is they say, to be sad, or feel sorry. (Kalaneh zhewa-isdum, in the Munsee language, I am, or, I feel sorry). The few men also who were present (chiefly aged Christians, who remained in the village after their younger sethren had gone out for the hunting season) were sethly engaged, and signified, by their gestures and the ond responses they made to many parts of the discourse, we feelingly alive they were to the one thing needful. low feelingly alive they were to the one thing needful, their souls' salvation. At the conclusion of the service, is I proceeded to salute them, by shaking hands with the individual, a custom always observed by Mr. Flood and mysals I found some of the weareness much offseted. and myself, I found some of the women so much affected as to be scarcely able to look up, while their faces, plentifully bathed with tears, acknowledged, in language more forcible than tongue could tell, the powerful influence of that blessed Spirit who had so mercifully and, I fervently that the country of the second sec trust, effectually breathed upon them. The interpreter, in the afternoon, gave me an account of his conversation with the people on their way from Church, which was very satisfactors. Very satisfactory. One woman said, she had never before so fully convinced of the nature of sin, -another, that she had never heard any thing like it,—a third said, she had never heard any thing like it, at third said, she was afraid she should be obliged to leave the Church to keep her from fainting,—and others much to the same effect. In the evening, I read and explained to them the beautiful parable of the Prodigal Son; showing the Wonderful long and conversion of their Heavenly Father wonderful love and compassion of their Heavenly Father to his erring children, and his willingness to pardon them the sake and through the merits of their merciful Redeemer. Besides the regular Sunday services, I have two during the week, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, in my own room, for the purpose of singing, exhortation,

ovember 15th.—It was my intention to have finished "November 15th.—It was my intention to have finished this letter on the evening of the 12th, and sent it to Delaware on the following morning, but I was prevented from doing so by a party of Indians who came to sing, an exercise they take great delight in; and, as I am always glad to see them and give them every encouragement, I seldom pass an evening alone. The next day, being Saturday, I was employed in preparing myself for the stated services of the evening and for the duties of the following Sabbath. The service on Saturday evening was the most interesting one I ever witnessed. My diswas the most interesting one I ever witnessed. My dis-course was on 'censorious judgment of others,' founded upon an excellent sermon, under that title, in the first lume of Original Family Sermons, &c. I was induced believe this subject from the propensity to jealousy which, I have observed, unhappily prevails among the Indians. A woman sent me notice that she intended to leave our Church, as she could not think of worshipping her Maker in company with an individual who had offended her. I requested her to attend the evening service,—she did so,—and when I called upon her to state to me the nature of her grievances, she sobbed aloud, and it was with great difficulty that she was able to speak at all. She said she was sorry she had ever indulged an at all. She said she was sorry she had ever indulged an angry feeling towards another, and she would, with God's help, endeavour to guard against the like in future; that she cordially 'shook hands in her heart' with all her brethren and sisters, and hoped they would live in Christian love. The same sentiments were expressed by all present. At ten minutes before twelve o'clock I took leave of my simple-hearted and affectionate friends, and retired to rest with a mind at ease and a heart overflowing h gratitude to my gracious Redeemer. I shall thank you to present my respectful duty to my

kind friend, the Bishop of Toronto; and I trust that his and friend, the Bishop of Toronto; and I trust that his Lordship and the venerable Society, to whom he so kindly and effectually appealed on my behalf, will be satisfied with my proceedings. I have much to say to his Lordship in regard to this Mission, and indulge a hope that I shall be able to meet you both at Toronto next January, if it please God to spare me so long. Should I be deprived of the pleasure of seeing you, I will write to his Lordship. I beg your upited prevers on my success. Lordship. I beg your united prayers on my success.—Accept my prayers for your happiness, and believe me to remain, "Your's, sincerely, "H. C. Hogg."

DIOCESAN COLLEGE OF CANADA EAST.—A meeting of Members of the Church of England was held in the Lecture Room of the Natural History Society, in this city, on the 22nd of October, 1841, at which the Lord Bishop of Montreel of Montreal presided, and the Rev. Dr. Bethune acted as

After prayers by the Lord Bishop, his Lordship submitted to the meeting the following prospectus of a College proposed to be established at Sherbrooke, or in its imme-

(The prospectus has already appeared in *The Church*). His Lordship having recommended the proposed institution to the favourable consideration of the meeting, it

in the vestry room of Christ's Church, on the 5th Novem-

in the vestry room of Christ's Church, on the 5th November, instant; after prayer, it was resolved—
lst. That the Hon. Justice Gale be the President, and the Hon. George Moffatt the Vice President of the Committee.
2d. That in case of absence of both President and Vice President from any meeting of the Committee a Chairman may be nominated, by a majority of members present, to preside at such meeting.
2d. That a meeting of the Committee may be called at any time, siving at least one day's notice, by order of the President or Vice President, or on the requisition of any two members of the Committee.

4th. That the proceedings of the meeting held on the 22d October last, and on this day, together with the prospectus, be published in the Montreal Gazette, Montreal Herald, and Morning Courier.

The meeting was then closed with prayer, and adjourned.—Montreal Courier.

Christ Church, Montreal.—The Acting Treasurer of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among destitute

of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among destitute settlers, has much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of 40l. 0s. 10d., being the amount collected on Sunday last, (14th) in Christ Church, after a sermon by the Rev. Mr.

Parnther, of Huntingdon.—Montreal Herald.

Sandwich.—A meeting of the Branch Committee, at this place, of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held on the 10th inst., and we have before us an extract of the proceedings, signed by Mr. Albert Pellew Salter, the Secretary and Librarian, by which it appears that there is a balance of £21 19s. 8½d. in the Treasurer's hands, and that the number of works sold by the Librarian the Librarian up to that time amounted to forty volun It was resolved that the debts of the Society should be forthwith paid, and that it should confine itself at present to the purchase of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Tracts.

The meaning the state of the state of the purchase of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Tracts. The meeting was a very satisfactory one, and, since it was held, more money has been received, and more books have been sold.

proof of the usefulness of this excellent little associafion occurred very recently. A farmer came in from a considerable distance back in the woods, (about 20 miles, we belt we believe, from Sandwich,) and having seen the Society's advertisement in the newspaper, and the list of its books with the prices annexed, applied to the Secretary for Wall on Infant Baptism. Having procured a copy, he stated that he knew nothing of the work, but that the Mormons. Mormons were at work among his neighbours, and one of the practices of the Church which they most attacked was Infant Baptism. To defend this they were all at a loss, and he therefore wished to have some book from which he could obtain arguments in defence of that sacrament.

The collection letaly made to defeat the debt of St.

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collection lately made to defray the debt of St. John's Church, has exceeded the most sanguine expecta-tions. Moreover, by the private subscriptions of a few indiviindividuals, the church is now adorned with solid handne black-walnut railings to the chancel, and the space to the pulpit,—which with the reading-desk, is painted in the pulpit,—which with the reading-desk, is painted in the pulpit,—which with the reading-desk is painted in the pulpit,—which with the reading desk.

in imitation of walnut. A comfortable vestry is another improvement that has lately been effected.

We congratulate the Parish on having so excellent a clergyman as the Rev. T. E. Welby, and Mr. Welby on being supported by parishioners so zealous and liberal.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE REV. RICHARD HODGSON

Letter from the Rev. Richard Hodgson, Evening Lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill, Classical Master in King's College, London, to the Rev. James Dixon, President of the

the Wesleyan Conference.

King's College, London, July, 1841. Reverence Sing and the liberty of enclosing to you, in your official capacity, as President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, a copy of my pamphlet, entitled, "Wesleyan Methodism considered in relation to site intended for the District town, and contains about fifty build-

the Church." I can assure you that I have no other object in view than to exhibit to both parties what I conceive to be their real position, and their true interests; and I do indulge a hope, by no means unreasonable, that both parties, if they devote themselves with zeal and simplicity to the study of this question, will make an effectual progress towards attaining that "unity of the spirit," which is the "bond of perfection." Every year of zealous co-operation and mutual assistance, (even in our present limited spheres of, action) will serve to imbue us more deeply with that spiritual unity which must precede every mere formal union; and I trust that, in this period of transition, "we may walk worthy of the vocation wherewith we are called; with all lowliness and ceive to be their real position, and their true interests; vocation wherewith we are called; with all lowliness and meekness, with long-suffering, forbearing one another in love, till we all come in the unity of the faith unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

I have thought it unseemly, that we who agree in all the essential doctrines of Christianity, "one Spirit, one Lord, one faith, one baptism," holding the same symbols of Christian faith, and the same precepts of Christian practice, should still fight "the battle of the Lord," under different banners. I do consider this state of alienation as unfavourable to the progress of Christianity, as an obstruction to the fulfilment of the Christian's prayer, obstruction to the fulfilment of the Christian's prayer, "Thy kingdom come." Surely it cannot be but that to love God is compatible with "love to our brethren;" or, rather, may not the one be considered as the measure of the other? Having considered the subject carefully, I have proposed no compromise which I do not believe at the same time to be mutually honourable. We are called upon not to sacrifice truth, but preconceived opinion; not to effect a victory over the impossibilities of circumstances, but over the infirmities of our judgment and passions. And is not this a fitting sacrifice to be offered up upon the And is not this a fitting sacrifice to be offered up upon the altar of our Lord?

I have already submitted my considerations on the ubject to several Dignitaries of the Church of England. have on all occasions met with the greatest condescension; and I have heard, with great pleasure, the expression of their sympathy and regard towards the Wesleyan Methodists. I have no doubt that this expression of Methodists. I have no doubt that this expression of good feeling will be reciprocated by the followers of John Wesley; and upon this bond of mutual good feeling, I am content to rest the success of my cause. "Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. It is as the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion; for there the Lord commanded the blessing, even life for everypora."

Praying, my beloved brethren, that "Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God; and that the Lord may make you to increase and abound in love toward all men, even as we do towards you. Now unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto him be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end, Amen."

Believe me to remain, Reverend Sir, Your faithful friend and servant, RICHARD HODGSON

To the Rev. Richard Hodgson, Evening Lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and Classical Master in King's College, London. Manchester, August 12th, 1841.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your most friendly and Christian letter, accompanied with a copy of the truly Catholic pamphlet, entitled, "Wesleyan Methodism considered in relation to the Church." Your letter has been read to the Wesleyan Ministers now assumbled in their Annual Conference. Ministers now assembled in their Annual Conference, and

Ministers now assembled in their Annual Conference, and has called forth an expression of affectionate regard towards yourself, which we feel at once to be our duty and delight to communicate to you.

The prayer which our Lord offered up in the immediate prospect of his "cross and passion," cannot fail to administer perpetual consolation and hope to all who seek the peace and prosperity of God's church on the earth: "Neither pray I for these alone; but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee; that they be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee; that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." We cannot doubt that this prayer will at length be answered in all its fulness and extent of meaning.

length be answered in all its fulness and extent of meaning.

It is surely the imperative duty of all who name the name of Christ, to labour that they may "be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment;" that they may "keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace;" and that they may thus promote the triumphs of truth and mercy in this fallen world.

"Spiritual unity," as we are with yourself deeply sensible, "must precede every mere formal union." Wo

was unanimously resolved—

1st. That a Committee be now named, for the purpose of procuring assistance in Montreal and its vicinity, for the erection and establishment of the proposed College.

2d. That the Hon. Justices Pyke and Gale, the Clergy of the Church of England, resident in Montreal, Charles Geddes, Esq., Dr. Holmes. Dr. Sewell, W. C. Meredith, Esq., and Captain Mattland, do constitute the aforesaid Committee, with power to add to their number. Dr. Behune be the Secretary to the Committee.

The Lord Bishop communicated to the meeting that fifty shares will be added to the number mentioned in the fifty shares will be added to the number mentioned in the fifty shares will be added to the number mentioned in the fifty shares will be added to the number mentioned in the fifty shares will be added to the number mentioned in the fifty shares will be added to the number mentioned in the love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." Many difficulties may arise to prevent the attainment of that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Many difficulties may arise to prevent the attainment of that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Many difficulties may arise to prevent the attainment of that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Many difficulties may arise to prevent the attainment of that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Many difficulties may arise to prevent the attainment of that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Many difficulties may arise to prevent the attainment of that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Many difficulties may arise to prevent the attainment of that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Many difficulties may arise to prevent the attainment of that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Many difficulties may arise to prevent the attainment of that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Many difficulties may arise to prevent the attainment of that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Many difficulties may arise to prevent the attainment of the christian The meeting was then closed with prayer by the Lord ishop.

A meeting of the Committee, aboved named, was held the vestry room of Christ's Church, on the 5th Novembre.

To instant, after the vestry room of Christ's Church, on the 5th Novembre.

To instant, after the vestry room of Christ's Church, on the 5th Novembre.

Permit us, Rev. and dear Sir, to hail you as a friend Permit us, Rev. and dear Sir, to hall you as a friend and brother in our common Lord, and to give utterance to the unaffected desire of our hearts, that the spirit of unity and love, which the God of all charity has been pleased to impart to you, and to many other members of the venerable Establishment of the country, may spread yet more and more in all Christian communities, until yet more and more, in all Christian communities, until needless divisions and separations shall pass entirely away, and all shall, in that way which the Lord may see

away, and all snail, in that way which the Lord may see to be the best, become one in Christ Jesus.

May you personally and largely experience, that "the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace!" And may you be an honoured instrument in the advancement of "the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord," through many years of useful and Christ Jesus our Lord," through many years of useful and

We are Rev and door S We are, Rev. and dear Sir, your affectionate brethren in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ.
Signed, in behalf of the Conference, JAMES DIXON, President.

Canada.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to notice, an Election for an Alderman for St. Patrick's Ward, in the room of W. H. Boulton, Esq., resigned, was held yesterday, at the Crown Inn, in the said ward, G. T. Denison, Jun. Esq. Returning Officer. There was no opposing candidate, and the Hon. J. S. Macaulay was therefore duly elected. Colonel Macaulay is known to the world as a gentleman of independent circumstances—extensive world as a gentleman of independent circumstances—extensive in a growing burden, and there remains a stock towards setting forward the children in life, or to supply some of the numerous forward the children in life, or to supply some of the numerous MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to notice, an Election fore, of his talents and standing will materially serve the city in the Municipal Council. We congratulate the Corporation upon wants of increasing years."

next. A Sermon will, as usual, be preached by the Society's Chaplain, The Rev. W. T. Leach, A. M., and we understand that the Choir, assisted by some of the Band of the 93rd Highlanders, will perform select Anthems. A collection in aid of the Society's charitable funds, (which have been largely drawn on for charitable nurnoses during the next year) will on for charitable purposes during the past year) will be made. AYLMER .- Aylmer is situated on the Ottawa River, in the

new District of Sydenham, which till of late formed part of the District of Montreal, in Lower Canada. It is delightfully situated, distant about eight miles from Bytown, above the Chaudiere Falls. Opposite the site of the village of Aylmer, the river widens, forming a beautiful little lake, about three miles country on the formation of an establishment, where the marging across; on the other side is the Township of March, there are some excellent farms, belonging to some very respectable settlers. The country back of March, we believe, is pretty well in the shape of Interest—such as he has been accustomed to the settled all the way up to Kingston.—Soon after landing on the other side of the Ottawa, opposite Bytown, you come to the very pretty village of Hull, the property of the late Philemon Wright, Esq. and now possessed by his family. The deceased gentleman was a striking example of what may be accomplished by enterprise. The number of buildings which he erected—the the District of Niagara pays a fifth of the whole revenue of the country. vast improvements made by him in this section of the country, are imperishable monuments to the persevering spirit of one of this creditable to the licensers? Decidedly the reverse, for we have the persevering spirit of one of this creditable to the licensers? Canada's earliest settlers; evincing a mind of more than ordinary capacity for enterprise. From Hull to Aylmer,—about seven miles,—the road presents on either side good farms.—The dwellings and out-buildings shew that the occupants have much injured by it. In their capacity of licensers the Maging and out-buildings the road presents of the first property of the first prop realised to themselves the reward of honest industry.—peaceful trates act as the conservators of public morals to a certa competence. Some of the farm houses in this locale may vie extent, and a few statistical statements will prove their vie

a Roman Catholic Church, and a Methodist Chapel.

a Roman Catholic Church, and a Methodist Chapel. An Episcopal Church is intended to be erected in the coming year, also a Court House and Gaol. There have been 24 houses erected this summer, some of which would do credit to Montreal or Toronto. Among these we would particularize a very large stone building, intended for a warehouse and offices, erected by Loby Egan Egan and a store and warehouse also of stone, by John Egan, Esq.,—and a store and warehouse, also of stone, by the Messrs. Symmes, merchants of this place. Chas. Symmes, Sen. Esq., has with his usual spirit, put up an immense square building, ornamented with a cupola, and now in the course of finishing, intended for a Council chamber, and market-house. There are two large commodious stone buildings occupied as taverns, and known as Conroy's and M'Donald's, besides five or six other good and respectable houses of public entertainment.

In addition to all that we have enumerated, we take great

pleasure in stating, that in the ensuing Spring, measures wil be adopted for putting up a GENERAL INFIRMARY, for the particular convenience of those engaged in lumbering. The necessity of such an Asylum for the sick, who are far away from their homes, and may require good nursing, and proper medical treatment, will be too obvious to require us to advance any thing in its favour. We are sure of its receiving countenance from the master lumberers, and that it will be hailed as a boon, and gratefully received by the sufferers, who may fly to it for benefit. There are no men more exposed than Shantymen to accidents, and disease from exposure, and there are none for whom so little has been done under such unfortunate bereavements. We shall advert to this subject again ere long, and enter more at large into general details of our SAVINGS BANKS .- Of all the benefits which modern insti-

tutions have conferred upon the labouring classes of the com-munity, we consider the establishment of Savings Banks as one of the greatest and most extensive in their usefulness. classes may participate in their advantages; but when it is borne in mind that the class for which they were originally es-tablished is the most numerous, and composed of that descrip-tion of characters which stands the most in need of such auxiliary aids, it will at once be admitted, that the utility of such institutions is very materially enhanced. Nor is it a less pleasing reflection to find, that the usefulness of these establishments has been extensively taken advantage of in the Mother Country, as it appears fron the fact that from the year 1817 to the year 1828 inclusive, there was paid by the Directors of Friendly Societies and Savings Banks, to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, the sum £13,746,546, for which interest was paid by Government at the rate of 4 per cent, which interest was paid by Government at the rate of 4 per cent, which not only shows to what a great extent the labouring classes take advintage of such institutions in the Mother Country, where the low rate of wages prevents the saving of much by the most rigid economist, but clearly proves how much more beneficial Savings Banks would be in this country, where the higher rates of wages would allow country, where the higher rates of wiges would allow a person of common frugality to save a far larger portion of them, and where he might receive a proportionate augmentation of interest. It is not in the estimation of the political economist alone, nor for the extensive individual benefits they confer, that Savings Banks ought to be advocated; in the eye of the moralist they become objects of deep interest. This will readily be perceived become objects of deep interest. This will readily he perceived when we reflect, that a great portion of the above large sum (indeed we may say the whole of it,) must have been saved by the retrenchment of some superfluous expenditure, the indulgence in which was not corducive to the promotion of morality. It has been remarked in all ages, that a strong propensity exists among the lower classes of society, to ape the manners and assume the gait of the higher. When this desire is put under proper regulations, and its attainment directed in a proper channel, there is nothing better calculated for the improvement of society at large. There must be a previous depravation of mind and manners, or the poor man will rather select the virtues nind and manners, or the poor man will rather select the virtues of the rich than his vices, for imitation; and when he can proceed one step towards the resemblance, he will become the nore anxious to carry out the similitude by copying the good qualities of those above him, rather than their vices or failings. Savings Banks tend to promote this state of society in a greater degree than would be obvious at first sight. When the poor man finds he can have his smallest deposit securely preserved to him with the same sort of advantage, namely-interest for it, that the rich can derive from his money, it will operate strongly n bringing about this state of things in society in general, as well as proving a strong excitement to save, and a frugal ex-penditure will enable almost every one to save something in this country where labour of every description commands so

Although Savings Banks have been considered hitherto as established for the labouring class of society alone, that is to say, for men who are labourers in the strictest sense of the word, they are no less beneficial for Mechanics or the purpose of any description of Traders. Dr. Franklin, in his usual forcible any description of Traders. Dr. Frankliu, in his usual forcible way, says, "six pounds a year is but a great à day"—then adds, "for this little sum" (which may be daily wasted either in time or expense, unperceived,) "a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant use and possession of one hundred pounds; and many humble men, who have acquired the habit of saving the great a day, have risen to wealth from such small beginnings." But it is not to the man engaged in Trade alone that these institutions are valuable. Savings Banks are serviceable to all, and to none more than the daily labourer; serviceable to all, and to none more than the daily labourer; while it will not be denied that the small interest these in-stitutions repay for the deposits made in them, forms one of the strongest incitements to frugality in youth among those classes. We cannot conclude these remarks better than by quoting the language of a learned Divine of the Church of England, (the Right Rev. J. B. Sumner, Bishop of Chester.)
who to his other eminent attainments, adds that of being a
close observer of human nature, and a careful calculator of the

results of such frugal habits.

"Supposing," says his Lordship, "a prudential system so far established that the average period of marriage should be twenty-five, it might easily be within the power of the lowest results of such frugal habits. classes to secure a provisional support for a family more independent than the parish allowance, and more regular than the operation of private charity. The wages of Husbandry," (our readers will observe he speaks of the old country—in this, for reasons above stated, the plan recommended would be far more favourable,) "including the additions of harvest time, may be averaged at 12s. per week, from the age of eighteen; half that sum is amply efficient for the support of a single man. This would leave a surplus of 6s. per week for seven years. But to would leave a surplus of 6s. per week for seven years. But to avoid any appearance of over-stating the facts, and to allow for lost time, we will only take 4s. or 10*l*. per annum, which, if regularly laid up, would, with interest, make 80*l*. by the age of twenty-five. It is probable that by similar habits, the wife may contribute such a share of capital as will supply the cottage with its humble furniture. At all events they will live without difficulty even without further caring for four or without difficulty, even without further saving for four or five years; the interest of former savings paying the rent, and thus removing the necessity of those extraordinary exertions which in the way of task-work, sometimes undermines the constitution of the industrious poor. If the family increases after this time, difficulties will increase. This is the period of a labourer's life which it is hardest to encounter, from his thirtieth

this valuable accession to their Conservative strength, and we also congratulate the public at large upon having so efficient and faithful a representative of their interests—Toronto Herald.

St. Andrew's Day.—This anniversary falls on Tuesday next. A Sermon will, as usual, be preached by the Society's Savings Banks—the opinions of the Revd. writer above quoted, would be completely realised. It is under this view and with this impression we would wish to see Savings Banks established in every place of this Province where it is practicable to form such institutions; and we most sincerely hope to see the example so auspiciously commenced in Montreal, followed out in every part of Canada where it is attainable. The highly respectable names of the Managers of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank, we should consider a perfect security for the safety of the depositors; and while other Banking institutions quarrel about the reception or rejection of certain descriptions of coins, either

ings, with others in the course of erection, and numbers about five hundred inhabitants. It has more than doubled its population since 1839. There are two places of religious worship—lation since 1839. There are two places of religious worship—lation since 1839. There are two places of religious worship—lation since 1839. There are two places of religious worship—lation since 1839. There are two places of religious worship—lation since 1839. twenty-six of that portion of the community who can be sup-posed capable of "taking their bitters." The total amount of property assessed in the District is 529,916?, the annual taxes upon which for all purposes amount to 3,294?. The total amount paid for licenses for the first three quarters of the present as in 1,007? sent year is 1,9874 - much more than half the taxation. Now, supposing each of the persons licensed makes on an average 50L per annum profit for the sale of liquors, &c., and estimating that profit to be at the rate of 200 per cent., we have an amount expended in the District annually of 26,250l.—being about twelve dollars a year for each male above the age of sixteen, and eight times the amount of the total taxation. The results given by the statistics of the town of Niagara are absolutely given by the statistics of the town of Nigara are absolutely astounding. It contains 396 heads of families, the total population being 2,287, of which 513 are males above the age of 16. Now in it there are 31 licensed innkeepers and 21 licensed beer-sellers—or one seller to every ten resident legitimate buyers; or taken in another view, and adding the seven licensed buyers. shopkeepers, every seventh family in Niagara is engaged in the legalized sale of spirits or of beer! Had we not taken these legalized sale of spirits or of beer. That data from the official returns we could not have believed them, but we assure the public that, incredible and appalling as it. but we assure the public that, incredible and appalling as it may seem, our statement is nothing but the bare truth. We shall leave these facts to make that impression on the public mind which they are so well calculated to produce, reserving our arguments for a future occasion. Being neither in theory nor in practice what are barbarously termed "tee-totallers," we are still alive to the prodigious evils which afflict social life, in consequence of the course hitherto pursued by the Magistrates in the exercise of their licensing powers, and in attempting to aid in mitigating these evils we feel that we are but discharging a bounden duty.—Niagara Chroxicle.

ing to aid in mitigating these evils we feel that we are but discharging a bounden duty.—Niagara Chronicle.

EASTERN ORIGIN OF THE INDIANS.—In opposition to Humboldt, Volney, and others, who seek to establish a separate origin for the races called the aborigines of the New world, a theory formed as if merely to contradict the Bible, Colonel Bonnycastle attributes an eastern origin to the Indians of America. Indeed we think it impossible for any observant intelligent man to look upon the countenance, gait, and deportment of these stately savages—we put aside the squalid emaintelligent man to look upon the countenance, gait, and deportment of these stately savages—we put aside the squalid emaciated beings who hang about our settlements, but refer to those who yet roam the forest—and fail to recognize the impress of high, ancient, Asiatic birth. Every day is accumulating proofs of their migration from the eastern shores of the Old World, as we have lately adverted to in our notices of the works on Central America by Mr. Stephens, and on the Indian tribes by Mr. Catlin, the enthusiastic but most amiable friend of the persecution. America by Mr. Stephens, and on the Indian tribes by Mr. Catlin, the enthusiastic but most amiable friend of the persecuted red man. The time for scepticism on these subjects is departed with the days of ignorance; and the incontrovertible evidence furnished by the statues, altars, and obelisks of Mexico and her former dependencies; the temples, hieroglyphics, aqueducts, the relies of old ceremonials, traditions, names, customs, leaves and the person of the pe languages, and races found more or less from the northern to the southern extremities of the New World; the consonance of some of these with Egyptian, of the rest Phoenician and other airtiof these with Egyptian, of the rest Phoenician and other arri-quity, all conspire to form a case demanding close investigation indeed, but decisive of the Asiatic parentage of the red men of the New World. Colonel Bonnycastle connects them with the Aztecs, the conquerors of Mexico, and we think there is great probability of the correctness of his conjecture. Not the least remarkable of the traces we allude to are afforded by the mstantial evidence which gives room for a suspicion that the recent and actual separation of some of the provinces of Mexico from the remainder is but the type of their originally listinct existence.

We cannot with the information obtained in the last few years consent to believe that the early labourers of Mexico proyears consent to believe that the early labourers of Mexico proper were the same with those who have left the more splendid vestiges of their skill in the province of Yucatan, or Central America, any more than in Peru. The existence of three respective races in these three countries seems to us now almost a demonstrable fact; and when we compare the visages, the skulls, and ornaments, of the old world from the Nicobar islands to Etruria with those of the new from Potosi to California, we are struck by physical and fabulous coincidences which tell most indisputably of their olden identities. Nor are the similarities and dissimilarities of architecture in the two hemispheres less and dissimilarities of architecture in the two nemispaces less strikingly correspondent. It is, however, the most remarkable peculiarity in the case that science, if not civilization also, would appear to have retrograded in those early periods of time, and that the oldest settlers or occupants of the land, prominently in Mexico and Peru, after originating the most important of their creation resonances have been reschalled dispossessed by their gigantic monuments, have been gradually dispossessed by a far inferior though still a civilized race. That such has been the case with Central America also, we are inclined from speci-mens before us to believe. It is singular that the confusion arising from a similiar process in the old world is the main cause that has hitherto baffled all attempts in earliest history. Rome was ouilt above the ruins of a city raised by a race far more advanced in art than those who succeeded them on the seven hills. But we must not, for the present, pursue further this obscure but most fascinating track of inquiry. - Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Caledonia left Liverpool at 1, P.M., on the 4th instant, arrived Halifax on the 16th, at 10, A.M., and at Boston on Thursday evening, the 18th, at 7 o'clock, thus making the passage in fourteen days and

at Halifax on the 16th, at 10, a.M., and at Boston on Thursday evening, the 18th, at 7 o'clock, thus making the passage in fourteen days and six hours.

Official notice has been given of a change in the departure of the Cumard packets, from Liverpool to North America. In future there will be two malls in November, instead of one as heretofore, and only one in March. During the other months there will be two.

Our latest London dates are of the evening of the 3d of November, and of Liverpool the 4th.

The intelligence of McLeod's acquittal, and also of Grogan's release, had reached London, and afforded the highest satisfaction. The report of the trial is published at large in the papers.

The \$Syx steam-frigate, having on board Sir Charles Bagot, had been obliged to return to Portsmouth, having carried away her connecting rod, and sustained other damage in her machinery. Sir Charles was to re-embark on board the *Historious** ship of war.

A terrible fire broke out in the Tower of London, on the night of Saturday, October 30, causing the entire destruction of the grand store house and small armoury, with their contents. Among these, besides an almost innumerable quantity of trophies, were no less than 300,000 stand of arms. The crown jewels were removed in safety.

The abortive attempt in Spain had been completely crushed.—

Montes de Oca, another of the leaders, had shared the fate of General Leone. Isturitz was taken and in prison, and O'Donnell had fied. It is confidently affirmed that negociations are in progress, with fair prospects of success, for a political amalgamation between the Moderados and the Carlists, to be cemented by a marriage between the son of Don Carlos and the young Queen; the Don formally abandoning all pretensions to the throe in favour of his offspring.

A conspiracy had been detected at Brussels, and a quantity of arms and ammunition seized. The ultimate object of the conspirators was variously reported—some alleging that it was a republic, others a restoration of the Dutch dynasty.

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350,000*l*.

The following paragraph appears in the London *Herald*, of October The *Herald*, by the way, is said to be the organ of Lord Aberdeen, ou. The Heraid, by the way, is said to be the organ of Lord Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary:—
"We have reason to believe that if any serious difference should arise between Great Britain and the United States of America, relative to the trial of McLeod, the north-eastern boundary, or any other question pending between both countries, our Government has agreed to accept the mediation of France, which mediation has been offered as a guarantee of peace and good-will between the French and English Cabinets."

to accept the mediation of France, which mediation has been offered as a guarantee of peace and good-will between the French and English Cabinets."

(From the New York Albion.)

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot will, it is said, re-embark for Canada on board the Illustrious. Her Majesty's Government originally wished that His Excellency should have been conveyed to Halifax in one of Mr. Cunard's steam-ships, to be there sworn into office, and to have then proceeded in the same conveyance to Quebec. An apprehension, however, that the weather might lay up the vessel in that port for the winter, precluded the carrying out this intention.

The cholera, it is said, has made its appearance in Bristol.

At a late meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association, Mr. O'Connellannounced his intention of presenting a petition to the House of Commons, in his robes as lord mayor, in favour of a repeal of the union!

The appointment has been officially announced of Mr. Pennefather to be Chief Justice Bushe.

It is stated that the greater part of the six millions of dollars paid by the Chinese for the redemption of Canton turns out to be bad silver. Government is about to strengthen the fortifications of Gibraltar.

Lord Morpeth has arrived in New York from Albany, and has taken up his abode at the Astor House, where, after remaining a few days, he will probably visit Washington and a few other of the cities further south than this. We understand that his lordship intends visiting Canada early in the Spring.

Taial or McLeon.—Mr. Gould, the Stenographical Reporter, has just published the full and complete trial of Mr. McLeod, with all the speeches, examination of witnesses, &c. Mr. Gould, in preparing this very excellent Report, was assisted by Mr. Fowler of Canada, where we have no doubt the work will have a ready sale. It is a large octave volume of upwards of 400 closely printed pages, and is sold at the low price of one dollar.

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	For the Week ending November 24, 1841.	
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UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS of this Institution, will be held on Tuesday, December 14, and the four following days, from 9 o'clock to 12, A.M., and from 1 to 4, P.M., on Tursday, Wednesday and Thursday—and from 10 o'clock to 12, A.M., and from 2 to 4, P.M., on Friday and Saturday. The Examination will be succeeded by the Recitations and Distribution of Prizes, on Tuesday 21st, at half-p st 1 o'clock.

JOHN M'CAUL, LL.D.

Principles Juncy Compiler Callege.

GEORGE SAVAGE & Co.

Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths. HAVE removed from No. 4, Wellington Buildings, to their Old Stand, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, West end of King Street, between Bay and York Streets, having just received direct from the Manufacturers a splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plated Ware, German Silver Ware, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Sc. Sc. and which they are determined to sell at unprecedented low prices, for Casa.

se. sc. and which they are use.

N.B.—Chronometers repaired and restored to their original soundN.B.—Chronometers repaired and restored to their original soundness and precision of performance, also Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Toronto, November 27, 1841.

NOTICE.

Toronto, November 27, 1841.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Proprietors of the Napanee Mills will, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of December next, offer the lease of that valuable property to public competition, at twelve o'clock, noon, on the premises.

The property consists of a Grist and Saw Mill, several valuable Building Lots, and two hundred and fifty acres of Land, or thereabouts. A fall of about thirty-two feet, with an abundant supply of water, can be at all times depended upon, and a succession of privileges can be obtained by the construction of a new raceway.

The Lease will be for Fourteen or Twenty-one years, as may be desired, and possession given on the 1st January next.

A Plan of the Premises may be seen at the Office of the Subscriber, of whom every requisite information can be obtained, either personally or by letter.

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT.

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to pay CASH for Lands in various parts of the Province.

Application must be post-paid and the price reasonable, as they are not warranted by their instructions in exceeding a certain sum per acre.

STRACHAN & BURNS,

Toronto, Nov. 24th, 1841.

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Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

HAS returned, and continues his office at the same place as formerly, in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, west, where he may be consulted at any hour of the day.

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.
SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, of desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he is now about. REMOVING INTO HIS NEW BRICK PURSINES, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention of the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged

by him.
Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness

Mr. HOPPNER MEYER, Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, LATE STUDENT OF THE

British Museum and National Gallery, LONDON.

Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto. FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Trade generally, that he is now receiving an extensive and well-assorted ek of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. The goods having en selected with great care, and purchased on the most advantageous ms, in the British Markets, the subscriber confidently recommends em to the attention of the trade—to whom he will sell low for Cash, on approved credit. Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841. SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

WANTED as Governess, a Lady who is competent to finish the education of two young ladies, particularly in Music, Drawing, and the French language, and to instruct one or two more in the minor branches. For particulars apply to Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers, &c., King Street, Toronto.

October 22nd, 1841.

HEBREW AND GERMAN. MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER,

LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, W ILL give Private Instructions in the above languages.—
Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Mean's Music Saloon, and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with punctual attention.

Toronto, July 10, 1841.

THE TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY

TRACT SOCIETY

HAS now a considerable stock of TRACTS on hand, and the arrival of a further supply from England, which is daily expected, will put it in possession of all the Tracts published by the Bristot. Tract Society, when it will be prepared to execute any orders which may be forwarded. The price in England is 5d. sterling per 100 pages, and the Society is enabled to offer them here at 5d. currency, or to Members of the Society at 4d. per 100 pages. The Deposit ry is at Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELLI'S. King Street, Toronto, to whom orders should be addressed Postage free. A specimen of each Tract can be seen at Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell's, Brock Street, Kingston, where orders may be left for transmission to Toronto. November 20, 1841.

THE COLLECTS

FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, WITH FORM OF PRAYER FOR MORNING AND EVEN-ING, for the use of Families or Private Persons, taken from the Book of Common Prayer—Price, 1s. 6d. per dozen—just published the Book of Common Frayer—1100 September of the Book of Common Frayer—1100 September of Common

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

Just published, & for Sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King-Street, Toronto, and Brock-Street, Kingston, NEW EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING:

THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Book of Common Prayer. Price One Penny each, or Six Shillings per Hundred.

THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BROKEN INTO SHORT QUESTIONS, with the Auswers at length, to which is appended a Glossary, &c. Price Three-pence each, or Two Shillings and Six-pence per Dozen. lings and Six-pence per Dozen.
SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 1, containing Alphabets, Figures, Lord's Prayer, Child's First Prayer, and Grace before and
after Meals. Price Three-halfpence each, or One Shilling and Three

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 2, containing Lessons in One and Two Syllables, Elementary Scripture Questions and Answers, Morning and Evening and other Hymns. Price 2½d each, or Two Skillings of Oxon.

Shillings per ozen.

REWARD TICKETS, on Pasteboard, 7½d. per Gross.
SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS BOOK, quarto size, with pasteboard cover, containing register of attendance, &c. for 18 months, 9s. per dozen.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, the lady of Charles Wilkins, Esq. Consecon, of a daughter.
On Tuesday, the 16th instant, the lady of E. D. S. Wilkins, Esq.
Consecon, of a daughter.
At Perth, on the 7th instant. Mrs. Thomas Brooke, of a daughter.

At Perth, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Thomas Brooke, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, at St. James's Cathedral, Mr. Francis Evatt, youngest son of H. Evatt, Esq., Barrack Master, of Hamilton, to Ame, youngest daughter of M. Balley, Esq., Assistant Commissary General, H. P., Quebec.

On Thursday the 18th inst. by the Rev. Michael Boomer, A.B., Robert Miller Esq., of Galt, Surgeon, to Schina, third daughter of the late Captain Adams, of H. M. Söth Regt.

On Friday, the 19th inst., by the Rev. M. Boomer, A.B., William Vynne Bacon Esq., of Kingston, to Caroline, second daughter of James S. Glennie Esq., of Galt, formerly of London, England.

At Nelson, on the 17th Instant, by the Rev. Wm. McMurray, Rector of Ancaster, Robert Fanning Nelles, Esq., eldest son of the late Hemry Nelles, Esq., to Sarah Overfield, fifth daughter of Caleb Hopkins, Esq., M.P.P.

In this City, on Friday, the 19th inst., Mr. John Dempsey, Printer, aged 22 years.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, the 26th Nov. F. Griffin Esq. [best thanks]; D. Burn Esq. do.; Rev. W. McMurray; Rev. T. E. Welby; Rev. T. Greene, add. sub.; Rev. C. C. Brough; Rev. W. M. Shaw; Rev. M. Boomer; Rev. J. Rothwell, addr sub.; A. Menzies Esq., add. sub.