

correctness, in the pure Zulu dialect, and would immediately point out a deviation from it, just as an educated Englishman would detect a provincialism; and I very soon found that he entered with much intelligence into the meaning of my inquiries, and the work which I had in hand; and would patiently endure to be questioned about some little particle which puzzled me in his speech, listen till he clearly saw the point at which I was aiming, and then give me a series of sensible often humorous, examples in illustration of the matter. But beyond all this, I found him possessed with an intense thirst for knowledge of all kinds, more especially in things which concerned the kingdom of God. It was impossible to translate with him a few verses of the Bible, without being carried away by his inquiries in conversation upon other matters, far beyond the scope of the text before us; and more particularly at first, when he got a glimpse of the Apostolic Order of the Church, of which, as yet, he had heard little or nothing, it was curious to observe how we went on, dragged on, from one point to another, till we got fairly back to the original settlement of the American colonies, and the lamentable negligence which left the American Church, for nearly 100 years even after the commencement of the efforts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, without a Bishop. While I feel it to be my duty to take him, as the providence of God has thus brought him in my way, and teach him the way of God more perfectly, and while I witness daily with thankfulness, the evidence he gives of a deepening conviction that these things are so; yet I am most anxious so to speak of his former friend and pastor, as of one who had laboured faithfully unto death, according to the light he possessed, in his Master's service, and generally to sustain William's esteem and affection for the American Missionary body; though I am compelled to teach him some things, as being Scriptural and Apostolical, which do not altogether accord with their teaching and practice. Again and again has he inquired over the consequences of disunion and disagreement of Christians, which are most painfully brought before one's eyes, in their direct bearing upon the heathen in such a land as this. But so it was in St Paul's time; and so, I suppose, it will be unto the end.

To return, however, to my little story. Not very long ago I decided to promote William to be a teacher in our Institution, in the hope that he might eventually be advanced to the office of a Catechist, and perhaps, higher, and I told him he should receive the same wages as he did before as wagoner, viz., £1 per month. After he had been working in the school about a week, he came into my room to speak with me "about his money." I began to fear that he was under the influence of the Kafir's besetting evil, and craving for an increase of pay. But I found I was mistaken. "As he now had no hard work out of doors, he thought he ought not to receive his money as before. Indeed, if he had only his own body to care for, he would not wish for any thing but his food and clothing. But he had a wife and children, and was obliged to take something for them." And I understood him to say that he wished to leave in my hands 6s. per month of his wages. I told him that his work would now be as hard as ever, but of a different kind, and the labourer is worthy of his hire, and I thought it best to give him all his money. As he still demurred I explained to him, the principle of the church offertory, and told him that if he wished, he could also give some of his money in that way, for sending the Gospel to others. He quite admitted the propriety of this. "But," he said, there was something more. His friends at home would not believe that he had such a thirst for

improvement as he really had. When the Church Missionaries first came to this land, there was a talk among the people of his and the neighbouring American stations, that we should pay them money, and bribe them to come to us; and the people would surely say that he was bribed, if he took money from us." He wanted, therefore, to give up, out of his £1 a month, not 6s. as I had supposed, but 15s., and then they could not charge him with improper motives.

He was evidently so earnest and sincere in the proposal, that I was obliged to send him away, and say I would think over it; and after some consideration and consultations, I decided to give him his due, and recommended him to "live down" each column. Shortly after this he went home to see his wife, but I fear he must have had a trying time of it. For she, no doubt, considers him as a renegade to the true faith, and utterly refuses to come and live with him here. He came back himself in about a week bringing, a younger brother, also a very intelligent Christian lad, who is now engaged as second Native Teacher in our Institution. We have at this moment a third of a similar character; and these three I regard as being themselves under training for higher work, I trust, hereafter.

THE COLONIAL EPISCOPATE.

The Church of England will, in the course of a few weeks, have 37 bishops in the colonies and dependencies of the British crown. There are at present 33 English colonial bishops, viz., Dr. Tomlinson, Bishop of Calcutta; Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Toronto; Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand; Dr. Purry, Bishop of Barbadoes; Dr. Tomlinson, Bishop of Gibraltar; Dr. Davis, Bishop of Antigua; Dr. Austin, Bishop of Guiana; Dr. Nixon, Bishop of Tasmania; Dr. Spencer, Bishop of Jamaica; Dr. Feild, Bishop of Newfoundland; Dr. Mealey, Bishop of Fredericton; Dr. Chapman, Bishop of Colombo; Dr. Perry, Bishop of Melbourne; Dr. Grey, Bishop of Cape Town; Dr. Short, Bishop of Adelaide; Dr. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle; Dr. Anderson, Bishop of Rupert's Land; Dr. Smith, Bishop of Victoria; Dr. Dealtry, Bishop of Madras; Dr. Mountain, Bishop of Quebec; Dr. Fulford, Bishop of Montreal; Dr. Binney, Bishop of Nova Scotia; Dr. Harding, Bishop of Bombay; Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal; Dr. Barker, Bishop of Sydney; Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Mauritius; Dr. Bowen, Bishop of Sierra Leone; Dr. M'Dougall, Bishop of Labuan; Dr. Hale, Bishop of Perth; Dr. Courtenay, Bishop of Kingston; Dr. Harper, Bishop of Christ Church, New Zealand; Dr. Cotterell, Bishop of Graham's Town; and Dr. Gobat, Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, in Jerusalem. To these will very shortly be added, by consecration, Dr. Cronyn, who has been elected Bishop of Huron, Upper Canada, Mr. Hobhouse, who has been designated to the bishopric of Nelson, New Zealand, Archdeacon Hadfield, who has been designated to the bishopric of Wellington; and Archdeacon Williams, who has been designated to the bishopric of Taurangar, an exclusively Maori district. As soon as tranquility is restored in India, arrangements will be completed for the establishment of three new bishoprics there—one at Agra, for the North West Provinces; one at Lahore, for the Punjab; and one at Palamcottah, for the missionary Province of Tinnevely. When these appointments are made the number of English colonial bishops will be 40.

No Romish ecclesiastic of any grade will hereafter be allowed to participate in the civil government of Malta.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO NOV. 16.

To end of vol. IV.—C. B., Port Hope, J. McP., Kingston.

To end of vol. V.—Rev. F. T. Osgoode; Rev. G. W. W., Clarkeville; Rev. J. S., Warwick; Rev. F. L. O., Dundas; W. K., Dundas; J. B., Dundas; G. L., Ancaster.

THE REV. J. TRAVERS LEWIS, L.L.D., Classical and Mathematical Prizeman, the Primate's Hebrew Prizeman, Senior Moderator in Ethics and Logic, and Gold Medalist of the University of Trinity College, Dublin, will, D. V., after the Christmas Holidays, receive a limited number of pupils, whom he will prepare for the Universities. Terms made known on application. Parsonage, Brockville, September 21st, 1857.

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