of our Agent, the Rev. S. R. Ward, to the different parts of the country, erroneous impressions in regard to the question of Slavery, have been removed in some quarters, a deep interest in behalf of the Slave created in others, and in all parts such a knowledge of the dire effects of the system imparted, as will lead to still greater and more beneficial results in the future.

Mr. Ward has visited almost every county, as well as the leading cities and towns in Western Canada, and by his efficient labours has accomplished much in the way of removing prejudices and exciting sympathy with the Slave and the anti-Slavery movement. Auxiliary Societies have been formed at Kingston, Hamilton, London, Windsor, and in Grey County, and amongst the office-bearers and managers of these are clergymen of the different ecclesiastical bodies. The attendance at the meetings held by Mr. Ward has been uniformly large, and the responses to his calls and sympathy with his sentiments prompt and cheerful. Ministers of the various denominations have afforded him all necessary aid and assistance in the prosecution of his labours. Although he met with instances in the Western District and along the frontier, where a strong and unchristian prejudice against Negroes still prevails, even in the case of some prominent Christian professors, yet he states that this feeling is very little, if at all encouraged by the respectable classes of society. As there are no laws to uphold it—as it is contrary to the impartial genius of British institutions, there is reason to believe that this unjust feeling, through the influence of the good and the generous, and the rapid improvement which is taking place amongst the Colored people themselves, will soon be banished entirely from our land. In connection with this subject, the attention of the Committee was early called to certain erroneous statements regarding the position and condition of Fugitives in Canada, which had been made by certain professed friends of the Slave who had visited Great Britain on a collecting tour. A statement of facts was drawn up to counteract the effects of what was deemed a gross libel on the people and institutions of this country. The following extract will fully explain the views of the Committee:—

"Every colored man, as is well known, the moment he sets his foot on the Canadian soil, is forever free, and not only free, but he is on a level, in regard to every political and social privilege, with the white man. He can vote for members of Parliament and for magistrates, and in every other popular election. The colored people have generally their own churches, and their own ministers; and if they prefer joining congregations not of their own race, there is no negro pew in the church, nor a particular place at the communion table, to stamp degradation on them, as in the neighbouring republic. They are not ejected from public coaches or confined to corners of steamboats, as in that country; and with regard to their ultimate comfort in this Province, there can be no doubt, when they are blest with health, and the will to work. Attempts, it is true, have been made by some ignorant and prejudiced persons to interfere with that perfect equality, which is readily conceded, both by law and practice; but these have met with no encouragement, and have been promptly frowned down by the public voice. Canada is too young to be possessed of great wealth, but few countries have a smaller number