

two surviving daughters of Brant. He thought too, that the men of influence among them should solicit the Government in behalf of this family. As for himself, nothing would give him greater pleasure than to render any assistance in his power in a work so worthy of good men.

DAVID THORBURN, Esq., Chief Indian Commissioner said that he appeared there not only in that capacity, but as one of the inhabitants of the Province to which Brant had rendered invaluable service. This was a great and an important occasion. It was the 43rd anniversary of the death of the great Chief, respect for whose memory had brought them together. His gallant friend (Sir Allan McNab) was better qualified to speak of the military career of Brant, and he should refer to him as a statesman. He had negotiated a home for the red man, after he had been driven from lands which now form the garden of the State of New York, and had settled here contented in the wilderness. His services had been repeatedly acknowledged by his King. He was directed to appear at Court after the war, where he received the most marked attention from the Sovereign and nobility—those who were noble by virtue of their birth and station meeting on terms of equality a Chief who deserved in every way to be entitled Nature's Nobleman. Every where he was respected as a great public benefactor. Even in the United States, which he visited in time of peace, he was courted and honoured at banquets. Mr. Thorburn here related several instances of his clemency and nobility of mind. He recollected well that at the interment of Col. McDonnell, the aid-de-camp of the lamented Brock, John Brant made his appearance at the head of his tribe, dressed in his war costume, and that his manly bearing and appearance were noticed on all hands, as he took his place among the most distinguished men assembled there. He was every where received as his father had been, as a distinguished Chief and public benefactor. Mr. Thorburn concluded by making some remarks to the Indians, to the purport that with British subjects differences of colour were no object, and that all men would be prized according to their talents and virtues. The Indians should be grateful for this mark of respect, as no occasion like the present had occurred since the entombment of the gallant Brock.

HENRY BRANT, was called on to make some remarks, on behalf of the Indians, expressive of their gratitude, which were interpreted to the company.

LEWIS BURWELL, Esq., had heard of the history of Brant, who was always admitted to be a consummate commander, and as generous as brave. Mr. B. here related an anecdote of the chief's having saved, at great risk to himself, the life of a captive, doomed to death, who gave a Masonic sign of distress, the chief being a brother Mason. He mentioned also, in evidence of his dignity, that he refused the honour of Knighthood from the King, because he would have to kneel during the ceremony, remarking that he was an ally, not a subject of his Majesty, he was a King like himself, and could not submit to do homage. He had also refused a patent for lands, from Governor Simcoe, on behalf of the Indians, because the instrument would cause them to surrender their nationality, and render them dependants, in the same position as minors. When on his death bed, a neighbour named Morden, who was a Methodist class-leader, was in the habit of visiting him, and to him Brant gave assurance that all was well; he said that he had been a man of war, but that he was about to depart in peace.

M. HOTCHKISS, a gentleman, as we understand, from Pennsylvania, said that fifty-four years ago, he was sent on a mission to the Susquehanna, on a tour of observation, and in the course of his long wanderings found himself at the door of Col. Brant's mansion. He was admitted, food was given him, and as his means were exhausted, employment was necessary. Brant gave him employment, but he soon fell sick, and the disease was of long continuance. Day after day, and night after night, Brant and his family watched over the sufferer, until at the end of nine weeks he began to recover. He then thought of his home, 400 miles distant, with no road but the Indian trail through the wilderness, and his heart was heavy. But Brant ordered one of his best horses to be brought, and provided the youth with means to take him home. That young man (said Mr. Hotchkiss) was my father, and I wish to render the tribute of a grateful heart to the posterity of Brant for this great kindness. The reason for this unwearied attention, the speaker ascribed to the fact of Brant and his father being brother Masons.

The speaking having been concluded, the remains, which had been placed in one Oak Coffin, with a partition to keep them separate, were brought forth, and a procession was formed to the Church yard, the Freemasons leading, and carrying the coffin, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations following. At the entry of the yard, the coffin was met by the Rev. Mr. Nelles, who read the beautiful service of the Church of England, after which the remains were lowered into a substantial stone vault erected for the purpose. The touching and impressive funeral ceremonies of the Freemasons were proceeded with, and after their termination, the vault was closed and the people dispersed. Everything went off satisfactorily, and the only regret we heard expressed was that the Indians had not turned out in the force and style expected. The immense crowd of people wended their way back to town, in carriages and on foot. There was no return procession.

In the evening, a large number of gentlemen dined together at Hale's Hotel, David Thorburn, Esq., presiding, supported on his right and left by Sir Allan McNab and Dr. Digby, and the vice chair occupied by his Worship the Mayor.—Hamilton Spectator.

THE NEW CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. Hannibal Mulkins, late resident Missionary at Pakenham, has been appointed Chaplain to the Penitentiary.—Kingston Whig.

Six years ago there were but two vessels of any kind on Lake Superior, and not more than one or two white families could be found within 400 miles from the Sault to La Pointe.—Now there are three large propellers, and six or seven sail vessels. Four light houses have been erected by the government, and several thousand inhabitants are scattered along the coast.

The Newfoundland Times gives facts establishing the probability that the whole island is rising out of the ocean with a rapidity which threatens, at no distant period, to materially affect, if not utterly destroy, many of the best harbours on the coast of Newfoundland.

It is stated that upwards of 2000 slaves have reached Canada by the Western route, and that they are now congregated in the village of Sandwich, Malden and Windsor.

The Treasurer of the "House of Industry" begs to acknowledge the following subscriptions for that Institution, received through Mr. H. Foster, Collector. Table listing names and amounts.

Total £104 0 0. E. H. RUTHERFORD, Treasurer. House of Industry, Nov. 28, 1850.

On Friday last, a ten dollar debenture was presented at the Receiver General's Office for payment. On examining it, the official to whom it had been presented, said it had been paid and pointed for proof to the hole in the middle of it, the practice being to punch all debentures as soon as paid, and then burn them. The presenter enquired—"why do you permit debentures that have been paid to go forth to the public, and expose individuals, who know nothing of your private marks, to loss?" The reply was—"that when put into the fire to be burnt, the debenture must have gone up the stove-pipe and been afterwards picked up! The stove-pipe is said to be about two hundred yards long.—Examiner. A very unlikely story.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, 30th Nov., 1850.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

John Crumbe, Esq., M. D., the Rev. Robert J. Macgeorge, and Adam Simpson, Esq., to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for Superintending the Grammar Schools in the County of York.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. LETTERS received to Wednesday, Dec. 4th. 1850.—R. A. W. Esq., Brockville, rem. for Mr. J. W., vols. 13, and 14; Ven. Archdeacon Bethune.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1850.

An error having occurred in the printing of the form of Receipt, following the notification from the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, in our last, we now subjoin that form with the error corrected:—

FORM OF RECEIPT.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from the congregation (or congregations) of the sum of currency, * being the amount of stipend paid by them to me, from to inclusive; exclusive of Surplice Fees and House-rent. (Incumbent's Name.)

We certify that the above is correct.

Churchwardens.

* This amount to be expressed in writing, not in figures.

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MY DEAR BRETHREN,—In my pastoral letter of the seventh February last, I mentioned my intention to proceed to England to urge the prayer of our petition to the Queen, and it found judicious, to both Houses of Parliament. Above all, to bring the facts of our case before the notice of the members of the Church in our Father land—being convinced that they would feel the same indignation at so flagrant an outrage on our Holy Religion and the honour and dignity of the Crown, as had been felt here, and in the hope that they would not only feel, but act, and enable us by their offerings in addition to our own, to found a new College under a holier and better form—nor have I been disappointed in these expectations.

On the tenth of April I left Toronto, accompanied with the kindest sympathies, and the prayers and blessings of my people.

On reaching New York, I was much visited by the clergy and laity, and gratified to find that the destruction of King's College, and the establishment of an institution, from which all christian worship is excluded, met the strongest condemnation from all the members of our Sister Church, and the pious of other denominations—such an extraordinary measure was deemed an insult on civilization and a reproach to the nineteenth century.

Indeed so general was the condemnation, and so great the interest manifested in our favour, that liberal contributions might have been obtained to assist in accomplishing our object had it been desirable. But this I declined, being satisfied with the promise which all this gave of my reception in England.

We sailed from New York in the steam ship "Europa" on the seventeenth of April, and arrived in Liverpool on the twenty-ninth. The weather though cold was on the whole propitious, and nothing very particular distinguished our voyage from a thousand others, except, indeed, one little incident which may be worth notice, as exhibiting great faith and strength of mind on the part of the sufferer, and conferring not a little credit on all on board.

We had in the ship a poor sailor called, I believe, Thomas, who had lost both his legs and seemed a pitiable object. He had sailed in a ship from Ireland full of emigrants, very late in the autumn of 1849. In the hope of making a short voyage, the Captain had gone too far to the Northward, and being caught in a long continuance of very stormy weather, and having but few good hands, they were in imminent danger. The rigging was frozen and covered with ice, and the ship for many days, was in a great measure unmanageable. After suffering most severely even for weeks, they were providentially cast on the American coast, and with much difficulty got into Boston almost in a sinking condition. During all these perils, Thomas, being the most active and skilful mariner on board, was employed in the most dangerous offices, and being considered by the Captain and Mate their main-stay in working the ship, he was much more exposed than any of the other sailors. The result was, that although his energies kept him up while the danger continued, they no sooner approached Boston than he became totally helpless. On reaching the harbour, he was sent to the hospital and attended by the best surgeons and treated with the greatest kindness. On a careful inspection, his limbs were found in a state of putrefaction from having been frozen, and that immediate amputation to give a chance of life was inevitable. Nothing daunted he submitted cheerfully, and being of a good constitution—of a firm and vigorous mind and carefully nursed, he very quickly recovered. During his confinement and convalescence he received many substantial attentions from the benevolent people of Boston, and being now in full health the British Consul gave him a free passage to his friends in Ireland.

On conversing, I found him full of hope and determined, notwithstanding his sad misfortunes, to preserve his independence and integrity. But what can you do, Thomas, helpless, as you are become? Not so helpless, I can learn a trade and if I can contrive to support myself while learning it there is no fear. But what trade can you learn, disabled as you are? A sail maker! I know something of it already, and it is a sitting business and requires very little moving about. What will be sufficient during your apprenticeship? Ah, said he, that is the difficulty which sometimes disturbs me, but God will open a way—ten pounds a year for two or three years would be quite enough—a large sum for a poor cripple, but I can live for less with my dear sister who loves me, poor as she is, and some kind friends may turn up—I feel that I shall succeed, Glory to God! His fine spirit endeared him to all the passengers, and when made acquainted with his simple plans, a subscription of fifty pounds was raised for his benefit; and two gentlemen belonging to Liverpool, with true christian charity, engaged to see it appropriated in such a manner as to insure the completion of his wishes, and if necessary, to supply what might be wanting. The matter being thus satisfactorily arranged, Thomas was made quite happy.

Monday, twenty-ninth—The wind was adverse in coming up the Channel, and we were obliged to wait for the tide. At length it rose sufficient to carry us over the bar, and about one o'clock we landed on the Quay. Here I met the Rev. G. W. Warr, who was formerly one of my Clergy.—He had been waiting for some time for my arrival with a very kind note from the Rev. E. Hawkins inviting me to take up my quarters in his house in London. After some delay we got our baggage through the Custom House, and adjourned to the Adelphi Hotel. Walked during the afternoon with Mr. Warr whom I found very kind and obliging, through a large part of Liverpool, and on our return to the Hotel he was good enough to remain to dinner and we spent a very pleasant evening, I speaking of Canada, and he of the state of the Church in Liverpool. Mr. Warr who retains a strong affection for Canada and all who belong to it, returned from this colony a few years ago to England on account of his wife's health which was very delicate, but is now strong, and had the good fortune to obtain the District Church of St. Saviour, Liverpool. He is naturally eloquent, and what is still better, he proves himself an excellent Parish Priest, and is much respected by his congregation.

Thursday, thirtieth April—Proceeded to London in the morning train. Found the Rev. E. Hawkins, the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, waiting for

me at the Station. He met me with the greatest cordiality, and I soon found that our case was already widely known, and that the feelings and opinions were even stronger in our favour than in New York.

On the third of May, the Rev. Mr. Hawkins announced the receipt of one hundred pounds on account of the Church University being the first offering, and coming so soon after my arrival gave us good promise of future success. Being now safe in London, I lost no time in making such preparations and arrangements as might facilitate my objects, and that my arrival might be generally known, I put myself immediately in communication with the heads of the Church, and the two great Societies, which are very justly called her handmaids, viz.: The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Fortunately there was a meeting of the former on the third day after I reached London. On my entrance I was kindly greeted and received from all present the most cordial welcome. Sir Robert Inglis and the Lord Bishop of London, who spoke for themselves and the Society, were pleased to address me in the most friendly terms, and not only congratulated me on my safe arrival in England, but highly approved of my proceedings and promised their support, and they doubted not that of all present, in promoting the great object I had in view. I then stated at some length the history of King's College—the difficulties it had to meet—the protracted struggles which had been made to defend it, our signal defeat and its final destruction, and the Establishment of a University in its stead from which Christian Worship is virtually excluded by special enactment. Great astonishment was manifested and indignation expressed, and all lamented as a melancholy sign of the times, that such a measure as the destruction of a Royal Charter could have found favour in any British Colony, or been allowed to pass by a Christian Government. It was very gratifying to me, that neither in the United States nor in England, did I find a single churchman who did not condemn in the severest language every attempt to separate education from religion, as well as the oppressive treatment which the Church has received in this Colony.

On the 7th of May, I attended a large meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and was received with the same affectionate kindness as at the sister institution, and having stated my case, I believe with effect, I was requested to reduce it to writing for the information of the members. In a few days I presented my statement to the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A., who considered it a document calculated to make a deep impression, and greatly to promote my object. Mr. Murray promised to insert it in the next Ecclesiastical Gazette, of which eleven or twelve thousand copies are circulated and read by most of the Clergy throughout England and the Colonies. Indeed during the whole of my stay in England, the two Societies and their officers were incessant in their services and kind attentions, and were I to mention only one tenth of them it would extend this notice far beyond any reasonable bounds. Let me then observe once for all, that besides uniform kindness and assistance in promoting my plans, whenever in their power they added the most substantial acts of their favour and good will.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge voted the magnificent donation of three thousand pounds sterling, towards the foundation and endowment of the Church University; and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, besides a grant of two thousand pounds payable by instalments, added a gift of land within the City of Toronto, believed to be worth three thousands pounds currency.

Had an interview on the eleventh with a nobleman attached to the Ministry, with whom I am on terms of friendship; I was desirous of explaining my views and objects so that they might be the better understood in the proper quarter. I stated that in coming home my objects were twofold, to solicit a Royal Charter for the Church University, and contributions towards its erection and endowment. He heard me with much attention and seeming interest; nor did he appear to consider my objects unreasonable, but of course he was very cautious as to what he said. I farther observed, that I had no desire to give any trouble to the government, on the contrary, I wished to confine my requests to far less than my people might reasonably claim. They had been unjustly treated in having been deprived of their College and endowment, for they had an undoubted right to educate their children in the way they judged proper; and if any obstacle were made to the granting of a new charter, that they might instruct their offspring from their own resources, it would be placing them below other denominations in the colony. A Royal Charter had been granted to the members of the Kirk of Scotland in Upper Canada, and therefore that similar grace could not in equity be withheld from us. My friend said that he hoped matters might be smoothed down, but that from his peculiar position he could make no decided promise, but that he would speak upon the subject in the quarter more immediately concerned. On this interview I have to add that, I believe what was promised was kindly and honourably done, and in