which characterize all Indians so far as we have seen. Mr. Jacobs spoke highly of the efforts of the Church of England in these regions, under the direction of the Bishop of Rupertsland, and said their missionaries and teachers were doing much good. They send out, said he, very naively, "what is very much needed, young ladies, from England to teach our young females. But there is one thing that we do not like at all. The rich factors and traders marry them as fast, almost, as they come, and thus we cannot get our female children educated. But even as the wives of the factors they do much good to us, for the Indian wives, who are the slaves of their husbands, and not allowed to eat with them, notice that the English lady sits at the head of her husband's table, and the squaw says to her husband, husband's table, and the squaw says to her husband, see the white woman will not go into white man's house unless she sit at the head of the table, and you do not let me sit even at the side.' In this way the Missionary explains that much was doing for the cause of civilization and morality, by the benign influence of these young ladies, who are sent out as teachers of the Church of England."

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. CH.]

DIVINE RIGHT OF SOVEREIGNS.

To the Editor of the Church. REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The heading of this communication is a doctrine so grossly ridiculed, if I may not say impugned, that to one who believes verily that it is truly one who believes verily that it is truly Scriptural, it becomes almost discressing to hear it spoken of in a light trivial manner. Now supposing that there was no such doctrine as the "Divine right of Sovereigns"—even then to hear persons speaking of the expression "Divine Right," in a manner which, to "Sovereigns"—even then to hear persons speaking of the expression "Divine Right," in a manner which, to say the least, is highly irreverent, is more than distressing;—for what is "Divine Right?" Is it not a right given by the "Divine Being Himself?"—if so, how fearfully wrong it is for any person to ridicule it, and even laughingly exclaim, as if it were ironically—"I suppose such a one has Divine Right on his side!"—happy would it be for him if he has! Yet again it will be said by some, "what is all this about? if there was any thing in it the time has long since gone by;"—and again it is said, "it was a doctrine of the medicaval ages long since exploded;"—or again, if we come down in English history to the Charles' or the James', we are told that "it was a doctrine which they liked to hold in order to carry out their (now-a-days called) grievous missule! But was the expression that "Sovereigns reigned by Divine Right" a truth then? was it what might be called an aphorism then? It must be the same now. And further, in countries which owned the true God, the doctrine was never contravened until the boasted days of the commencements?" thue God, the doctrine was never contravened until the boasted days of the commonwealth," when all truth was trodden under foot, and it was accounted a virtue to teat all things sacred with contempt. Now, what is of ivine origion is not to be ridiculed without committing divine origion is not to be ridiculed without committing sin; and what is divine was always. Truth is the same now that it was of old. It can never become error; what was truth in the days of King David must be truth now, and will be truth forever, "magna est veritas et prealebit;—and truth must be divine as it has its foundation in God Hinself. Oh, then, let all beware, lest, when ridiculing the idea of "Divine Right?" in sovereigns, they be found ridiculing a position which God in His goodness has founded upon everlasting truth! I sumption, that it is special pleading; but I am only now warning individuals against the too common practice of treating with scorn the expression "Divine Right?" it self. Now, what is meant by "Divine Right?" or rather, what is meant by "Sovereigns reigning by Divine Right." ther, what is meant by "Divine Right?" or ra-light?" It shall be my endeavour simply to answer singular to any endeavour simply to answer this question, and shew that the doctrine is as truly scriptural as any truth "you most firmly assent unto." Now, "Divine Right" is a "right" given by God Him-self for any particular object; and when we say that sovereigns duly set over a kingdom, rule by "Divine Right," we mean that they rule by virtue of the autho-

ght," we mean that they rule by virtue of the authority granted them by God Himself, and which right, tran can neither give nor take away. Man may, it is take, depose a monarch, but that is not to say that it is can be shewn that sovereigns do so reign; they who that of no ordinary degree, for they would thus say by the state that they are wiser than God. I do not intend eir acts that they are wiser than God. I do not intend this letter to do more than add—let not any one think at her

data letter to do more than add—let not any one thank data hence we must allow a sovereign to do as he likes, light or wrong?—no! for though he may reign by Divine Right," yet he is a free agent, and unhappily commit sin as any other man, and therefore, when he had a some source of the source of Word, he must be disobeyed, but not deposed. I am your obedient servant,

AN ANGLO-CATHOLIC.

November, 1850.

Colonial.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—An open Convocation was held last Thursday in the Hall of the consistative Assembly. The Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, cancellor of the University, presided. On the right of chancellor sat Mr. Vice-Chancellor Croft, and on left the President of the University, Dr. McCanl. Proctors were Doctor Connor and Professor Nicol. hera was a considerable number of visitors present, attoons them there were but few of those who in the times attended the Convocations of King's Coles, and ge, and testified by their presence their approbation of the institution. The absence on such an occasion, of the occasion of ose occupying public or prominent positions in society dicales, unmistakably, the withdrawal of public con-Idence from the University. The Governor General, the first open Convocation, for admission to Degrees the Matriculation, since the Baldwin Act was passed, the friends of the University of the Baldwin Act was passed, and Matriculation, since the Baldwin Act was passed, the friends of the Convocation for admission to Degrees the friends of the Convocation for the C friends of the institution took a corresponding de-e of interest in the proceedings, which will be best lained to our readers by copying the programme, as

A. J.; Barber, G. A.; Gage, J. L.; Hurlburt, H.; I. ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Brown, Jas.; 2. Bayley, Rd; 3. Blake, D. E.; Boulton, G. D.; Trew, N. M.; Jones, Cn; Baldwin, W. W.; Boulton, J. F.; Oille, L. S.; Trew, N. M.; II. MATRICULATION.

III. RECITATION OF PRIZE COMPOSITIONS

English Poem, by R. J. Tyner, Junior Sophister. Subject—"Loss of the Kent." Latin Poem, by A. M. Clark, Junior Sophister. Subject—"Hannibal."

English Essay, by Adam Crook, Cand. B.A. Subject "The Mamalukes."
Translation into Greek Tragic Iambics, by G. M.

Evans, Senior Sophister. Subject—Shakspere, King Lear, act iv. sec. 7; from "Then be it so," to "Speak

English Poem, by T. A. Hudspeth, B.A. Subject-

Prizes were also awarded to A. M. Clark, Junior Sophister, for Greek Verse and English Prose, and to R. J. Tyner, Junior Sophister, for English Prose.

IV. DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR, AND PRIZES; AND ADMISSION TO SCHOLARSHIPS.

Law.—Junior Bachelors—Jure Civili—1. Stinson, Ebenezer, B.A.; 2. Crooks, Adam, B.A.; 3. Ryerson,

Ebenezer, B.A.; 2. Crooks, Adam, B.A.; 3. Ryerson, Egerton, B.A.

Medicine—Senior Division—Practical Anatomy—1.
Baker, S. O.; 2. Cronyn, J.; 3. Hackett, J. Anatomy and Physiology—1. McCrea, A. Medicine—1. Cronyn, J.; 2. Baker, J. O.; 3. Eastwood, C. S. Junior Division—Practical Anatomy—1. Westropp, R. G., M.A.; 2. Desmond, H. Anatomy and Physiology—1. Westropp, R. G., M.A. Medicine—1. Hacket, T.; 2. Westropp, R. G., M.A. Surgery—1. Westropp, R. G., M.A. Obstetrics—1. McCrea, A.; 2. Chewett, W. C. Materia Medica—1. Desmond, H.; 2. Westropp, R. G., M.A. Medical Jurisprudence—1. Eastwood, C. S. Arts.—Candidates B.A.—Litteris Humanioribus—1. Evans, G. M.; 2. Armour, J. D. Junior Sophisters—1. Tyner, R. J. Mathematics and Physiology—1. Fitzgerald, E. Litteris Humanioribus—2. Elliot, C. F.; 3. Freer, C.; 4. Clark, A.M.; 5. Grier, J. G. Freshmen—1. Huggard, J. D. Mathematics—1. Mendell, Wm. Occasional Students—Litt. Heb. 1. Wood, J. PRIZES AND SCOLARSHIPS.

PRIZES AND SCOLARSHIPS.

Law.—Junior Bachelor—Law—Stinson, Ebenezer,

Medicine. - Senior Division - Practical Anatomy-

B. A.

Medicine.—Senior Division—Practical Anatomy—
Baker, J. O. Anatomy and Phosiology—McCrea, A.

Medicine—Cronyn, J. Junior Division—Practical Anatomy, Anatomy and Physiology, Surgery—Westropp,
R. G., M. A. Medicine—Hackett, J. Obstetrics—
McCrea, A. Materia Medica—Desmond, H. Medical Jurisprudence—Eastwood, C. S.

Arts.—Candidates B. A.—University Medal for Classical Literature—Armour, J. D. University Medals for Natural Philosophy, Metaphysics and Ethics, and Evidences—Evans, G. M. Jameson Medal—Grant,
A. J. Junior Sophisters—Wellington Scholarship,
Classics—Clark, A. M.—Mathematics and Puysics—Fitzgerald, E. Metaphysics and Ethics, Evidences—Tyner, R. J. Rhetoric—Elliot, C. F. Freshmen—Classics—Huggard, J. D. Mathematics—Meudell,
Wm. Chemistry, Logic—Alma, Edw'd. Evidences—Peterson, H. W.—Candidates for Admission—University Classical Scholarship—Brown. James. University Mathematical Scholarship—Brown. James. University Mathematical Scholarship—Bayly, R. U. C. College Scholarship—Blake, D. E. U. C. College Scholarship Mathematical Scholarship—Bayly, R. U. C. College Scholarship—Blake, D. E. U. C. College Scholarship—Freeland, Wm. Home District Scholarship—Marling, S. A. Occasional Students—Hebrew—Wood, J.

ling, S. A. Occasional Students - Hebrew

The recitations of Prize compositions were exceed

The recitations of Prize compositions were exceed The recitations of Prize compositions were exceedingly well received, each student in turn being loudly applauded by the auditory; and the presentation of prizes and admission to scholarships, were signalized by similar demonstrations of satisfaction, by those who witnessed them. The President of the University was as usual, exceedingly happy in his addresses to the young gentlemen in succession, as they came under his review. He bestowed praise where he conceived it to be merited, and gave some wholesome advice, it will be review. He bestowed praise where he conceived it to be merited, and gave some wholesome advice, it will be to the advantage of all students in the University to follow. In allusion to the successful candidates for the University Medals, and the Jameson Medal, the President stated, that in order that to test the efficiency of the system pursued in the University he had, on this occasion in his own department, deviated from his own department, deviated from his own department, deviated from his usual course, and instead of preparing questions him-self, and submitting them to the candidates to be anself, and submitting them to the candidates to be answered, he had tested them on the questions which were drawn up for a similar object in the University of Cambridge, Dublin, Durham and London, and the result was most satisfactory. The Rev. Doctor spoke warmly in favor of these three gentlemen,—Messrs. Armour, Evans and Grant, who had won their honours as fairly as ever honors had been won in any British University. Again, in regard to the Wellington Scholarship, won by Mr. Clark, the President was alike complimentary to the successful candidate, and at the same time he did ample justice to two other gentlemen, Messrs. Freer and Tyner, who were competitors for the same Scholarship, and so nearly equal in point of merit, as to render it difficult to decide which of the three was the most worthy. The decision having been given in favor of worthy. The decision having been given in favor of Mr. Clark, the President, in order to testify his respect for the talents displayed by the other two gentlemen, who were so nearly equal in competition, applied to Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, the Trustee of the Wellington Scholarship Fund, for some consideration for them, and recommended that the accumulated sum, un-appropriated of the proceeds of that fund, should be di-vided between Messys. Freer and Tyner, to which the

Chief Justice at once cordially assented.

In the course of the day's proceedings, the Chancellor appeared somewhat to disadvantage, after addressing the students, to whom certificates of honour were awarded, by being under the necessity of informing them that their certificates were not yet ready for them. that their certificates were not yet ready for them; and again, when addressing the students to whom metals were awarded, by being obliged to inform them that he had not the medals to present to them! In the latter case, the Chancellor said that the arts had not been brought to such perfection in the Province, as to enable them to procure medals here, that would be worthy of being presented by this University,—that they must be sent for to Britain, - and that there were so many arrangements to be made, after the new Act came in force, that they had not been sent for in time. We would observe here, that when there is so much said about a National or Provincial University, it would not be altogether impossible to find in the Province men capable of supplying suitable medals for it. However, we leave that point to be discussed between the Chancellor and the silversmiths. But, the certificates! Surely the Chancellor has not had occasion, under the new Act, to send to Britain for them? Whatever good may come out of the new system, (and we are among those who expect little or none,) there was not, at any rate, such floundering under the old. No, no! In King's College, all went on like clock-work at the Convocations. The public at large took an interest in them. Tickets were so much in demand, as to render them hard to be got and sometimes even when got, they failed, from the crowded state of the Hall, to insure seats for their possessors. Yesterday it was different, and altogether the exhibition was a tame affair.

At the close the Chancellor addressed the Convention. At the close the Chancellor addressed the Convention. The burden of his speech was to show that, in his opinion, the experiment under trial, by virtue of the Baldwin Act, had been so far successful; but in what respect we failed to discover from what fell from him,—a gentleman near us the while remarking, "how successfully the Chancellor manages to conceal his ideas under a multitude of words." That appeared to us the most successful experiment about the University, unless, indeed, we go back to the spoliation in favour of Doctors Connor and Gwyme, and others, and the starvation of poor Herschfielder, the Hebrew, whose misfortunes tors Connor and Gwynne, and others, and the starvation of poor Herschfielder, the Hebrew, whose misfortunes the Chancellor, on that day, so much bewailed. The Chancellor should have remembered that the Senate, not the Convocation, controuls the money, and that his appeal in behalf of the Hebrew tutor, to be successful, should have been andressed to the Senate, and not used as clap-trap at an open meeting of the Convocation.—

The thing, altogether, was in very bad taste, and it had very much the appearance of Herschfielder and Wood, having been made scape-goats of for the occasion.—

Abridged from the Colonist.

Herecol France, Bolow we publish the

HEROIC FEAT .- Below we publish the narrative of one of the boldest deeds performed for many a day :-

To the Editor of the Globe.

To the Editor of the Glote.

Dear Sir.—On Friday the 25th instant, our village was startled by the cry of 'a boat going over the Falls,' the whole population rushed to the bank of the river, and sure enough, a small boat, and in it a boy not more than seven or eight years old, was flying before the wind, down the impetuous stream towards the boiling cataract. Not a moment was to be lost; three young men instantly manned the first boat they came to, and with the speed of an arrow shot down head foremost towards the frightful rapids, and by the time they had fairly got under way, the object of their pursuit had got fairly got under way, the object of their pursuit had got larry got under way, the object of their pursuit had got lower down than any one had ever ventured before. Had these brave boys relinquished the pursuit, not one of the hundreds on the bank would have thought of blaming them, but they had no such intention—the boat had by this time got to the middle of the river and not half so far from the rapids as from the shore, when they overtook her and in an instant drew the all and not half so far from the rapids as from the shore, when they overtook her, and in an instant drew the almost senseless boy into their boat. And now, could any one mortal have eudured the agony felt by the throng on the shore, not a face but turned pale. In less than one minute after they took the boy out his little boat disappeared in the rapids. They did not attempt to breast the stream but wisely headed in shore, which they succeeded in reaching in safety, having rescued the boy from a lower point than any one ever touched before. A tear stood in more than one eye unaccustomed to weep, and a faint murmur, not a shout—there was too much feeling for that—greeted their landing. The names of this trio of heroes were Joel Lyons, George Huff and Daniel H. Burnham, and proud am I to state, that one of them, and he the youngest, is my to state, that one of them, and he the youngest, is my own nephew. I am, Sir, respectfully yours, W. S. Burnham,

Chippawa, Nov. 19th, 1850.

THE RE-INTERMENT OF THE BRANTS. Monday November twenty-five, was truly a great day for Brantford, and one which will be held in remembrance, on account of the immense concourse of people drawn from the neighbouring towns and country, and the usual circumstances which induced the attendance; the removal of the remains of the distinguished chief Tyendinaga, and of his scarcely less illustrious son, from the frail and diapidated graves which they inhabited, to apple that the superior state of the distinguished chief and of the Mohawk, almost touching the structure which the great chief had caused to be built for the service of the MOST HIGH, was indeed a ceremony deserv-ing the attention of the hundreds and thousands who took

The name of Brant is not only associated with the earliest recollections of this section of the Province, in which he sought and obtained a home for his people, which he sought and obtained a home for his people, after being driven from the United States, on account of his attachment to Britain; but it has become an interesting portion of the history of the country, and will be held in veneration by ages yet unborn. The elder Brant was one of the most distinguished warriors during the American Revolution, and the son inherited the bravery, if not all the great talents of the father, rendered important services to this country during the war of 1812. Many of those who assisted in performing the last sad rites over his mouldering remains, were engaged with him in repelling a foreign enemy—and a few had enjoyed his friendship, during the greater part of a liftime, and were thus enabled to testify, peronally, to his worth and bravery. It is, of course, well known to a large majority of our readers that the Six Nation Indians, of which the Brants were ruling chiefs, have long enlarge majority of our readers that the Six Nation Indians, of which the Brants were ruling chiefs, have long enjoyed a large and valuable tract of land, granted them by the Crown, and situated principally in the valley of the Grand River. At the time this property was ceded to the Indians, the whole country from Burlington Bay to the St. Clair, including the sites of the flourishing towns which are so full of life, and furnish evidences of the library tasks of the sixthest state of vivilization, was a dense wilderof the highest state of civilization, was a dense wilden-ness, without either house or cabin to mark the abode of man. To the Six Nations the early white settlers were indebted for the first road from Hamilton to Brantford, and many other marks of kindness and sympathy, which could hardly have been expected by those who knew the generally selfish, revengeful, and blood-thirsty character of the red men. The great chieftain Brant, who united the character of the fearless Warrior with that of the sagacious Statesman, was, steadast friend of the early settlers, and it is not surpris-ing that his master-mind could tame and control the fierce and ignorant masses around him. So highly was he esteemed by both Government and people, that the Town of Brantford was named after him.

And what more noble sight could be witnessed—what event is more likely to recall recollections of the fading past, than the voluntary assemblage of thousands of white men, the mass of whom knew nothing of Brant except that which lives in history, and hundreds of red except that which lives in history, and hundreds of red men, the descendants of those whom the hero had led in many a well contested field, met together for the single purpose of paying a tribute to worth, bravery and virtue! Such an occurrence proves at least that the people of the present have not degenerated—that the spirit and loyalty of the father live in the son, and that we have not become so avaricious and selfish as to refuse the erection of a substantial monument to the memory of a man who received the highest distinctions mory of a man who received the highest distinctions from his Sovereign, and who well earned the respect and veneration of the inhabitants of this Province. The day fixed for the re-interment was one of the most lovely of the seasou—clear, cloudless and bracing,

the roads were in excellent condition, and a very large number of people were present from this cityconspicuous among whom appeared the ancient and honourable fraternity of Freemasons, in regalia with the Provincial Grand Master, Sir Allan McNah, at

Shortly after twelve o'clock a procession was formed in the vicinity of the Market Square, comprised of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and Orangemen, with the different flags and symbols of Orangemen, with the different flags and symbols of their Orders; the Town Council; a large number of people on foot, and carriages extending farther than the eye could reach. No such display has ever been witnessed in Brantford, and we doubt whether the largest city in the Province has the power to boast a procession of equal extent. The line of march was formed, and the immense concourse proceeded through the principal street to the Mohawk, a distance of two long miles, accompanied by a very large number of the fair sex, in carriages and on foot. The Brantford Band, and an Amateur Indian Band, contributed greatly to shorten the march, and minute guns were greatly to shorten the march, and minute guns were fired from a piece of ordnance posted on a hill over-looking the river and part of the Town. The bell of the village church tolled as the procession approached, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, partially armed, were drawn up in line to receive the white men who thus did honour to their greatest Chief. Numbers of squaws of all ages, some very fancifully dressed, and not a few who would pass as pretty in any company, were also present and appeared greatly interested. The speakers, the Masons, and representatives of the other orders, ascended a platform, erected on a wooden building, from which the remarks could be distinctly heard by the crowd beneath. When all were assembled we should think the number would fall little short of four thousand. The best order and decorum were observed throughout, if we except a little crowding for place at the vault.— William Holmes, Esq., Chairman of the Managing Committee, presided, and introduced the speakers to the Company. We regret to have to state that the want of accommodation, and benumbed fingers, prevented our reporter from obtaining anything approach-

The Rev. Mr. NELLES, an aged Church of England Missionary, was first called upon. He remarked on the great services which the Brants especially the elder, had performed for the British Government, and how greatly those sérvices had been valued by the Sovereign and Government. At that time the attachment of the Indians, and their great chief, was of the utmost importance to Britain. The Rev. speaker dwelt on the fearless and independent spirit of Brant, dwelt on the fearless and independent spirit of Brant, at some length. Of his son John, whose remains were to be interred at the same time, it was only necessary to say that he had proved himself a worthy son of an illustrious father. Many years of peace and tranquility had wrought a great change in the Indian character, he hoped for the better, but the spirit of loyalty still remains, as was abundantly proved by the last rebellion. Although Brant was a great Warrior, and faithful ally of the British in war, his services in time of peace were equally valuable, and should never be forgotten. His dovotion to the Church of Englaud, of which he was long an upright member, should not forgotten. His dovotion to the Church of England, of which he was long an upright member, should not be overlooked. He had bestowed a great deal of time and labour in translating portions of the New Testament and the Book of Common Prayer for the use of his Tribe, and his exertions to Christianize the Indians had been unceasing, and should be held in veneration by the whole British Nation. The Rev. gentleman concluded by saying that it was a matter for deep regret that no substantial assistance had been represented by the Government to the remaining memrendered by the Government to the remaining mem-bers of the Brant family, especially his two grand-

The Rev. Peter Jones, a Methodist Minister, and a chief of the Mississaugas, spoke next. His late father and the elder Brant had long been staunch friends.—They settled on either end of Burlington Beach, the beach itself affording a good road for communication and constant intercourse. When the Six Nations came to this Province, after having lost their possessions in the State of New York, through their attachment to Britain, Brant applied to his (the speaker's) father for a portion of their lands and the ready reply of the Mississauga chief was,—"The whole land is before you; go and choose." The tract selected was that on which they stood, and from that day to this the Six Nations and Mississaugas had lived on terms of amity, and had rendered many valuable services to each other. He was himself adopted into the Six Nations as one of their chiefs, and his heart had been made glad in consequence of the honour. The attachment of Brant to The Rev. PETER JONES, a Methodist Minister, and their chiefs, and his heart had been made glad in consequence of the honour. The attachment of Brant to the Crown was strong and sincere. He was always ready to obey the commands of his King, and for this the tribes had lost their lands in the valley of the Mohawk, now the most fruitful portion of the United States. It had truly been said of Brant, that "his eye was like the engle's, and his enemies fell before him as trees before the blast of the Great Spirit." The same remark would apply to his son. It made his heart glad to find his Christian friends taking so much interest in the memory of the great Chief, and to know that they had determined on everting a substantial monument to his memory, in the prosperous town which bore his name. He had a personal acquaintance with John Brant, and never saw anything in him contrary to the Brant, and never saw anything in him contrary to the principles of the Christian religion. Col. Brant's translation of the Scriptures had been the means of doing a great deal of good among the Indians; often in the Church yonder. (pointing to the huilding opposite), which Brant was the means of having erected, he had seen the Indians devoutly reading their pray... ers. As an instance of the Chief's attachment to the Christian religion, he might say that he had heard of a great feast got up by the Pagan Indians, during the absence of Brant, which a number of Christian Indians had been induced to attend, and after their feasting had been finished, they erected a large idol in a corner of t eir Council-house. When Brant returned, and heard of these wicked proceedings, his wrath was kindled, and like M ses with the golden calf, he ordered the idol immediately to be cut down.

SIR ALLAN McNAB, who appeared in the splendid regalia appertaining to his rank in the Masonic order, said that he had been quite unexpectedly called upon. He considered this an occasion which reflected the greatest credit upon the people of the neighbourhood. the honour of being acquainted with the elder Brant, and was a school-fellow of his son John; they afterand was a school-fellow of his son John; they after-wards did something for their country t gether, and he had enjoyed the friendship of John Brant until the day of his death. When his (Sir Allan's) father and himself first came to this part of the country, they were received as the guests of the illustrious chief. What a change has come over this fair land since. He could well say that none had ever more nobly and faithfully are formed their days than the horses whise refully performed their duty than the heroes whose remains they were now met to deposit finally in the grave. He had heard the remarks of the first speaker, whose gallant father he knew well, and he perfectly agreed with him that the Government should lend its assistance to render comfortable the last days of the