

land, and in the course of a day or two afterwards, they were safely landed at Cape town.—On this occasion Dr. Duff addressed an excellent letter to Dr. Inglis, of Edinburgh, which was published and much read at the time, and thus an occurrence which caused to Dr. Duff the loss of all his valuable manuscripts and books, turned out rather to the furtherance of the great object he had at heart, by directing the attention of Christians at home more intensely to his labours when he reached his destination. I shall not follow the course of Dr. Duff farther, as it becomes identified with the history of the Assembly's India Mission. Suffice it to say, that Dr. Duff was successful in organizing a seminary for the rearing up of native missionaries in Hindostan, and that at the annual examination of the pupils con-

sisting of six hundred native Hindoo youth, the Governor General of India has borne testimony to their proficiency in human and divine learning, and his brother Missionaries have applied to the Church of Scotland's Mission, the words of King Lemuel—"Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all." Remembering these things I cannot but join in the prayer with which a pleading for a sister seminary in Canada has called forth in a document published in the October number of this work, that "men of like gifts and piety with Dr. Duff and his coadjutors in Hindostan, may be raised up to give themselves to the advancement of Christ's cause in this land, by stationing themselves at the fountain heads of learning in it."

D. R.

### POLITICAL SUMMARY.

CANADA.—The Right Hon. Charles P. Thomson, Governor General, arrived at Quebec on the 13th Oct. together with Sir R. D. Jackson, Commander of the Forces. On the day following the Governor General issued a short proclamation, announcing his assumption of the Government, and intimating that "it will be his desire no less than his duty, to promote to the utmost of his power, the welfare of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects—to reconcile existing differences—to apply a remedy to proved grievances—to extend and protect the trade and enlarge the resources of the colonies entrusted to his charge; above all, to promote whatever can bind them to the mother country by increased ties of interest and affection." He concludes by "calling on all those to whom the prosperity of British North America is dear, to unite with him in the work he has undertaken, and laying aside all minor considerations to afford him that assistance and co-operation which alone can enable him to bring his task to a successful issue." Mr. Thomson's well known opinions against the continuance of the heavy duties levied in Great Britain on timber brought from the North of Europe—which form the great protection and support of the Canadian timber trade, have been strongly dwelt upon in certain quarters, with the view apparently of exciting jealousy and suspicion of his administration in this country. The merchants of Quebec and Montreal, however, seem to have given him a respectful and brotherly welcome—in the confidence that his views on this point will be modified by a personal acquaintance with the interests of the colony. A few days after his arrival His Excellency proceeded to Montreal, whither Sir Geo. Arthur had gone to meet him—and it is understood that he may be expected in Toronto before the end of November. Sir John Coiborne, after receiving numerous farewell addresses, and being invested by Sir James McDonnell on the special appoint-

ment of Her Majesty, with the insignia of Grand Cross of the Bath, embarked for Great Britain on the 23rd Oct.—having spent about twelve years in the colony. The good estimation in which Sir John has been all along held in this country in his public capacity, rests mainly on the frankness and amiability of his deportment and his moral integrity;—his personal conduct, moreover, being in all respects not only irreproachable, but exemplary. His wisdom and ability as a statesman and governor will not be so universally admitted.—Sir Geo. Arthur, on his return from Montreal, issued a proclamation convoking the Legislature for the despatch of business, on the 3rd Dec.—This step seems to puzzle those who desire and advocate a dissolution of the present House and a new election;—their expectations of an immediate appeal to the people by the new Governor General, being sanguine, and the opinion is still entertained by many—on what grounds it is not very easy to see—that the existing House of Assembly will not be allowed to meet, the proclamation notwithstanding. Unless the Governor General is prepared to submit some definite and well digested measures, it is perhaps of no great moment, whether we have the old or a new Assembly.—A public meeting which was held on Yonge Street, on the 15th Oct., has given rise to a protracted and angry discussion in the newspapers. The meeting was called by the advocates of responsible government, who seem to have constituted a majority of those attending it. But the opposite party having mustered in considerable numbers and with not a few tokens of premeditated violence, commenced an assault on the reformers, and dispersed the meeting before the contemplated proceedings were entered upon,—one man being killed and others severely injured. In compliance with an address of the House of Assembly at last session, the Lieut. Governor has appointed a commission to investigate the busi-