. Admitting that though not so expressed, it was so meant; it is loose a parcel of deeds, aye, 300 of them, all evidence from a committee on which for Simcoe, and I'll tell you, they will all have sat five lawyers! But concede to vote for the tories." Hence this ambiguous sentence not only remains unexplained, but rendered still more ambiguous by the very next declaration of the witness, "that he mentioned to the Lieut. Governor that he though the grantees would vote for constitution candidates." The evidence therefore implies that he had previously electioneer ed for Sir Francis, and consequently he needed no repetition of such intrigue the hustings. True, perhaps, it was that the deeds were given at the election openly and without reference to voters, is to the political use they would make

You will admit, Sir, that while there is ambiguous evidence of Executive influence at he election, there is positive

evidence of an antecedent ascertainment the vice-regal dignity is insulted by a conde paid (for anything that appears in the examination to the contrary) to ped the through the settlement the vice regal mation could have been effectivally and authentically obtained from the head of the department, the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, Commissioner of Crown Lands, But when we see him going beyond this official. In a country about all. like this It appears from the Report (page 12, great diversity of political opinion, and no small share of party feeling, it appears incredible, impossible that 303 electors could in any assigned limits be found with this almost miraculous unahean a certained and insured by all communication with them, a significant ant lecture of their deeds coming to the soll, and the matchless excellence of Sir

The witness was of course, "strictly Those admissions are important, and core a conclusion the very oposite to commanded not in any manner to intersect they were intended to induce.

Our property the last fifteen years there have the commanded not in any manner to intersect they were intended to induce.

If the winters was no course, strictly commanded not in any manner to intersect they were intended to induce the strictly commanded not in any manner to intersect the commanded not intersect t The whole evidence, (loose, indeed, and unsatisfactory) is without any the public functionaries, as to send these date or approximation to dates. But no deeds "in a wild goose chase" after their matter when the 'f command' was given negligent owners. The very lact that defere an election. The very lact the election. Every man, much more at the Simcoe poll at "hap hazard" to the voters, betrays a very suspicious the voters, betrays a very suspicious when compared with what can be actively when compared with what can be actively suspicious. It really exerted on this occasion only, and is complished before an election. It really exerted on this occasion only, and is complished before an election. It really inseparable from the prevailing complaints seems to me, from this garbled evidence of corrupt Executive influence. Even in the appendix, that the witness had exthe dusty deeds from their dusty shelve ulained to Sir Francis more in detail than were called into play. They running we have it, the serge he had rendered, for every thing new and old, known and the deeds he had in a bushel, and the unknown, called and innealled for its votes he had secured a when Sir Exercises. tor every thing new and old, known and the deeds he had in a bushel, and the unknown, called and uncalled for, it votes he had secured; when Sir Francis order perchance to hit upon some stragging claimants, who would gratefully at the hustings, cautioned him to suspend reward an obsequious Government with their votes. Sir Francis and those who good advice as far as it went. But it did accepted his gracious invitation, to not go far enough. The limitation might embark their interests with his character be taken by a zealous partizan to give in the same boat," must have trembled at him every scope, except the interdicted an impending shipwreck, when, as a time and place, "at the Election."—forlorn hope, they threw over, as it were, Words are known to some men in all every anchor at random, without previous their force and meaning-and in this case coundings or moorings, to find for them a we are not scanning the language of a farmer or half educated gentlemen; but Of the above deeds, 170 were returned, of the author of "the Bubbles of Brun-

and convey to all bands religion and politics. The task upon the the expression of his face of it, would be indescribably difficult even of his authority? cult, if not impracticable; and it shows Government Agent. It is no defence to would be insufferable to a personage of sham deeds. A fictitious display is some sistent with the deportment every where superior enemy. And it is remarkable tant interview therefore, must have been that the very effects, immediately rumored commanded by Sir Francis; and there to have been produced at the Simcoel must have been a motive, an object, or as election, were precisely what you would lawyers call it, an inducement to it. a priori expect from the operation of This inducement can only be collected these acknowledged causes. The from what transpired at this gracious inprevents a parade of 303 soldiers at the lerview; and what was it? The whole hustings, (though Sir Francis might predict them to be for the comfort of the and particulars of it, comprehended a particular of it, comprehended a particular of it, comprehended as electors,) and the parade of your Government patents was equally intimidating had, and the candidates for whom the and discouraging to the voters, and grantees would vote; to which is added equally wicked and disgraceful in the some demi royal advice, after the fashion pully wicked and disgraceful in the same demi royal advice, after the fishion executive.

The witners states "that he distributed havior at the Hustings. What, Sir, is the same openly and without reference to all this, but a clear, positive and definite whom the patentees would vote;" this interference with our elections? The awhom the patentees would vote?" this section is asked, "to whom would the patentees vote?" The grammatical answer, is, the Returning Officer. He is the to believe that Mr. Ritchie was the first to be in the control of the con person who receives the vote, or to to offend Sir Francis's delicacy with so whom it is given. But it is not said to impertinent a topic. It is incredible that have been done without reference to the as soon as he was ushered into his pres-

Sir Francis the benefit of giving to the for a moment suppose that Sir evidence in his favor an import who are is did not by any unconstitutional it does not really bear; still there is the and undue inquiries & intrigues with Mr. and for a moment suppose that Sir absence of the cross examination which Ritchie, draw from him this unseasonable was necessary to elicit the truth and the and indecorous communication—still it is whole truth clearly and unequivocally, singular he did not give the witness a genthe rebuke! Suppose the judges were holding a court, and a person could be found with courage enough to get into their presence and begin to tell them about the trial, the means he had at command, the use he was about to make of them, and the probable result; would not any judge we have, indignantly repel him from his presence, if not instantly commit him? And how can we account for the fact that similar offence to Sir Francis was not similarly resented? If Mr. anyone were now to wait on him and say, "Sir Francis, I have such and such of them. But of what avait is such a butter. I whatever it might declaration, if the point had been prough be for so many members of the Assembly concerted, or agreed upon, or bly; I am going to deal it out, and I think understood? And unless such a property they will all vote for your acquittal. It can be considered to make the such as introduced to make the understood. R. C. takes this method of returning he had been made for Sir Francis, is impossible he could receive or answer. how could the witness tell the manner the which they would exercise their elective such an intimation with complacency; yet it does not essentially differ from a like communication made to him during the late contests, when "his character and their interests were embarked in the Here is a case in which

versation, the very introduction of implied a confidence in his corruption.-the supposition there was a good under-standing about the whole matter between when we see him going beyond this offi-cial source, and engaged in close confab-ulation about an election with a subordinate officer, a land agent, half public an half private, it induces the presumption that their mutual object was equally unof-

ficial, subordinate and intriguing.

According to this fragment of evidence

Sir F. B. Head strictly commanded witness not in any manner to interfere as government agent, or use any influence his situation gave him at the Elec-tion." I should like to know what the witness had said to induce a suspicion in Sir Francis's mind, that he would act otherwise. To tell a man not to steal, implies that you think him a the land unless Mr. Righie in his land to stead certain services, which even the Francis thought of a questionable character, he would scarcely have insulted even an inferior, with such a caution. If he thought him capable of corrupt conduct, he ought immediately to have dismissed him instend of commending him to an Election. If he thought him incapable of corrupt conduct, the needless prohibition must have been wantonly cruel, and so lacerating to the feelings of an honorable man, as to have wrung from him an expression of wounded pride. On the contrary, Sir Francis and Mr Richie seem good friends about the whole of it, Mr. Richie is eloquent about the number of his deeds, and heir virtue at the approaching election; Sir Francis seems pleased with the music, and says, "you must not interfere at the Elections, you know, Mr. Richie;" who perhaps responded with a wink, and was then bundled off from the regal presence at government house with 303 deeds for persons known and unknown, to be dealt out at the Hustings the tories! The prohibition, too, merely restricted

government agent." This would be latidred. As "government agent" he did nothing; as "Mr. Richie" he did every thing! Of the "influence his situation gave him," he made no use; of the influence which vanity ascribed to Mr. Richie as Mr. Richie, he made every use! It was a neat application of the Rond." It is the discovery of a new art, viz-to be and not to be at the same time! For instance; known chamber, or if you please, in the clerk? room, adjoining it, and regularly signed, perhaps sealed too, and delivered in the vice-regal presence. It was, to be sure, deceptive and politically nefarious, to inpose upon a confiding community the be-lief that the presiding councillor would upon the faith of the royal instructions, succeed upon a vacancy to the administra-tion of their affairs, while there existed a ecret document both to defeat the royal instructions and disappoint well founded public expectation. It was natural for he late House to desire, upon an uncerain rumor of foul play being abroad, to learn upon what footing the contingent government of this country rested. They erefore, addressed Sir Francis, for

"Copies of any bond or agreement etween your Excellency and any of your resent Executive Council, or between ny two or more of the said Council, by hich it is stipulated in what manner the government shall be administered, or who hall administer the government of this Province in case of the above named oc urrence.

Sir Francis replied,

"I have entered into no bond or agreenent of any sort with my present Execudoes there exist in Council any document of such a nature between two or more o he said Council.'

This denial of the transaction and o he existence of such a document, was put to shame by the reluctant testimony if two Councillors, Messrs Sullivan and Augustus Baldwin. To any Hon. or un-Augustus Baldwin. To any Hon. or un sophisticated mind it would come under the vulgar denomination of a fulsehood and it was necessary to explain it away How was it done? Sir Francis under modern system of logic, proved the a greement, (To be continued.)

Tailoring.

OBERT CRIBB having retaken his old establishment in the town of St. Thomas, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, tha

sincere thanks for former favors, an hopes his strict punctuality and superior workmanship will ensure him a continu ance of the patronage of a discerning

THE LIBERAL.

Thursday, March 9, 1837. The Provincial Parliament was not proogued on Tuesday the 28th ult. At the request of the Legislative Council the session was prolonged till Saturday to silow that Hon, body time to dispose of the business sent up within a few days previous by the Assembly. The best part of the first two or three months was expended in long speeches and speechifications, and now at the end of the fourth month, the longest session in the annals of Canada, measures, some of them the first mentioned on the journals, are prought forward, and passed or rejected with seemingly inconsiderate haste. We shall brought forward, and passed or rejected with seemingly inconsiderate haste. We shall soon have an opportunity of laying all their "remedial measures" before our readers, and them will it be seen how well they have redeemed their pledge, how many gruevances they have reformed, how many gruevances they have reformed, how many gruevances they have reformed, how many abuses redressed, and how far they were justified in voting such enormous sums of money under existing circumstances. But whatever opinion may be formed of the majority, we have even the testimony of the Patriot in behalf of the zeal of the Reform members. He says in his last number "It is now as it has always been, the Redicals are every men at his post, while the Conservatives are harum scarum, everywhere, scattering to the four winds of leaven!" What faithering through rechapant compliment to the untiring zeal of the Radicompliment to the untiring zeal of the Radi-cals. Their most zealous advocate need say no more. The Tory members conscious of

the protection and gaping for the "bread and butter" of Sir Francis Head, attend their parliamentary duties more to suit his and their own sinister views, than to watch over their own sinister views, than to watch over the interests of their constituents and coun-try. They care not a farthing for the people.— The people—indeed—they never pronounces the word people, without a sneer, inasmuch as they fancy it carries along with it a dash of Republicanism! What, say they, have the people to do with government but to oly it! The King reigns by right divine, he delegates authority to Bond Head, who makes and unmakes offices and office holders by the mere breath of his nostrils. Is it not there fore, they argue, unpardonable incolence for the people to meddle with powers so awful, and so far beyond vulgar comprehension! Gentle reader, you need not single out a certain official in this District to identify him with this large age. The whole Tory tribe act on the principle. And now the first Tory paper in the Province lets out the truth, that the "Conservative members are harum scarum, everywhere scattering to the four winds of Heaven" at the very time. during the Simcoe Election to persons, are harum scarum, everywhere scattering to who, the agent thought, would vote for the four winds of Heaven," at the very time the contingencies, the supplies, and Revenue question are before the House. Is this any thing new? The Patriot says no, it has always been so! And yet shame to Canada, such men claim, and gain the confidence of freeholders. A poor forty shalling freeholder in Britain would be ashamed to vote for such him in the exercise of his influence, "as

> A LIGHT TO LIGHTEN THE GENTILES! There has been tarrying in Ancaster or

Dunc'as for perhaps two or three years a man named Thomas Rolph, a Doctor of physic we believe, and a bit of a phrenologist, better when Sir Francis first organized his pres-ent council, we have the evidence of two of its members, the Hon. Means Sulfivan and Augustus Badwin, that Sullivan gave a writing, [the precise form of which is still concealed] to the Hon.

Mr. Allan, that in the event of the death plot for filing the Province with the sweep-street of the Province with the sweep-street of the swe or absence from the Province, of the Lieut Governor, the former would resign and provided the can wheelle the credulous so that the administration might not fall on him by virtue of the King's instruction, but upon Mr. Allan. This writing was drawn up by Sir Francts, in the council soil, what wholesome laws, what a Reform Governor! what a respectable Assembly!! what a patriotic House of Lords!!! what an equality of religious privileges, (eh,) and equanty or reagons privileges, (en,) and above all, what a responsible administration we have, (blessings on him) and that our roads are better, land cheaper, wages higher and money in more abundance than in the United States, and finally that all we want in lanada is " men, women and-and money He is to mingle, as occasion requires, and as the markets seem well filled with Radicals or otherwise, some tough yans about Yankee shaving, and Lynch Law, and all that ere kind of thing. Mcreover, whenever he sees a fitting opportunity (that is, when he is in the midst of some of Gowan's old comrogues,) he is to swear lustily that the Government of he is to swear lustily that the Government the United States is all going to the de and that General Jackson is an old fool! Well, the mode of proceeding being thus plainly chalked out by Sir Francis, it was plainly chalked out by Sir Francis, it was very natural for the malignant writer of the Dundas Post to swell beyond the narrow bounds of propriety and truth at seeing or pretending to see "the fields white to the harvest," and at being puffed off by the Patriot as a fit and proper person to convey a flood of light across the Atlantic ocean from Bond Head to the benighted British Isles! he therefore girds himself for the work and writes an episile to the father of the faithful Bishop McDonnell, imploring his apostolic benediction, and money, money, money!

Having now introduced this Quixotic Ambasador to our readers, perfumed by Bond

Having now introduced this circuit Amazador to our readers, perfumed by Bond Head and puffed and powdered by Tom Dalton, we will let the gentleman speak for limself. Here follows his own letter to My dear Lord, with a few explanatory words from the Correspondent and Advocate.

"We give below place to the Ancaster Dr. Rolph's letter to Bishop McDonnell, which we have extracted from the Kingston Chronicle. The Doctor it will be ton Chronicle. seen is very zealous about his emigration project; but it appears he has made some will blunders doubtless in the excess of his zeal. He states that Mr. Cartwright contributed £50; Mr. Prince £25; and Mr. McNab £25, towards his expenses. which we are told is denied by some of these gentlemen! Will he be so good as to favor the public with an explanation of this affair before his departure? Of Mr. Dunn's contribution of £100

we know nothing more than the state-ment in the lotter. NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL

Toronto, Feb. 5th, 1837. My DEAR LORD-I am in this city for the purpose of raising those means which will enable me to visit every city and market town in England, Ireland and Scotland, for the purpose of removing those erroneous impressions which now stand in the way of emigration to this Province