

INDIAN MISSIONS.

(From "The Spirit of Missions.")

BRIEF MEMOIR OF A NATIVE SCHOOL-MASTER CONCERNED WITH THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S STATION AT COTTA, CEYLON.

The Rev. J. F. Haslam has communicated the following account of a former student of the Cotta Institution—

"There are some few whom we have reason to look upon as sincere in their profession. Of this sort I believe one to have been who lately died. He was one of the earliest students in the institution, having been admitted to its formation; but he remained only a short time in it, not being able to learn English."

He afterwards became Teacher of the Girls' School at Cotta, under Mrs. Lambrick, and subsequently Master of one of our Out-Schools. For the last seven or eight years, however, he has been unable to do any thing for his support, having lost the use of nearly all his limbs.

His last illness was, he believed, brought about by the cholera, and he died at the age of about thirty. He was a native of India, and was one of the most intelligent and upright men I have ever known. He was a Christian, and his faith was the support of his life.

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on board very staunch advocates of both parties; and I certainly agreed with the democratic arguer, that in order to preserve republicanism, it was desirable to keep all institutions as simple as possible; and therefore that banks and indirect taxation should be avoided. Still as far as the material prosperity of the country is concerned, I imagine that the whigs have the best of it—that not only do banks tend to the advancement of enterprise, by facilitating credit—but that protective tariffs, which foster native industry, and enable a nation to provide most articles of daily use within itself, must add to the wealth of large classes of the community, and gradually find a market for the fruits of the earth, much more certain and stable than any foreign one.

Whether the nation is, on the whole, happier for being more wealthy, is another question, and one which we are not called on to decide. Certain it is, that Providence appears to bring forward one nation after another in the career of temporal prosperity, and that by agencies entirely beyond the control of any man or body of men; and therefore, for all practical purposes, it is useless to moot the question whether it be advantageous or not. But still I revert to the opinion that the complicated relations which wealth engenders are inconsistent with the permanent maintenance of the theory, that government is or should be so simple that every one can understand it,—which is the theory of democracy.

And the conclusion I draw is,—that that we are to set our faces against those complicated relations (which I regard as nothing short of absolute madness, inasmuch as it is fighting against a providential arrangement),—but that democratic theories are totally inapplicable to any state of great extent, and in an advanced condition of civilization; that, in short, if a state in this kind of progression begins with democracy, it must pass through aristocracy or oligarchy into monarchy or tyranny.

It was surprised to discover, both on this and on former occasions, that the democratic arguer was a churchman, and that some of the most thorough republicans were high churchmen. There is of course, no real inconsistency in a person's believing at the same time that his church is the only true church, and the minister of it the only true minister,—and that republicanism is the best form of civil government. The two things are in fact independent of each other; and it is one advantage resulting from occasional association with persons of various views, that we come to find the true principles on which all views must be made to rest. But still I think it must be admitted that the theory of monarchy is most likely to adopt high-church views is that which is most likely to tend to a love of monarchy; and I could never yet understand how a person whose mind was formed by the Scriptures could be anything else but a lover of monarchy in the abstract, however much he might feel his duty to acquiesce in that form of civil polity under which Divine Providence had cast his lot.

No doubt every Christian man must believe that the form of government which subsists in any nation at any definite period is providentially ordained for that nation at that period; but that does not prove, either that all forms of government are indifferent, or that any particular form is absolutely best for that particular nation. Divine Providence does not always provide for nations that which is absolutely best for them; it often gives them that which is worst, as a punishment for their sins. Although, therefore, if living under a republic, I should feel bound to acquiesce in such a form of government, I should not feel bound to think that, because providentially ordained, it was best for my country. Independently of every other consideration, I must always think that form of civil, as well as of ecclesiastical polity, to be best, which most directly tends to train the mind to reverence and submit to the one universal monarchy of the Supreme Being, and the limited monarchy which he has ordained in every family.

of the east wind, and the knotted branches of the dark weed spread over it, as if to guard it from the rays of the mid-day sun. There were not many graves near it; only a few crumbling stones marked the spots where, in long past years, others, humble like himself, had been committed to the dust; but names forgotten upon deaf ears were scarcely to be discovered from the half-effaced letters which had recorded them, but whose souls, resting in the hands of God, were awaiting the unchangeable sentence either of condemnation or of mercy.

"His trial is over," were the first words which Mr. Clifford spoke; "the end of ours is yet to come." Ruth fixed her eyes on the newly-turned-up earth; it seemed impossible that one, who had so lately lived and moved amongst them, should then be lying motionless beneath it. "Did he ever do any thing wrong?" asked Madeline, in a whispered voice.

"Yes, Madeline; often, very often; no day passed without it." "But papa, he is happy." "Happy we may believe, as surely as we can believe of any human being; but it is not because he never sinned, but because for the sake of the Saviour in whom he trusted, his sins are forgiven!"

"And God will forgive us, too," said Madeline, in a half-anxious, half-confident tone. "Yes, if we repent and amend here; the forgiveness of sins is promised to us now, but there is no forgiveness in the land of spirits."

"None?" said Madeline, as if the thought had struck her for the first time. "None!" repeated Mr. Clifford; and leaning against the old wall he covered his face with his hands. "There was a silence of some minutes; the children stood at the head of the fisherman's grave, and gazed mournfully around. Sweet summer flowers were springing amidst the green turf, and insects were buzzing in the warm misty air; the song of birds fell blithely on the ear, and the distant lowing of cattle, and the tinkling of sheep bells, mingled with the low murmur of the waves which were breaking upon the sandy shore. At that moment all were unheeded, and a sense of the awfulness of death came over them, such as they had never felt before.

THE EMPEROR AND THE BISHOP. The emperor of Constantinople was mortally incensed against St. John Chrysostom. One day inflamed with anger, he exclaimed in presence of his court, "Would that I could revenge myself of that Priest!" Four or five of his courtiers assembled around him, venturing their opinions as to the manner in which his vengeance could be most effectually gratified.

The first said, exile him, the second, confine all that he possesses; the third, throw him in prison, and load him with chains; the fourth, are you not all-powerful—is not his life at your command? Give instant orders for his death. A fifth, possessed of more penetration than the others, and not fearing his master's displeasure, boldly said: "You are all mistaken; if you exile him, whither do you gain? Is not the whole world his country? Confiscate his possessions, you but deprive the poor of them, not himself. Throw him in prison, he will bless his chains, and esteem it a privilege to suffer. "Blessed are they that suffer persecution, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

If you condemn him to death, you unclothe the gates of Heaven to him. Prince, would you know the only sure means of revenge? Force him to commit a crime.—I know him well; "that man fears nothing except to sin." "Etc homo nihil timet nisi peccatum." No; he fears neither exile nor the loss of property; neither chains nor torture of any kind. He fears but sin.

TORONTO MARBLE WORKS,

Opposite the Stores of Messrs. Thorne & Parsons, next door to the New Market, Front Street. The undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that at this (his only Establishment) he has constantly on hand for Sale or Commission a Superior Assortment of EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, and AMERICAN MARBLES. Consigned to him from the celebrated Castle of Marble Works of Messrs. Hoyle, Fuller & Hoyle, Vermont, and that he devotes his whole time and attention, Personally, to the

Statuary, Ornamental and Lettering department; and those who may favour him with their Patrons, may depend on having their commands executed in the best style and with dispatch.

JAMES MORRIS, 477-3m Toronto, September, 1846.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of PURE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; DRUGS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, OILS, COLOURS, VARNISHES; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; AND SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

All of which he is prepared to sell. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able ASSISTANT has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

TORONTO, JULY 7TH, 1846. D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBURG, CANADA WEST. 439-1f

DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCE, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. 432-1f

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & CO. December 1, 1842. 392-1y

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR FRONT STREET, ATHENS FOR CONSULTATION FROM 10 A.M. till 12 DAILY. Toronto, April, 1844. 153-1f

DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBURG. Cobourg, 1845. 418-1f

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842. 362-1f

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. (LATE T. J. PRESTON.) 397

T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. 343

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO. B. BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1423-1f

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. 1423-1f

Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADEN GLASSES for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES for Gardens, of any shape or pattern at the lowest possible rate. WM. GRIEVE, Cobourg, June 16, 1846. 466-1f

WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber. S. E. MACKENZIE, Cobourg, June 12, 1845. 413-1f

NOTICE IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintending and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PREMIER BARBIER, Trustee of EPHRAÏM BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or his her Agent, Mr. Boultou. And all mortgages, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boultou, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. 398-1f

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER considers it necessary to state for the information of his friends generally, that no change has taken place, or is contemplated, with reference to his business. T. BILTON. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, LATE T. J. PRESTON. See advertisement. 483-4

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late J. S. CARTER, Esq. V. G. District. Township. Lot. Con. Area.

Table with columns: District, Township, Lot, Con., Area. Lists various land parcels for sale in Upper Canada, including locations like Amaranth, Buxton, and Toronto.

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LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Harcourt Street, Mulmur, 200 acres.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE—NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO.

INSURERS Dwellings, Warehouses Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS. John McMurich, John Doch, James Beatty, Charles Thompson, John Eastwood, Benjamin Thorne, James Leslie, J. B. Warren, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. Rains, Secretary, Little Mary, Esq., President.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. AGENT AT COBURG—ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. 383-1f

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. APPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & CO. Toronto, July 1, 1841. 3

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports weather permitting.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS City of Toronto, CAPT. THOS. DICK, Princess Royal, CAPT. H. TWOHY, Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under: DOWNWARDS—FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON.

UPWARDS—FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO. Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Six o'clock. City of Toronto, every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, at Six o'clock.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, Will leave Toronto for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, AND LEWISTON, every Morning at Half past Two, &c. (Sundays excepted.)

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, Will leave Toronto for Coburg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten o'clock.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON, Will leave Hamilton for Toronto, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

THE STEAMER DESPATCH, CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON, Will leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sunday excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS. THE FOLLOWS INDISPENSIBLE FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at Druggists, and sent at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they bear the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper, and by others by the same name are base imitations and counterfeits.

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