had been read, the sounds would not have travelled beyond the precincts of the choir. Those orators who are heard in large assemblies most distinctly, are those who, in modulating the voice, render it most musical.

d speakers are seldom heard to advantage. Burk's voice is said to have been a sort of lofty cry, which tended, as much as the formality of his discourses in the House of Commons, to send been drawn, from the principal of an vas awful, except when he wished to cheer and

come over. "Doctor, said the 'Wish you a just take a look down my throat." "I don't discover any-thing, Sir," said the doctor, after looking very carefully. "You don't?" said he, "why that's strange; will you be kind enough to take another look!" "Really, sir," said the doctor, after a second look, "I don't see any thing," "Not? why doctor, there is a farm, ten the second dollars, and twenty negrees gone. sand dollars, and twenty negroes gone

The less quantity of brains a man has, the greater noise he makes in the world. A fulcask rolls in silence, but one nearly empty dashes and rattles incessantly.

Hypo vs. Dumrs .- A young lady being asked the difference between hypo and dumps, replied;
"A young lady has the hypo when she feels as
if she was going to be married, and the dumps
when she feels as if she was to stay awhile."

## Colonial.

COLLEGE FUNDS.

To the Editor of the British Colonist.

ErR :- The University of King's College is about going into operation, and I therefore seize this as a favourable moment to direct public at-tention to the manner in which the funds of that institution, and of the school called Upper Canada College, have been mismanaged by the pre-sent College Council. I shall endeavour to state a few facts, as briefly at possible, and these will be sufficient, I should hope, to command attention in the proper quarter. It is on the present occasion, to advert to stances under which the Grammer Schools were despoiled of their original endowment, in order to provide education at a cheap rate, for the or provide education at a cheap rate, for the children of the aristocracy at Toronto: I shall content myself with stating that the University of King's College was endowed out of the School Reservations, with 225,944 acres of land, and the School with 600 contents. the School with 66,000 acres. These munifi-cent endowments should have been amply sufficiend for the support of both institutions on It will appear, from the ac counts published by the manager of the funds, that in 1839 the assets of King's College were estimated at £227,927 5s. 11d., exclusive of £54-925 19s. 8d., disbursed principally for the sup-925 19s. 81, disbursed principally for the support of Upper Canada College,—a school alreamanner. not by what authority the principal of the sales of the College land was disposed of to pay the current expenses of the school, but I hesitate not to say, that it was a gross misapplication of the endowment, to apply one shilling of the principal to any purpose whateve, save towards the cl to any purpose whatever, save towards the erection of the necessary buildings or the purchase and improvement of the grounds. If the enormous sum of £34,409 15s. 2d., most improperly advanced by King's College, to meet the eurrent expenses of the school, had been invested in debentures, the assets of the college would have been upwards of £200,000; and, supposing the buildings to have cost £60,000, and the remainder to be invested, there would have £12,-000 per annum, as a permanent endowment for the University: This sum, of course, would not have been immediately available, but ample means would have been at once forthcoming for the wants of the infant institution. The Grammar School endowment, assuming the lands of which it consisted, to be equal in value to those of the University, would, after deducing the exor the conversity, would, after deducing the expense of the convavagantly constructed buildings, have produced opwards of £3,000 per annum, a sum much more than sufficient to answer the purpose. During the infancy of the institution, come corner to the conversion of the institution. stitution, some regard to the economy should have been paid,—instead of which, it has been have been paid,—instead of which, it has been conducted in such an extravagent manner, as to have excited the indignation of every honest man acquainted with the circumstances. I have no hesitation in stating that it was the bounder duof those charged with the administration of this trust, to have confined the expenditure of the institution within the amount of its annual income. How different has been their conduct! A system of profigate extravagance has been carried on from the first commencement of this school, that reflects deep disgrace on all parties bearding expenses, and contingencies were 11,-843 Ss. Id.—leaving a balance of about £230 Id. mards the payment of the masters salaries, for about nine years: The actual amount paid in salaries, up to this period was £30,257 15s. 3d. This shows clearly Low imprudent, nay, how absurd it is for an institution of this kind to traffic in books, or to pay the expenses of a-boarding-house. The custom in all similar institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, is for the head master to board his pupils, charging their parents a rate sufficient to defray Had this course been adopted, the boarding school would not have been conthe boarding school would not have been conducted at such a heavy loss. The books required for the use of the school could easily have been obtained from a bookseller, and their cost should have been charged to the pupils, without being brought into the accounts of the institution. Leaving these items out of view, let us require whether the resources of the institution. suquire whether the resources of the institution is we been sufficient for carrying it on in an efficient manner, without touching on the principal of its own endowments, much less on that of the University. The number of pupils during the first six years, averaged about 110; and, if one may judge by the books used in the Seventh Form, as stated by Dr. Harris, the late Principal, the

cannot reach. Doctor Young, on the authority of Durham, stated that at Gibraltar the human voice is heard at the distance of ten mi es. It is a well known fact, that the human voice is heard at a greater distance than that of any other animal. Thus when the cottager in the woods or an open plain, wishes to call her husband, who is working at a distance, she does not shout, but pitches her voice to a musical key, which she knows from habit, and by that means reaches his ear. The lougest roar of the largest lion could not penetrate so far.

"This property of music in the human voice," says the author, "is strikingly shown in the cathedrals abroad. Here the mass is entirely performed in musical sounds, and becomes audible to every devotee, however placed, in the remotest part of the church, whereas if the same service had been read, the sounds would not have travelled beyond the precipites of the church whereas if the same service had been read, the sounds would not have travelled beyond the precipites of the church whereas if the same service had been read, the sounds would not have travelled beyond the precipites of the church whereas if the same service had been read, the sounds would not have travelled beyond the precipites of the church whereas if the same service had been read, the sounds would not have the property of music in the frame of the church, whereas if the same service had been read, the sounds would not have cannot reach. Doctor Young, on the authority sthool had no claim to rank higher, if so high, of Durham, stated that at Gibrallar the human as the schools in Great Britain and Ireland in was a Principal receiving £600 sterling per annum, and a house; together with a 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classical Master, each with the same emos luments,-besides several other masters wit large salaries, the whole amounting to about £8, 000 currency, per annum. Even if the institution had had sufficient funds at its disposal, such extravagance in a new country would have just-ly excited public indignation; but when it is considered that the means to support it have the members to their dunner. Chatham's lowest set apart for a specific purpose, and that the syswhisper was distinctly heard, "his middle tone was sweet, rich and varied;" says a writer, des- lature is loudly called for. 1 cannot believe it the highest pitch, the house was completely filled with the volume of sound; and the effect was unconstitutionally granted originally withsterling, will ever again be brought forward. It was unconstitutionally granted originally without the consent of Parliament, and, being now wanted for the new institution,—at any rate they have been too long misapplied. The public will expect of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, (Messrs. Baldwin and Small,) that they put a stop to this system of plunder, or if unable to prevent it, that they disapprove of it. If the interest of the Following anecdote of a young gentleman of the South, who had expended a large fortune—money, lands, negroes, every thing, in a course of intemperance and profligacy, He had just paid a last year's grog bill of \$800. School for which has gone into operation, in the One day he was walking in the street very leisurely, when seeing a physician on the opposite side, called out to him, saying he wanted him to ome over. "Doctor," said he "I wish you'd just take a look down my throat." "I down discover any-thing, Sir." was an animate; and then he had a spirit stirring note, under its control, will unquestionably be diswhich was perfectly irresistable. The terrible, continued. The University funds will now be however, was his peculiar power. Then the wanted for the new institution,—at any rate try, at the schools in which our most eminent men have been prepared for the Universities. I trust, Mr. Editor, you will admit that the subject on which I have addressed you is one of vital

> the principal of the fund in paying most exorbit-ant salaries to the present masters. The pre-sent is a favourable moment for effecting a change: I trust it will not be allowed to pass. 1 am, &c.,
> A TRUE FRIEND TO EDUCATION. Toronto, January 16th, 1843.

importance to the country. I am influenced to feeling save a desire that the University e

We have observed in recent numbers of the Aontreal Herald and Montreal Gazette, articles professing to give an account of "the abstrac-tion of certain public papers from the office o the Clerk of the Peace of the District of Montreal." The articles in question are full of the grossest misrepresentations, which, we are in charity bound to believe, must have been made in ignorance. We trust our contemporaries will seize the earliest opportunity to correct, and apologise for their error, and thus save themselves from the imputation of dishonesty. The allegation is in substance that certain public documents, containing proof against the rebels and disaffected of 1837 and 1838, have been c'andestinely removed from the vaults of the Court House in Montreal, by order of Mr. Atcourse in Montreal, by brust of Mr. At-torney General Lafontaine, that these papers, were properly in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace, and that the Attorney General has acted illegally and improperly in removing them. Having taken some pains to ascertain whether these very grave charges are correct, we are enthe case.—The papers to which allusion is made were in the possession of the late Attorney General, Mr. Ogden, at the time of his removal from office, and ought, as a matter of course, to have been transferred to his successor. They were not, however, handed over to Mr. Lafontaine, but remained in Mr. Ogden's possession until he received the command of the Covernor General to deliver them up. If we mistake not, these commands had to be repeated, when Mr. these commands had to be repeated, when Mr. Ogden, communicated to the Government that had deposited the papers in question with the Clerk of the Peace. That officer was immediately instructed to deliver them up, and has of course obeyed his orders. Mr. Lalontaine, we have reason to believe, never issued any order whatever on this subject—nor has he ever had possession of the papers, which remain at the present moment sealed up exactly as they were will unite themselves to the tories of Hener Canadians will unite themselves to the tories of Hener Canadians eft by Mr. Ogden. We consider it quite unnecessary to offer any further remarks on the articles in the Herald and Gazette. A discerning public will have no difficulty in determining where the charge of impropriety of conduct where the charge of impropriety of conduct ought to have existed.—[Chronicle & Gazete.

It has been stated in the Kingston Herald that the tories, despairing of injuring the government by their present insane conduct, are directing their attention to the state of the franchise, and making as many freeholders as their means will admit. This is a subject that demeans will adont. This is a subject that deserves the most serious consideration of the public. The persons in opposition are principally of those who have received free grants of wild land and otherwise procured large tracts at nominal prices. The infliction of a tax or this description of land lately, may make it desirous to some of the holders to deed it to their friends thus getting rid of the tax and making an elector at the same time. If these persons would lo-cate on the land, it would be a benefit to the cate on the land, it would be a belieft to the country. But nothing of the kind is intended. The object is to have a voter ready when necessary! He may reside in Quebec or Gaspe, but at the time of election he will be brought for ward to assist to defeat the resident electors. The best mode to do away with this evil, is to amen'd the election law and make none but resident votes legal. It is said that property should be represented, and we concur in the opinion: but we would only allow it to have a fair share with intellect and industry. It is manifestly unjust for men who have a few acces of wild land and who reside at a distance, to attend on election day, and perhaps return a member to parliament who is not the choice of a fourth of the resident population. The excitement and corruption consequent on the system residents to vote are notorious. It is the duty of every man who desires a full and fair exercise of the elective franchise, who is fair exercise of the elective franchise, who is anxious for the purity of election—to contend for the disqualification of non resident voters. for the disqualification of non resident voters. The practice at home we know is in favour of the present system—but it is a corruption created by wealth, and contrary to reason. For if wealth is to be considered all sufficient to establish the right to vote, then the owner of \$100 acres. Were this plan to be attempted, the country would consider the projector of it, fit only for a madhouse. And yet non resident voting is more absurd in principle. We hope this matter will be taken up by the government, and that the next session of parliament will not be allowed to pass without amendament will not be allowed. ing the election law so as to make residence sine que non to the right to vote. [Hamilton

It appears that on the afternoon of Wednesday the 11th inst. Dorsy with two other men, were cutting cord-wood in the woods for Mr. William Johnston. They had just folled a tree, one of the limbs of which in going down, caught t, a verdict was returned by the Jury accord-

He was a young man of about 26 years of age, of peaceable and industrious habits, and has left a young widow and a helpless infant to lamen; his untimely end.—[Brockville Recorder.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (West.) Kingston, 21st January, 1843. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following app

nents, viz:-John Davidson, Esquire, Collector of Cuoms, Hamilton, v. John Chisholm, Esquire.

James R. Gowan, Esquire, Judge of th District and Surrogate Courts, Simcoe District.
George D. Reed, Esquire, Commissioner to administer Oath of Allegiance in Ottawa District, under 4 & 5 Victoria, Chap. 7.

WILLIAM LOCKTON BILLINGS, to practise Physics, Surgery and Midwifery, in the Province of

## Kingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1843.

speculating on the probability, or certainty, of His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot returning home as shon as his health is sufficiently re-es tablished; and they venture to hope that his successor will undo all that has been done, and place the tories once more in the ascendant.

As to the first part of this supposition, it is, we regret to say, one that is not improbable. His Excellency's health has suffered so severely in to that river would have a better title than the his recent illness, that his retirement from publie life may become imperative. Much as we desire that Sir Charles should remain to perfect he has established their full illustration in practice, we yet see but little reason to expect that this desideratum can be attained. We under-I am influenced by stand that His Excellency wishes to meet Parliament again, and will do so if his health perdowment should not be frittered away, by spending mit, but as this is doubtful, we place no stress

But putting the case in its most unfavorable light-suppose that his Excellency will have to retern home in the spring, on what ground do the tories expect that his successor will change the policy of the government? On no good ground whatever. All their high-flown hopes on this factory result? This expedient seemed to be score are mere flights of imagination, much dis- equally ordered by the buffetings they have endured of ordered by the buffetings they have endured of late. Whoever Sir Charles Bagot's successor plated by any one as preferable to the arrange may be, he will have to conduct the government ment which had been made, it is fit to bear in on the general principles that are now established, because they are the principles of the Constitution, the very principles by which the government is conducted at home. They are guarded by sufficient checks to prevent flagrant abuses, or dangerous innovations, and therefore they must be faithfully applied, instead of being frittered away until they are reduced to nothing but an empty name.

The means by which the tories expect to awaken an influence in their favor, is by ringing the changes on the rebellion, and ascribing its guilt to the whole body of their opponents. This stale device of a defeated party has been tried too often, in utter defiance of notorious facts, to have any effect now. Reiterated declamations on a threadbare theme can add no point or pungency thereto; and the tory orators are only like Dame Parlington when she would have swept out the ocean with a mop.

Being conscious that they have cried "wolf" too long to be believed, and that they are unable to effect any thing by themselves, they now recommend a union with the Canadians of Lower Canada, as the only thing that is wanting to place he party in a position to dictate to the govern will unite themselves to the tories of Upper Canada. The latter desire the aid of the former

for their own selfish purposes, and not from an liking to them, or intention of consulting their wishes and interests. But the Lower Canadians are shrewd enough to avoid the tory trap, and have had too much experience of the illiberal instincts of the tribe to trust their rights and privileges in such keeping. The billing and cooing of the tories will never win them the affection of trust of the Lower Canadians, and they are onl laughed at for all the humble advances they are making to a better acquaintance with then. They must undergo a long probation, under variety of circumstances, and evince a radical change in their political principles, before they will be regarded with any feelings but distrust and dislike by the Lower Canadians of Frenca

extraction. What utter mockery is the tory cant of union with the Lower Canadians, may be seen by the proceedings of the meeting in Montreal, of which an account was given in our last. The tory press affect to undervalue that meeting, because the British party took but little part therein. We would not fall into their error by undervaluing that party, for it possesses intelligence, enterprise, and wealth. But all know that they are only a fraction of the population, and that the meeting which they affect to treat so lightly, spoke the voice of Lower Canada in general, to every parish agrees with the sentiments tien and there expressed. If the British party there were to call a meeting, it would speak their opinions alone. There would be no answeing voice from without to echo, extend, and proong the voice from within, which would be a soltary

with what has been said or sung in the last? Have they charmed the Lower Canadians with their syren song ? Is there any answerin response to the dulcet invitations that have een A Coroners Inquest was held in the Township of Kitley, on Thursday the 12th inst, by Gavia Russel. Esq., one of the Coroners of the District of Johnstown, on the body of Patrick Dorsey, a native of Ircland, who emigrated last summer, he came to his death in the following

an accession of strength, or a resumption of power? None. The cuckoo note of "traitor," and the humble overtures to Lower Canada, have n the top of a small Maple, and bent it to the failed, and will fail. Old birds are not caught ground; here the limb broke off, and was with chaff; and when the tories catch Lower thrown by the maple with such violence against the head of poor Dorsey, that he fell dead under sions and promises. Their case is hopeless; for those things which alone can win regard in the East-liberal principles-they have not to give, and if they had, they would no longer be tories:

We find in the Montreal Gazette, the followng account, taken from American papers, of inortant facts connected with the north east boundary, by which it appears that the American Gotnment & Senate had before them; when discussing the terms of the treaty, ample proof that the line claimed by Great Britain was the line ntended to be given by the negotiators of the treaty of 1784. The speakers in the Senate pretended to undervalue this evidence, as though t could not much affect their claim; but other persons deem it conclusive against that claim, nd consider these marked maps, marked too by Franklin and Jefferson, valid authority in favor of Great Britain; and if they had been known to up a claim to the North West Coast, on the ground that the Columbia River was discovered by an American, although all the world knows that the whole coast was discovered and named by Captain Cook, and the discovery of a country carries with it all that the country contains, both of land and water. If the discoverer of a river has a better title to the country than the discoverer of the country itself, then a part is greater than the whole, and the discoverer of a tributary discoverer of the river, and the discoverer of a creek falling into that tributary would have a better title still, and so on, until the discoverer the work he has begun, by giving the principles of the smallest quantity of land of water therein would have the best right to possess the whole. This may be American diplomacy, but it will hardly succeed a second time.

In the secret session of August last Mr. Rives, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said—
It appears to the Committee, therefore, in looking back to the public and solemn acts of the
Government, and of its successive administraions, that the time has passed, if it ever existed when we could be justified in making the precise ine of boundary claimed by us the subject of sine qua non of negotiation, or of the ultimo ratio—of an assertion by force. Did a second arbitration, then, afford the prospect of a more satis-States, by Great Britain, and by the State of Maine. If such an alternative should be contemmind the risk and uncertainty, as well as the in of decision. We have already seen, in the in stance of the arbitration by the King of the Ne herlands, how much weight a tribunal of that sort is inclined to give to the argument of convesort is manner of the argument of contents of the negociators of the treaty of 1783, against the literal and positive terms caployed by the instrument in its description of limits. Is there no danger, in the event of another arbitration, that a further research into the public archives of Europe might bring to light some embarrassin (even though apocryphal,) document, to threw uew shade of plausible doubt on the cleaness of our title, in the view of a sovereign arbiter? Such a document has already been communicated to the Committee; and I feel it (said Mr. R.) to be my duty to lay it before the Senate, that they may fully appreciate its bearings, and determine for themselves the weight and importance which belong to it. It is due to the learned and distinguished. guished gentleman (Mr. Jared Sparks, of Bos-ton,) by whom the document referred to was dis-covered in the archives of France, while pursu-

"While pursuing my researches among the oluminous papers relating to the American Re-olution, in the Archives des Affaires Elvangeres, in Paris, I found in one of the bound volumes ar original letter from Dr. Franklin to Count de Vergennes, of which the following is an exact

transcript :-" Passy, December 6, 1782. "Sir,-I have the honor of returning herewith the map your Excellency sent me yesterday. I have marked with a strong red line, according to your desire, the limits of the United States, as settled in the preliminaries between the British and American plenipotentiaries. With great respect, I am, &c.

" B. FRANKLIN." "This letter was written six days after the preliminaries were signed; and if we could procure the identical map mentioned by Franklin, it would seem to afford conclusive evidence as to the meaning affixed by the Commissioners to the language of the treaty on the subject of the boundaries. You may well suppose that I lost no time in making inquiry for the map, not doubting that it would confirm all my previous opinions respecting the validity of our claim. In the geographical department of the archives are six-ty thousand maps and charts; but so well ar-ranged with catalogues and indexes, that any one of them may be easily found. After a little research in the American division, with the aid of the keeper, I came upon a map of North America, by D'Anville, dated 1746, in size about 18 nches square, on which was drawn a strong red line throughout the entire boundary of the Unit-ed States, answering precisely to Franklin's description. The line is bold and distinct in every part, made with red ink, and apparently drawn with a hair pencil, or a pen with a blunt point. There is no other coloring on any part of

"Imagine my surprise on discovering that this line runs wholly south of the St. John, and be-tween the head waters of that river and those of the Penobscot and Kennebec. In short, it is exactly the line now contended for by Great Britain, except that it concedes more than is claimcd. The north line, after departing from the source of the St. Croix, instead of proceeding to Mars Hill, stops far short of that point, and turns off to the west, so as to leave on the British side all the streams which flow into the St. Jo ween the source of the St. Croix and Mars Hill. the Canadian highland, is intended to exclude all

the Canadian highland, is intended to exclude all the waters running into the St. John.

"There is no positive proof that this map is actually the one marked by Franklin; yet, upon any other supposition, it would be difficult to explain the circumstances of its agreeing 56 perfectly with his description, and of its being preserved in the place where it would naturally be deposited by Count Vergennes. It also tend another map in the Archives, on which the same boundary was traced in a dotted red line with a pen, apparently colored from the other.

"I enclose herewith a map of Maine, on which "I enclose herewith a map of Maine, on which

I have drawn a strong black line, corresponding with the red one above mentioned." I am far from intimating (said Mr. Rives,) that the documents discovered by Mr. Sparks, curious and well worth, of consideration as they undoubtedly are, are of weight sufficient to

What ground, then, have 'hey for expecting shake the title of the United States, founded on inquiry, without believing that the charges con the Treaty of Peace. be sustained. the positive language of the Treaty of Peace.
But they could not fail, in the event of another reference, to give encreased confidence, and emreference, to give encreased confidence, and emphasis to the pretensions of Great Britain, and delphia, and the military had to be called out to exert a corresponding influence upon the military had to be called out mind of the arbiter. It is worth while, in this connexion, to turn to what Lord Ashburton has said in one of his communications to Mr. Web-ster, when explaining his view of the position of the Highlands described in the Treaty:—

"My inspection of the maps, and my exami "My inspection of the maps, and my examplation of the documents," says his Lordship, lead me to a very strong conviction, that the lead me to a very strong conviction, that the gallands contemplated by the negociators of the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, and Mr. Hector; a br ighlands contemplated by freaty, were the only highlands then known to them—at the head of the Penobscot, Kennebec, and the rivers west of the St. Croix; and that they did not precisely know how the north line from the St. Croix would strike them; and if it were not my wish to shorten this discussion, I believe a very good argument might be drawn from the words of the treaty in proof of this. In the negociations with Mr. Livingston, and after-wards with Mr. M'Lane, this view seemed to prevail; and, as you are aware, there were prosals to search for these highlands to the west, where alone, I believe, they will be found to answer perfectly the description of the treaty. this question should, unfortunately, go to a fur-ther reference, I should by no means despair of finding some confirmation of this view of the

the latter, the treaty would hardly have been ra-tified, or the unfounded pretensions of the Amer-licans conceded. In like manner they are setting Government—strongly preposessed, as its min-ister tells us it is, with the justice of its claims —would not find what it would naturally consider a persuasive "confirmation of its view of th

by Mr. Sparks, in his historical researhes in the archieves of France.

A map has been vauntingly paraded here, from Mr. Jefferson's collection, in the zeal of opposition, (without taking time to see what it was,) to confront, and invalidate the map found by Mr. Sparks in the Foreign office, at Paris; but, the moment it is examined, it is found to sustain, by the most precise and remarkable correspondence. in every feature, the map communicated by Mr Sparks. The Senator who produced it, coul-see nothing but the microscopic dotted line run ning off in a north easterly direction; but the noment other eyes were applied to it, there ound, in bold relief, a strong red line, indica the limits of the United States, according to the treaty of peace, and coinciding, minutely and exactly, with the boundary traced on the map of Mr. Sparks. That this red line, and not the hardly visible dotted line, was intended to represent the lunits of the United States, according the treaty of peace is conclusively shown be circumstance, that the red line is drawn thern Lakes, thence through the Long Lake an the Many Lake to the Lake of the Woods, and from the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods to the river Mississippi; and along that river to the point where the boundary of the United States, according to the treaty of peace leaves it; and thence, by its easterly course, to the mouth of the St. Mary's, on the Atlantic.

Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina, dwelt wit great force on the confirmation of the rights of Great Britain by the posthumus documents Franklin and Jefferson, and upon those ground strenuously urged the ratification of the before England should obtain the inform We give the portion of his speech which relates

But if it should be thought by any one that these considerations, as conclusive as they seem-ed to be, were not sufficient to justify the ratifis portion of the treaty there were others, which appeared to him to be He referred to the condition in ter having refused to agree to the award made under that reference, by an afbirfator of our own selection, we should now reject this treaty, ne-gotiated by our own Secretary of State, under our own eyes, and which had previously received the assent of the States immediately interested—whether there would be the slightest prosguisned gentieman (Mr. Jared Sparks, of Boston,) by whom the document referred to was discovered in the archives of France, while pursuing his laborious and intelligent researches connected with the history of our own country, that the account of it should be given in his own words, as contained in a communication addressed by him to the Department of State. I proceed, therefore, to read from that communication:— Britain, or that the map exhibited is the which Franklin referred, in his note to the Count de Vergennes, the French Minister; but it can-not be dowlted that the conformity of the line delineated on the Map, with the one described in his note, would have the effect of strengthening not a little the claims of Great Britain in her own estimation and that of the world. But the facts stated, and the map exhibited by the chairnacts stated, and the map exhibited by the chairman of the Cermittee on Foreign relations, (Mr. Rives,) are not the only or the strongest disclosure made during the discussion. The French map introduced by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) from Mr. Jefferson's collection in the Congress library, in order to rebut the infer-ence from the former, turned out to be still more so. That was made in the Villa of Passy, the year after the treaty of peace was negot ated, where Franklin (who was one of the gotiators) resided, and was dedicated to ad that has the boundary line drawn in exact conformity to the other, and in the manner described in the note of Dr. Franklin—a line somewhat more adverse to us than that claimed by Great Britain. But, as striking as is this coincidence, he was far from regarding it as sufficient to establish the claim of Great Britain. It would wever, be in vain to deny that it was a corre

orating circumstance, calculated to add no small reight to her claim.

It would be still further increased by the fact It would be still further increased by the fact that France was our ally at the time, and, as such, must have been consulted, and kept constantly advised of all that occurred during the progress of the negotiation, including its final result. It would be idle to suppose that these disclosures would not weigh heavily against us in any future negotiation.—They would, so much so—taken in connexion with the adverse award the treatment of the suppose that the state of the suppose that the state of the suppose that the state of the suppose that the suppose that the state of the suppose that the suppose that the suppose that the suppose that the suppose that the suppose the suppose that the suppose the suppose that the suppose the suppose that the suppose the suppose that the suppose the suppose that the supp f the King of Holland, and this treaty, should it be rejected—as to render hopeless any future attempted to settle the question by negotiation or arbitration. No alternative would be left us out to yield to the full extent of the British claim, or to put Maine in possession by force and that, too, with the opinion and sympathy of the world against us and our cause. In his opinion we would be bound to attempt it, in justice to Maine, should we refuse to agree to what she has assented. So much for the boundary questions. In his opinion we ion, as far as Maine is concerned.

The Assembly of New Brunswick was dis-The Assembly of New Date of the Procity.

The London papers have lately been held & The London papers have lately been find the the london papers the Legislature is summoned to meet for the dispatch of business next Tuesday, Jan. 31. The Province is deeply involved in debt, and the new Assembly will have difficulty in their financial affairs. We have not seen any account of the political character of the House. In one or two mounce the abomination in good set term nounce the abomination in good set term nou the Legislature is summoned to meet for the political character of the House. In one or two of the elections there were riots which were not suppressed until the troops were called out, and had charged the rioters with the bayonet.

Congress to impeach President Tyler of high crimes and insidemeanors. It was lost by the following vote, year 83, nays 127. Some of the year voted for the sear was killed and three others were yeas voted for the motion merely as a ground of lously

There have been some violent riots in Ph not appear that any died.

A gang of thieves were arrested by the pe last week, who had been engaged in exrobberies, having stolen a large quantity whisky from Mr. McCormick, a barrel water salmon from Mr. McIntosh, a bla other articles from - Carr, and a barrel water salmon, and a quantity of crockers value. The thieves are-Gabriel Wr latto,) Alexander Forsyth, Andrew For Rabie, and Edward Jackson, colo are all committed for trial. As clo been left out all night in yards have been in several cases lately, the inhabitants hi desist from the practice. It will be see following that Toronto merchants he robbed lately to a large amount.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13 .- Wholesale Sh. Jane Cubitt, a pretty delicate locate ween 16 and 17 years of age, w bar charged with comm an enormous extent, in silks, ril and other articles, at the stores evailed in the city during ffice,-a cab load.

A Court of Inquiry has been sitting for me back at the United States naval yard, lyn, in order to inquire into the facts of t ny on board the Somers, and the exe encer, Cromwell and Small. Not een elicited differing from the statemer affair published by us some time ago. A the witnesses think the vessel could have brought into port without executing the mutineers, but the largest number could not.

April than January; the thermometer on F nd Saturday stood at 60 in the shade. ng is done for the present, and the ice assable on foot. The weather is again A hunter who was out last week shoot ays that he saw swallows flying over a ut he was probably mistaken, although he e was not. We were told a few days since, by the

f the Mohawk Indians in Tycndinaga, th and shot this winter above 700 deer in the the north. Some Americans shot ab deer among the islands in the St. Lawre they were robbed of most of ther

BY PACKET-SHIP GARRIC SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND The packet-ship Garrick, Captain Ski rived below at a late hour last evening the last evening that month, and Liverpool to the 15th.

From the Globe.
A FIXED DUTY ON CORN. It appears that her Majesty's minister length convinced of the necessity of ado fixed duty on corn, as the new sliding so consideration, and which will promitted for the approval of Parlian

all foreign countries not being Britis mports from those countries indulgence as compensation for The Globe it must be remen opposition journal, and not very

Ministerial journals say that there is no ticity in its rumor.] From the London Morning Post of Dec. 15 AMERICAN AFFAIRS .- The ship Ho

arrived at Liverpool, puts us in possess advices from New York to the 21st ult, or two later only than the last accounts of the Hottingeur brought some 300 pass the vast majority of whom did not, as it will did not have your paper, pay more than followed as a cach as passage money. The North which sailed with the same tide, took up 150 poor people, it appears, at equa This wholesale return of emigrants

nited States presents another feature tration of the calamitous situation of the very reduced terms upon with are restored to their homes, is a proof me ticularly of the declining state of the At Carrying trade, even the change in this may be traced in a great measure to the sion of American credit and the wide ruin of the banks. The news that the current rate of it

The news that the current rate of in England was but 13 per cent, had just hand, and was received with renewed sions of amazement. That an English cial bill should be taken at an interest of the control of the contro cent, in preference to a security of Government of the United States at for such paper as was offered at par, is, repudiation has done its work with and effect that had been but little dr either in America or elsewhere.

The Federal system, whatever may vantages or disadvantages in other out no guarantee for the maintenand credit. The financial delinquency member of the American federation, an inferior one, was alone sufficient to tar character and annihilate the credit of the character and both individually and collectively. This seem at the organization of the American stitution on the peculiar principles adopt MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Herald has so far once violent prejudices in favor of protection as to suggest the sending envoy from England to Washington, at a new commencial treatment of the ate a new commercial treaty on

Parliament was farther proregued en of Décember, to the 2nd of February; it tuelly to meet, for the despatch of busin Lord Hill, the late commander-in-this on the 10th, in the 71st year of his age.

The first see inder the act passed last session for the grinding of corn in bond for victures, was made here this week. A quantum was taken out of bond to be manually beguing and will be seen.

n was taken out of bond to be manuto biscuits, and will be replaced by an
tity of corn.—[Hull Advertiser.
ure of J. I. Fernandes & Son, corn
at Wakefield, is announced. Their
re £90,000.
The Society for the Pro-N TO CRINA.—The Society for the Pro-of the Gospel in Foreign Parts intending a mission at Hong Kong, and will ocial fund for that purpose. The dense on the Thames number of vessels ready for sea were

leave port. The Quebec was the on-at got to sea after a lapse of several blic will be rejoiced to find that the lic will be rejoiced to find that the Sir Robert Sale's name in the honocions granted to the heroes of our late nix in India proceeds in no degree into underrate the merits of that cer. Sir Robert Sale very recently the Grand Cross of the Bath for his ace of Jellalabad, and other eminent the north-west frontier of India, and lefore impossible to give him the same exists has been conferred on General nich has been conferred on General eral Nott, and Sir William Parker; n notified to the Governor-General mpliance with his recommenda-mill be proposed to Parliament to sert and Lady Sale, with the benership, an annual pension of 500L as blic recognition of signal merit.—

> INCENDIARY FIRES. From the Notts Review of Dec. 9. ENDIARY FIRE NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

very painful circumstances, occur-

h road side, a barn dividing it from Arms Inn. By great exertions the dued by 9 o'clock, it having got so he stack that it had to be taken to t out as it was thrown down.

of £50 has been offered for the disvillainous midnight depredator.

y FIRE AT HIGHWORTH.—Saturday out 7, a cattle skilling belonging to warth of Queen Lanes, near High-discovered to be on fire, when five swere burned, having literally been and two others were severely in flames. A large rick of hay ad shed was also destroyed. There can but that this fire was the act of less miscreant, who we trust will covered, as suspicion already attachain party. The atrocity of this act is wated by the fact that the wretch

nown that the poor beasts were tied not escape their horrible fate. evening, about six, a straw stack, the cycning, about six, a straw stack, the fMr. Wheatley, farmer, of Whatton-le, was discovered to be on fire; the n attracted a numerous assemblage of the came from all quarters, & through s, the flames were happily subdued doubt but it was the act of an in

FIRES AT THORNEY .- In giving mitted to state that, as soon as the fire a (12 miles from Wisbech,) Mr. Batterempanied by the superintendent and ethewisbech police force, started with the
fire engine and four post horses, and imly on their arrival at the conflagration
ced working, but the fire having been
for a long time, they were unable to
reom stacks.—[Sanford Mercury.
Morrett.—It has been stated in a paraback originated (we believe) with the
lifts, that Lord Morpeth was preparing
on the subject of the United States. We
with confidence that there is no ground
statement.—[Leeds Mercury.

EROUS SITUATION ON THE DYNE OF

DECEMBER OF THE DUKE OF NO. THE DUKE OF NO.—His Grace the Duke of Wellingare was few days of her Majesty'e arrival Castle, in the early part of last placed in a most december of the control of the cont placed in a most dangerous and al-tion, from which he was providenti-by the speedy arrival of his medical His grace was dining from off a then by a most unfortunate mischance mall bones of the wing stuck in his e Duke, with his usual coolness, bevare of his perilous situation, signified attendance that his medical advisers ould be instantly sent for; and in a time afterward Dr. M'Arthur and Mr. surgeon had arrived at the castle.

of was first made to extract the bone

ceps, but it was too deeply seatwere tried which skill or ingenuity ggest to the two medical practicioners collected the illustrious sufferer. At last, then deemed essentially requisite that weller should be given to the duke, the is a dernier resort, was had resource bone, was most skilfully thrust downthe gullet ifft the stomach. rath-but necessarily, from its position, e throat of the noble duke. It is tifying to be able to add, that the nd venerable warrior has since ex-o inconvenience from the effects of sate (and what might have proved, skill of his medical attendants, most cocurrence.-[The Britannia of Dec.

AL OF MAJOR MALCOLM WITH THE CHINESE TREATY. OUTH, Dec. 9 .- Major Malcolm, of the secretary to the legation at China, Richards, of Her Majesty's ship 84, arrived here this morning from the Locust steam vessel, Lieut. Com-

Capt

far as

crew

olm is the bearer of the treaty of ded by her Majesty's plenipotentiary, ager, with the Emperor China. It gnatures of the three high commissured by the Emperor and sent to trange the terms, &c. Major Malaletter of assent from the Emperor emply engaging to ratify the treaty thall be returned to him with the Her Majesty attached thereto. Her Majesty attached thereto. frigate, 46, Capt. Bouchier, had hina for England, with two mil-lef of dollars of the Chinese Com-

ney. ervice of Canada has issued from Chamoers. It is intended to raise he sum authorised by Parliament, lion and a half sterling, forthwith ion of debentures. Government guarantee the payment of Interest of four parts of the control of four per cent. per annum, the bentures being determinable by anment chosen for the operation e, and there can be little doubt of no more than £300,000, or a and ont authorised, will be negotiated.

the payments at leature in the proposition is the from ties taking the loan against rethe space of twenty years from Jan. her g
which will not be less than £500 who less than £

swhich will not be less than £500 who has so large are not bought or sold jibboo ing me in the facility of smaller ones. It is are to be sent in on the 16th here hand, viz., on Jan. 1st and July 1st are to be sent in on the 16th here had one will be required for the sum half on the 22d inst., the other to a should one the lowest amounts to be appointed by an are course be given to the highest bid-

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