

from her place, and never speaks till she is relieved by another, and there they sit till we choose to go to bed. I am speaking now of the Samoan teachers' establishment at Siwaeko, where I now am. My hosts are Mita and his wife, who according to the custom of the Samoan converts, is also called Mita. At Guama, our establishment being a bachelor's one, we are not nearly so well looked after. A little youth sits by the fire, and keeps it in, but we should be badly off if we had no other light to read by. These people spend no time in worship and religious exercises than any I have ever known. I do not know what time monks in religious houses are supposed to spend in common worship, but every Sunday these people devote seven and a half or eight hours to public worship, during the whole of which time, broken up into five parts, they are hearing either prayer, or reading of a sermon, or being catechised, or singing. Everything is conducted with the greatest solemnity and decorum, and I am quite anxious and perplexed because I fear that this cannot last, and that without God gives these simple converts a greater share of grace to keep them steadfast than is usually vouchsafed to men, there must be a falling away. Religion has become the business of their lives, and without their mode of life is changed, and something given them to do, they cannot, I fear, withstand the temptations which their easy mode of life must continually expose them to, when the novelty has worn off. The contrast they present to the New Zealanders, amongst whom the spirit of religion seems to have died out, quite frightens me, — it seems like a lull before a storm. The interest seems likely to be kept up at present by their missionary efforts amongst the neighbouring wild tribes, for every week six or eight poor missionaries set out on a long and weary path, with no better dress than a bundle of leaves round their waists, or tattered cloths which they have got from vessels in exchange for yams or pigs, or sandal wood, and no better stock of knowledge than they have been able to pick up from the Samoan teachers' broken Nengone; these Samoan teachers, themselves the fountains of instruction, having had for years no other help to draw upon than the portions of Scripture translated into their own language. Nengone books, as may be supposed, are few and meagre, nobody having been engaged in translating but the two Rarotongan men who are, like the Samoans, miserable linguists. They have translated a few parts of chapters of the Bible into very imperfect Nengone, which have been printed at Samoa, and this is the Nengone teacher's whole library. But can one doubt but that the spirit of God goes with them, — can one doubt but that without any other help, this heaven would have spread, till the whole island had become converted? This stimulus the New Zealanders have wanted; and it seems to be one of the reasons of their present lifeless state. Another reason, no doubt, is that the Maori children have hitherto been neglected; whether from some defect in the missionary system, or from some past difficulties which they have had to encounter, by far the greatest number of New Zealand children have been suffered to grow up without any education, and the result may easily be conceived. At Rarotonga it seems to be different. Most of the teachers scattered through these islands are young men, or were young men when they came; and with very few exceptions they have been enabled to keep their own good name, and to raise their hearers from the deepest heathenism to a state of professed Christianity. The two things that seem to have been wanting in New Zealand are now in a great measure supplied by the recent introduction of missionary efforts among the New Zealanders themselves for the benefit of the other islands in the Pacific, and by the establishment of children's schools in a good many places, and to a considerable extent. The Waikato tribe has regular missionary meetings, and has contributed both men and money to the work; and the Sunday before we left, my own little congregation at Otakei, entirely of their own accord, subscribed nearly four pounds at the offertory. I wish I could introduce something of the kind here. If the Bishop were to approve of it, and receive the produce, to be taken to New Zealand in the vessel I am sure they would give largely. The only thing wanting is a medium to convert the yams and pigs into money. The island abounds in every sort of native food, but they have nothing which would bear export. Pigs were found by Williams to be very inconvenient offerings; yams won't keep; baskets and mats are of trifling value, and would require a bazaar, of which I should think the Bishop would not approve. Cocoanuts are not in sufficient plenty to allow of their being converted into any large quantity of oil, as in the Hervey group and others. Native cloth they have none. Still the spirit of contribution is very powerful amongst them. They frequently bring us presents of pigs, fowls, fish, yams, &c.; and little children whom I pass in the woods with bundles of sugar-cane on their backs, while they draw up in a line on one side of the path amongst the bushes, half frightened at the unwonted appearance of a white man, whisper as I pass "Waea? (sugar-cane,) or "Wannu (cocoa nut.)" give him some sugar-cane, and hand me a present, or if I have been too quick for them run after me with it. Truly, they deserve to be taught, and what little Henry and I are able to do for them in our short stay is repaid over and over again every day, by substantial marks of gratitude, and a thousand little attentions and kindnesses from young and old, — from old Sarai who creeps into the house while we are away to make the mats and put the house tidy, and Cho's mother who follows me into the canoe to ask me where she shall bring some cocoa-nuts which she is keeping for me, and then jumps up to her shoulders in the sea, the canoe having set sail while she has been talking, down to little Tewene, who

brings me a live mouse, and then crouches down at my feet to see whether I will eat it up, or skin it incontinently, or put it in a box, "bane hae, New Zealand," to take to New Zealand.

September 23. — This morning at breakfast I was indulging in a little light reading, and amongst other things read the ballad of King John and the Abbot of Canterbury, in Percy's "Reliquis of Ancient Poetry," which I recognized as an old German acquaintance; but whether said to be translated, or affirmed by the German authors to be original, I forget. I wonder if the Abbot of Canterbury had to answer as hard questions in his daily duty as I have. One of the principal men here has been to Maka once or twice, to ask him what to do. The case is this: He is not a baptized man; but some time ago he put away all his wives except one who had borne him children. This was done, as is usual amongst them, with a good deal of ceremony. He now came to say that the wife whom he had retained was a very bad one. She stole food, and had been guilty of a much worse crime than theft — He had made up his mind not to live with her any more; and had sent her away, because of her continued bad practices, and habitual disregard of everything he said to her. He was now quite lonely and miserable, and was afraid, if he was not allowed to get another companion, he should become very wicked. Maka very sensibly tried to persuade him to try his wife again, but this he would not hear of. She had always been a bad one, and he had only retained her because she had borne him children. Maka came to me, as he always does, and we talked the matter over till late at night. If he had been a baptized member of the Church, or had been married, the answer could soon have been given. The only point I could gain was, that he should wait till the Bishop came. But the vessel is a week behind the time we expected her; and this evening old Wakuini came again, to ask if he might fix upon one of his discarded wives to replace the one he had put away lately. He did not want to fetch her, but only to think which one he would have, so as to set his mind at rest, for he was very lonely and miserable. Maka thought this a very bad plan; he had better get a new wife altogether, and promise to keep her. I thought there was not a pin to choose between the two evils. Maka's better plan was sanctioned by a precedent, the issue of which had been good. The end of it was, that we said we must abide by our former decision, to wait for the Bishop. He had put away his wives, not acting upon anybody's suggestion, but because he feared the word of God. There are many questions of this sort; the people are constantly coming to ask for advice upon all kinds of subjects. I cannot help admiring the strong good sense and sound judgment of the native (Rarotongan) teachers. They are very, very far beyond our New Zealanders; and I think it is owing to their having been brought into contact with the missionaries in their childhood, and never lost sight of till they have been chosen as scholars into the native college, which must be very superior to anything in New Zealand, except our own at Auckland.

The responsibility of the care of this place is very great. Every morning except Saturday I meet a large number in church, whom I catechise, address, or divide into classes for teaching, in any way I like. The congregation on Sunday amounts to about a thousand; the classes on week days muster about six hundred. The chiefs are amongst the most regular and attentive attendants, and are always ready to be guided by our advice, and to help us in any way. If I wish to visit a neighboring tribe, I find it hard to keep down the number of the party below thirty, and there are fourteen of the most intelligent young men of the whole tribe living with us, and ready to be taught anything we like, or to be employed in any way we think fit; and making due allowance for the indolence of uncivilized life, they possess a great deal of steadiness and diligence. I suppose the whole population of the island, which may be fifty miles round, amounts to between six and seven thousand, about one-third of whom have embraced Christianity. When I say I suppose, I must add, that I have written down the names of four thousand two hundred.

September 25. — The *Border Mail* arrived with the Bishop, and all her party, thank God, in perfect health.

October 20. — We have, this afternoon, sighted C. Brett, the southern headland of the Bay of Islands, and shall probably be at home to-morrow night, so I now finish my letter, asking you to join with me in thanking God for having permitted me to take part in the great and glorious work in which we have been engaged. Whatever distance may be between us, I trust in spirit we shall always be united. I wish you could see me with my large party of Nengone youths, going to New Zealand for instruction.

Colonial News.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 14th May, 1853.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 16 Vic., Cap 37, intitled, "An Act to incorporate the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada," to appoint Thomas Baring Esq., of the City of London, M. P., and George Carr Glyn, Esq., of the City of London, M. P., to be two of the Directors of the Company incorporated by it, and as such to represent the interest of the province in the undertaking.

His Excellency has been further pleased to appoint Louis Francois Garon, to be Registrar of the second Registration District of the County of Rimouski, in room of Augustin Guillaume Ruel, Esq., resigned.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, May 7th, 1853.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint —

Robert M. Boucher, Esq., Barrister at law, to be Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, in the place of George M. Bowsell, Esq., resigned.

The Rev. Thomas Baker, to be a member of the Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar Schools in the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel.

Martin Darnsford, of Peterborough, and Thomas Clark, of Kingston, Esquires, Attorney at Law, to be Notaries Public in that part of the Province called Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant a Licence to Christopher Leggo Junior, of Merrickville, gentlemen, to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Quebec, May 18.

Last night after the report left, the Railway Committee reported in favor of the amendment made by the Legislative Council on the bill to empower the Counties of Two Mountains and Terrebonne to take Stock in any Railway passing through them, and to issue bonds to raise funds for the payment of the same. The amendments were read a second time and agreed to.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, and made a number of amendments which were reported and agreed to.

The House again went into Committee of supply for the estimates of 1853, and passed a number of items. On the item of £15,000 for opening up Roads through Wild Lands in Lower Canada coming up, Mr. Hincks stated that he would not explain where the money was to be laid out, but it would be in places which the Government deemed the most advantageous. He also stated that a similar sum was to be laid out in Upper Canada. Several members strongly opposed this item, and declared that it was corruption, but it was finally carried by a large majority.

To-night, on motion of Mr. Polette, it was ordered that the standing committee on private bills do re-assemble for the purpose of reporting specially the preamble of the bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Catholic inhabitants of the Parish of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin at Three Rivers, and the evidence and reasons in detail, on which they came to the resolution that the preamble had not been proved as well as the minutes of the said committee on the said bill.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill for the recovery of rates imposed by the Municipal Bylaws in Upper Canada, which is under consideration as the report leaves.

A Telegraph report from River du Loup states that the "Genou" arrived at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Weather foggy for about two hours, and going half speed. She had gone 160 miles in nineteen hours. Moving at the rate of eleven knots per hour.

Quebec, May 19.

Last night after the report left, the bill to provide for the collection of rates under Municipal by-law in Upper Canada, was finally passed through Committee and ordered to be read a third time.

On Monday Mr. Merritt introduced a bill to secure to married women certain rights of property now unprovided for by law.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the following bills without amendments:

Bill to amend Upper Canada Jury's Act of 1840. — Bill to incorporate Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railroad Company. Bill to confer Equity Jurisdiction in County Courts of Upper Canada.

Mr. Cartier moved the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Canadian Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Leblanc moved, in amendment, that the bill be committed, to consider the expediency of granting the incorporation prayed for, on condition that the vessels of the Company shall touch at an Irish port on each of their inward and outward trips. Lost.

Main motion then agreed to. Yeas 51, Nays 3.

The following bills were read a third time: — To amend Act incorporating the Industrie Village and Rawdon Railroad Company.

Bill to incorporate the Perth and Kemptville Railroad Company.

Mr. Christie, of Wentworth, moved the third reading of the bill to enable the Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company, to place the navigation under control of the Government, under certain conditions.

Mr. Brown moved, in amendment, that the bill be read the third time this day 6 months. Negatived.

Motion for third reading was carried, and bill recommitted.

On Motion of Mr. Christie, for inserting a provision, to the effect that monies due be borrowed under the act, should be applied to pay off debts of the Company, and to complete the works, and to no other purpose whatever, unless any part be required in addition to the tolls and revenue arising from the works towards defraying the expenses of management.

Some other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill passed.

The bill to amend the law relating to Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, was read a third time and passed.

To-night, Mr. Drummond's Shipping of Seamen Amendment Bill, also that of Mr. Dubord, were

read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

The Locomotive Company's Bill was read a second time, and referred.

Also the Metropolitan and Water Works Bill. Also the Hamilton College Bill, from the Legislative Council.

The House then went into Committee on rules with reference to petitions, which subject is under consideration as report leaves.

Last night after the report left it was resolved on motion Mr. Macenzie that hereafter printed petitions be not referred, provided there are three genuine signatures attached to the printed sheet — Mon real Canadian Institute Bill passed through committee, and the House concurred in report upon it. The House went into Committee authorising payment out of any funds appropriating to the support of Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada, of medical superintendent commissioners and other officers who may be appointed in pursuance of any act of present session, and passed a resolution accordingly. — House then went into committee on the Bill to amend assessment laws of Upper Canada, after a long discussion, all the clauses were adopted. The consent of Gov.-General being announced the House went into committee on expediency of authorising payment out consolidated revenue of salaries of Magistrates Sheriffs and other officers of provincial districts in unorganized tracts of Country, which may be established in pursuance of an act of present session, and passed resolution accordingly.

To-night, — On motion of Mr. Richards the house went into committee on making provision for addition to salaries of County Judges in Upper Canada. A resolution passed to enable Government to pay an additional sum not exceeding £50, to County Judges to pay their travelling expenses, and on motion of Mr. Badgley the house resolved in committee on the general Railway clauses and Consolidation Amendment Bill, which is under consideration as report leaves.

Quebec, Saturday, May 21st, 1853.

Last night after the report left the Railway Amendment Clauses Bill also passed through Committee with amendments.

The report of the Committee of the Whole on Mr. Langton's Upper Canada Assessment Bill was received.

Mr. Richard's Bill to facilitate the duties of Justices with respect to indictable actions was passed through Committee, reported and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. Richard's Bill to facilitate the duties of Justice of the Peace with respect to summary corrections was passed through Committee, reported and ordered to be read the third time on Monday.

Mr. Jobin's Bill to incorporate the Montreal Canadian Institute was read the third time.

Mr. Richards's Bill to protect Justices of the Peace from vexatious actions was passed through Committee, reported and ordered to be read the third time on Monday.

The House was resolved into Committee of Supply on the Estimates for 1852, and passed through a number of items. On the item of £50 for an addition to the salary of the Bookkeeper in the Receiver General's Department being voted, Mr. Hincks stated it was the intention of the Government to raise the salaries of the Bookkeepers in all the Departments to £350.

The Speaker stated that he had received information that the Governor General intended to sanction a number of bills on Monday.

Quebec, May 23, 1853.

Mr. Chabot stated, in answer to Mr. Robinson, that Government did not intend to introduce any measure during the present session for the Sault Ste. Marie canal.

At 4 o'clock this p.m., in the Legislative Council chamber, the Governor General sanctioned the following bills: — Niagara Harbour and Dock Company's bill; Toronto Gas Company's bill; Port Hope Harbour bill; Montreal Exchange bill; Erie and Ontario Insurance Company's bill; Montreal Water Works bill; Quebec Water Works bill; Upper Canada Municipal Law Amendment bill; Religious Societies Relief bill; City of Montreal Incorporation bill; London and Port Stanley Railway bill; Toronto Hotel bill; Hamilton Hotel bill; Grand River Navigation bill; Mutual Assurance Association bill of the Fabriques of Diocese of Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, and St. Hyacinthe; Catarqui and Peterboro' Railway Company's bill; Bill concerning the recovery of Real Property in Upper Canada; Bill for amending the ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, &c.; Bill concerning articles of clerkship of Law Students; Quebec Bridge Company's bill; Upper Canada Equity Jurisdiction County courts bill; Upper Canada Jurors bill; Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway bill; Counties of Two Mountains and Terrebonne Railway Stock bill; District of Francis Jurors bill; Bytown and Peterboro' Railroad bill; Common of St. Antoine de la Rue bill; Vaudreuil Railroad Company's bill; Quebec Bank bill; Canadian Steam Navigation bill; Joint Stock Harbours and Wharves bill.

After the return of members of Assembly from Legislative Council chamber, on motion of Mr. Stevenson, the report of the committee on the bill to incorporate Prince Edward Railroad company was received; also, on motion of Mr. Richards, the report of committee of the whole on payment of Judges, &c., in unorganized tracts of country; also, the report of committee of the whole on salaries of County Judges in Upper Canada.

The following bills were read a third time on motion of Mr. Richards: — To facilitate duties of Justices with respect to indictable offences; To facilitate duties of Justices with respect to summary convictions; To protect Justices on vexatious actions.