

EMIGRATION.

House of Lords, Jan. 25.

Earl Grey said, there was only one other point on which he wished to say a word, as it was within his own department—He meant emigration. In the first place, after the most anxious consideration, he had come to the conclusion, and Her Majesty's Government had adopted his views, that to undertake on the part of the Executive Government to send the means to carry across the Atlantic all who wished to emigrate, was a task utterly impossible for any government to do effectually, and that instead of doing good they would do evil. The course of emigration from private sources was now considerable. During the last ten years there had emigrated to North America 687,000 persons, and during the last year there had emigrated 110,000 persons, counting the United States and the North American Colonies. A vast proportion of these, five-sixths or six-sevenths, were Irish. By far the greater proportion were laborers; for, out of 2,750 persons who had arrived in Cuba, only 600 were cabin passengers. These laborers went out at their own expense, and though they experienced considerable hardships, since the recent act, there was now seldom any considerable abuse; if there was, it was in breach of the act, and he was happy to say that in every case they had succeeded in inflicting punishment. They emigrated by assistance furnished by their friends to a large amount; when they arrived in the United States or Canada it was their custom to remit this back, and it was calculated that those who went out from Liverpool alone last season had remitted to the amount of £37,000. He thought, after the example of relief afforded by the Government, that the tendency of individuals undertaking such tasks was, that individuals ceased to do anything, and he might fairly assume that, if the Government provided a free passage for those emigrants who had no means, there would be very few who would have means; sacrifices would no longer be made, and the remittances from America would cease, and the whole burden would be thrown upon the Government. When the Government furnished the means, the accommodation required would be a different class, and independent of the expense of agents, if the Government provided the funds, they could not do it for less than £5 a head, whilst he believed the emigrants paid one-third less. This half a million of money would be required before more would be carried out than actually went; but, of course, the object would be to make the tide of emigrants flow faster. He was inclined to think, without any interference, the tide of emigration would set in stronger than heretofore, and he should not be surprised if in the next year the number of emigrants to North America should be doubled. These were a part of the reasons why he concurred with the noble lord (Lord Stanley) who had preceded him in his office, that the Government could not safely convey emigrants, but they could help them on their arrival. They would not find them employment, which he believed was unnecessary, but they could give them advice and aid. In the course of a few days he should be enabled to lay upon the table of the House most important papers relative to this subject, and these would convincingly show that under the present system emigration to the North American Colonies had proceeded most satisfactorily. It was found, as he had before stated, that 22,750 emigrants had landed in the last year at Quebec, and it would be perceived by the report of the emigrant agent that 28,000 emigrants had settled and were doing well in the interior of the provinces. There having been not a single case of the prevalence of cholera, he thought advisable to adopt any of the proposals which had been recommended with the view of aiding the facilities of emigration from this country to the colonies.

in, and actually suffered the sails and yards to be blown away, and then shorten sail.—The only other thing they would obey was to make sail, and then they hoisted them just so far that they must, as they did soon, blow away. Nor was this all; for the new captain (whose name Captain Luce could not recall) found that they took advantage of his absence from the deck to alter the course of the vessel, seeming determined to wreck her. After this he never went below at all, but kept the deck constantly, snatching a few moments of sleep when and how he best could. As they neared the land on the other side, the crew made every effort, and even used threats to compel the mate to run her ashore on the coast of Ireland; but he refused, of course, and determined to get along as well as he could. When they arrived off Cork, the crew insisted that he should go in there, but having taken on board a pilot, he made known to him the condition of things, and at once offered to take her to Liverpool. When the ship passed Tusker, the wind commenced blowing again, but the crew refused to shorten sail, and a new foresail which had been bent, was blown away, leaving the vessel with only her spencer and stay sails. The crew made one more attempt to compel the mate to run the ship ashore in Banmorris Bay, but finding him resolute and well backed by passengers, they gave it up. Finally, a Liverpool pilot was obtained, and when the ship reached the lighthouse, the steward was sent to Liverpool with a letter to Messrs. Barings; and Capt. Cropper was immediately despatched to the ship with six policemen. When the crew found how matters were going, they threw overboard the articles which they had stolen from the cabin, so that when the officers came on board there was nothing to be found, except some articles of the cabin furniture, such as, &c., in the fore-cabin. When Capt. Luce left, the police officers were still on board, having the men under their charge, but it was said to be doubtful whether anything could be done with them. The next arrival will bring the result of their examination. The highest praise is awarded to the mate of the Lady Falkland, whose conduct throughout commanded the warm admiration of the passengers. Under all the trying circumstances by which he was surrounded, he evinced the most commendable courage, coolness, self-possession and determination, and succeeded, in spite of all the efforts of a mutinous and disobedient crew, in carrying the ship and passengers safely into port. The owners of the vessel should be that he is handsomely rewarded.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND CAPE VINCENT RAILROAD.

The stockholders in this road will please take notice of the following facts: 1st. The Charter will expire by its own limitation, on the 14th day of May next, unless previous to that day \$325,000 of stock, to be subscribed or transferred, a Board of Directors elected, and an actual commencement made. 2dly. By one of the provisions of the Constitution lately adopted by the people of this State, a new Charter cannot be granted. 3dly. A road is now in contemplation, and on which the stock is taken up, extending from the city of New York to Albany. This road will create a deep interest in both of these cities for the Rome and Cape Vincent road, as well as being the means of bringing to them a large portion of the great and increasing business of Canada West, and without which it must of necessity be thrown upon the Ogdensburg and Champlain road. 4thly. Transferring the subscriptions heretofore made to the entire line of this road, to Sections No. 1 and 2 of the same, is a matter of necessity, as it requires but half the amount of stock to authorize organization, and by this means the loss of this valuable Charter can be prevented. The construction of the road will not be undertaken unless means to complete it can be obtained in the opinion of the Board of Directors. The most perfect security for the honest and faithful care of the interests of small subscribers, is the fact that whatever fate awaits them attaches itself to the large ones. The large stockholders cannot, by possibility injure the small ones, without making themselves equal sufferers on each dollar of their stock; the interests of all are are most effectually guarded by the Charter. I have used all the means within my reach to investigate this subject in all its bearings on the interest of this country, and particularly on the agricultural; and also the probable business of the road, and value of the stock, by a careful comparison with other roads already in use. Its cost and earnings, with the number of square miles of country whose business would pass over this road, and the character of the country as relates to its population, products, and commerce, and my mind has been forced to the conclusion that the interests of the country are most deeply concerned in prosecuting this work to completion, and that investors in its stock will be both safe and highly productive. An agency for receiving transfers of stocks and new subscriptions is established at the office of W. C. Pierpont, in Ellisburgh, at S. D. Hungenford's banking room, in the village of Adams, and at the office of Coates & Woodruff, in this village. I cannot dismiss this subject without urging the stockholders to immediate action in this matter, and also all others who are owners of real estate in the country, and have not heretofore subscribed, to step forward and secure this invaluable improvement. WILLIAM SMITH. WATERTOWN, March 1, 1847.

INTERNAL CONDITION OF MEXICO.

From the N. Y. Sun. We are in possession of private advices from the city of Mexico to the latter part of January, by which we learn that Sr. Nor Regon has been reappointed Minister of Foreign Relations, and that by this and various other acts the Mexican Government is manifestly disposed to change their policy of war to one of peace. The general belief and hope was that a speedy and honorable adjustment of difficulties would be effected with but very little delay. We have before announced Sr. Santa Anna's demand upon Congress for more funds, and the projected confiscation of church property. The confiscation was authorized by an act of Congress, passed early in January. Failing to carry it out, the ministry resigned. Gen. Regon was called to the head of the cabinet, and pledged himself to raise the money if the law was modified. He submitted a bill, which was still before Congress. It allows the sale of the property at a discount of sixty per cent. on its appraised value, and half in government securities. The latter are selling at 35 per cent. Sr. Santa Anna was constantly urging Congress to act more promptly. His measures were reduced to the last extremity, and by way of warning, he intimated that they may ere long help themselves to both money and property. The church authorities are paralyzed with horror at the proposed enactment. Double vengeance is coming upon them for their efforts to establish a monarchy. Although our veteran enemies at the beginning of the war, they would now give half their property for a speedy peace. But they are powerless. They attempted a revolution last month and signally failed. This is your meaning, ain't it? Now, dear Hyena? And I am sure you must think me a perfect Edipus for reading your riddle, and making it plain to the nearest acquaintance. Accept the assurance of my highest consideration, while I remain, My dear Hyena, Your ever affectionate TIGER. February 22, 1847.

movement in Mexico, but sagacious minds in that country view it as the most important step in the regeneration of the Republic. Hitherto no other religion has been tolerated but that of the Established Church. The Mexican papers copy largely the traitorous article which has been published in some of the American papers. Mr. Grant, formerly Mexican Consul in this city, has arrived at Mexico. The authorities are busy in carrying the recent law for selling the church property into execution. The Republic contains four columns of the articles for its management. The amount to be raised is fifteen millions of dollars. The following is the distribution for the seizure of ten millions of dollars, the remaining five not having been, as yet, appropriated. ARCHBISHOP OF MEXICO.—On the church property in the federal state of Mexico, \$1,750,000; Queretaro, \$200,000; San Luis, \$10,000; Vera Cruz, 40,000; Bishopric of Puebla—Puebla and Taxcala, \$1,250,000; Vera Cruz, \$750,000. Bishopric of Guzman, \$675,000; Zacatecas, \$500,000; Aguas Calientes, \$25,000; San Luis, \$50,000. Bishopric of Michoacan—\$300,000; Guajuato, \$100,000; San Luis, \$150,000. Bishopric of Oajaca, \$500,000; Bishopric of Durango, \$400,000. Total, \$10,000,000. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FERE NATURE. Letter from the Tiger to the Hyena, as touching the Metcalf Monument. While others speak their minds in tropes, And by their fears express their hopes. Swift. To the Hyena at his Den, Place d'Armes. MY BELOVED HYENA,—I am going to tell you two pretty little stories, quite to the same purpose, and then to conclude, after the manner of our school translations of AEsop's Fables, by drawing a salutary moral therefrom. Some forty years ago H. M. 89th, commanded by Lord Blaney, were quartered in Geneva Barracks, near Waterford. One day a couple of rather sinister-looking individuals who had a writ to arrest Captain Fortescue (townsman of yours, by-the-bye) for debt, and they requested his Lordship to speak to the men not to insult or abuse them, being officers in the execution of their duty. His Lordship could, of course, offer no objections to so reasonable a request, and ordered the bugle to sound "turn out the whole"; when the men were assembled in the barrack-square and formed in close column, he thus addressed them, as became him as a hereditary legislator and an officer of His Majesty's service, to warn them against the infractions of laws of the land: "When I do see you these two gentlemen there—they are officers, and they come, under legal warrant, to arrest Captain Fortescue for debt; now it is to be hoped that you will show them the respect due to civil officers—but if not, if I catch any of you dragging them through horse ponds, tossing them in blankets, or ducking them under pumps, if a Court-Martial should award you a thousand lashes, by G— you shall have every lash of them." Having thus acquitted himself of his duty, he hastily retired to his quarters; but, such is the perversity of human nature, that his back was hardly turned when the unfortunate officers were seized, nearly drowned in the process of washing in a horse-pond, and then, having rinsed them, bestowing on them a sufficient quantity of kicks and cuffs, to prevent their taking cold. His Lordship, by some chance, (it could not have been by peeping through the blinds during the process,) discovered what was going on, and, rushing down in tremendous fury, ran into the men with his sabre, who, on seeing him, instead of catching the high-sounding officials in their blankets, let them fall plump on the gravel, and, as our free and enlightened neighbours say, abscquatulated with all speed. His Lordship raised the prostrate martyrs, and assured them that, if they would go with him to the barrack-rooms, and point out the delinquents, he would punish them severely; they replied, that if he would see them safe out of the barrack-yard, it would be the only favor he could show them, as they had lost all appetite for arresting any of H. M. 89th Regiment. The second is also an Irish story, but from a more civilized part of the Island than Waterford or Cork. There is a tradition that the precincts of Trinity College protect from arrest from debt. Whether this privilege comes from an undevoted charter, or, like the common law of England, from immemorial usage, the students, like true patriots, take care that their immunities shall not go into desuetude from any laches on their part. A courageous lumbard pursued his game into the sacred quadrangle, when he was instantly seized upon and refreshed under the pump. A fellow, passing at the time, held up his hands with horror and amazement, and exclaimed, "Oh! Gentlemen, Gentlemen, what an outrage is this to commit within the walls of a seat of learning! I trust in goodness you will not regret it, if by making his ears to the pump?" Youth is proverbially headstrong, and notwithstanding the highly proper and prudent advice they received, in less than five minutes the ears of the unfortunate catchpole were as firmly affixed to the hydraulic implement as a teapenny could attach them. Now for the Envy; by which I shall humbly attempt "to point a moral and adorn a tale." I am not, to my sorrow, "a constant reader" of the Pilot, whereby I have, doubtless, lost much valuable instruction in politics and edification in religion; indeed I can neither charge my memory nor my conscience with having ever read a single number of it to an end; but a friend of mine, who is in a peculiar situation procures him all the papers in the Province; and whose arduous duties at the same time preclude the possibility of his reading them, sends me a bale of them occasionally and from one of these it was my felicity to glean your strictures on a monument to Lord Metcalf, which, compared to all that was contained in the other papers, was really a bit of gold among sand. You there tell us that all the Montreal world was of your opinion; viz. that his Lordship was both unjust and blame-worthy in not allowing you and your confederates to govern the Province, and for him to remain quietly as a puppet in your hands; and that you patriotically deprecated the raising a monument to our late worthy Governor General, because you greatly feared it could only produce riot and bloodshed (I quote from memory, for I fear the paper which contained this most exquisite morceau has gone the way of all newspapers). Now allow me to render said article into plain English, and tell you how you like my version of it. Here it is: "The Loafers of the Canal; the Loafers of Griffintown; the Loafers of the Suburbs; they are going to raise a monument to Lord Metcalf; get ready, therefore, your bludgeons and your paving stones; 'be brave, for your leader is brave'; 'indulge your iconoclastic propensities by breaking the statue as completely as astringent Neuchadnezar's vision, and your iconoclastic penchants by doing hito the heads of Her Majesty's lieges.' This is your meaning, ain't it? Now, dear Hyena? And I am sure you must think me a perfect Edipus for reading your riddle, and making it plain to the nearest acquaintance. Accept the assurance of my highest consideration, while I remain, My dear Hyena, Your ever affectionate TIGER. February 22, 1847.

LATER FROM MEXICO. From the Albany Journal. New York, March 3. By an arrival at New Orleans, advices from Tampico to Feb. 13th, in favor of the 16th, and Vera Cruz to the 24th inst. has been received. The Louisiana volunteers who were wrecked on the Oudjakia, have arrived safely at Tampico, except six, who were supposed to have perished. General Scott was hourly expected at Tampico. The sickness amongst the soldiers at Tampico has been exaggerated. Their health is generally good. The St. Catharine was still at Tampico with a portion of the New York regiment. Gen. Worth and staff were at the mouth of the Rio Grande, awaiting to embark. The roads between Gamaro and Monterey are almost impassable, in account of robbers. The Rancheros were gathering from all quarters. They were daily expecting an attack at Matamoros. The news of the capture of Major Garland, Major Gaines, and Casius M. Clay, is confirmed. At Vera Cruz, Gen. Valencia has been released of the command, and his place has been supplied by Gen. Velazquez. The Mexicans were actively employed in fortifying the passes and roads to the city of Mexico. Nothing from San Luis Potosi, or from Santa Anna.

BRITISH WHIG. Kingston, Tuesday, March 9, 1847.

From the non-arrival of the expected Steam Mail Packet, it is presumed that Government did not yield to the wishes of the merchants and others engaged in the North American trade, by despatching a steamer on the 19th of February. Consequently we shall have to wait a fortnight longer for news from Home. This is vastly inconvenient, now that times are so dull, the days getting so long, with nothing to do, and less to talk about. What a mighty dull month in Canada March is. The lingering winter prevents the farmer from moving—the exhausted stock of the merchant prevents his raising much from sales—the Banks are always tight—everybody is hard up; save and except the lumberman, and this is his busy month. From absolute vacancy of any thing to prate about, we turn to Mexico; but here we are equally at fault. Everything seems at a stand still in the fighting line; but little progress; and the Mexicans are equally quiescent. All eyes are now set upon the capture of Vera Cruz, for which the most extensive preparations are said to be making. Gen. Scott is to be the Yankee hero on this occasion; and should he succeed in taking this city, the most important place in Mexico, save the capital, the whole country must succumb. We never had but one opinion as to the ultimate result of this unhappy war (or Mexico), and for the sake of humanity, should wish to see a speedy end put to it. The Americans who always go ahead on other occasions seem to be mighty slow in Mexico. With their numbers, wealth and military equipments, they have taken the country months ago.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

We have been requested to notice an endeavor being made to form a Building Society in this City; and although from the severity of the blow inflicted upon the energy and enterprise of our citizens by the great men in Parliament, who for a short season honored us with their presence, the project has scarcely met with the attention it deserves; yet, sufficient encouragement has been given in warrant the organization of an association of the kind. The benefits to be derived from these institutions, are so numerous and manifest from experience, we wonder that any persons desirous of investing or of securing their city prosper, can be found to hesitate in joining them. Montreal resolved to profit by British example and experience, has had one unsuccessful operation for the last two years. The progress and prosperity of the Montreal Building Society induced the Legislature to pass an Act by which all towns in Upper Canada are enabled to form Societies of the like nature within themselves. Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, London and others, have already done so. In Toronto the success is so great that the shares are at a premium, and a second is about being formed. Building Societies afford the most ready and profitable means of investing, saving, and of acquiring real property without the usually necessary capital. By the Act of the Provincial Parliament, which authorizes their establishment, the utmost value of the share is fixed at £100, and the highest monthly payment at £1. By these monthly payments the shares are to be paid up. We observe that in Toronto they have been fixed at ten shillings, and we think properly so, for many of those classes of persons to whom these Societies are calculated to lay aside double that sum, even for profitable investments—upon the regularity of the monthly payments every thing depends. From them the money is raised which the Society periodically lends. Every member can, from these loans, or more properly speaking sales of money, procure from the Society an amount not exceeding the value of his share or shares, by paying such a bonus as he thinks it worth, and giving security by mortgage upon real estate, upon which mortgage he pays the interest monthly until the end of the Society from bonuses and other sources, have so increased that the full value of the shares subscribed for is realised, and the Society consequently self-extinguished; thus without having, apparently, repaid the principle otherwise than by monthly payments of interest. At the dissolution of the Society, which is calculated to take place in about ten years, the borrower will be entitled to have his mortgage deed cancelled, and he will find himself in the possession of a free unincumbered property, which the funds of the Society enabled him to improve materially, if not to acquire. A member possessing property encumbered is enabled to procure thereby to relieve it very advantageously through these Societies. By the mere payment of the interest accruing on

his loan, monthly, he frees himself absolutely from all liability. It must be understood that though the value of the share is £100, that amount is not paid up; but bonuses and other profits arising from the disposal of the paid up monthly subscriptions, contribute to make up the £100, which done, the Society is at an end, and every member receives the full amount of his share or shares, in which consist the profits to be derived from investment in the Society by persons who do not borrow from the Society. A very handsome return it is too, far exceeding the amount which our very wise Usury Laws allow to be taken for the loan of money. The shares being transferable, a stockholder can sell out whenever he pleases to do so. We are enabled to refer any of our fellow townsmen to the office of Messrs. Cumming and Macdonell, for any further information on the subject, and to say that the project will be brought publicly before them immediately.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.

From the Toronto Colonist, March 5th. The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Building Society, was held on Monday last, the attendance was large, and the father and chief promoter of the society, the Hon. S. B. Harrison, President, occupied the chair. The meeting was for the purpose of receiving the monthly fees, loaning money by sale on securities, receiving the report of the directors for the first six months of the duration of the society, and the statement of accounts as reported by the auditors, and for the election of directors for the ensuing year. The subjoined statements exhibit the state of the funds, as reported by the auditors, for the six months ending 31st January; the extent of the sale of funds, with the premiums realized, at this meeting; and the members who have been elected to fill the responsible office of directors for the ensuing year. The accounts, if it will be observed, are made up to the 31st January last, that being the termination of the first six months of the duration of the society; and the period was chosen for convenience by the Directors, in order that on each succeeding meeting in March, a yearly account may be hereafter exhibited, at the time of electing the directors. The report submitted gave a full and fair statement of the transactions to the day of meeting, which was unanimously approved of and ordered to be printed for the use of members. The flourishing state of the society is almost beyond precedent. The following is the account submitted: FUNDS REALIZED. Instalments received on Stock, £2580 0 0 NET PROFIT: Entrance fees received, £218 10 0 Less preliminary & contingent expenses incurred, £ 61 9 4 Management and Trans. for Fees, 167 7 24 Less Treasurer's Salary and Allowances, 139 17 24 37 10 0 Bonuses realized on thirty shares sold on 1007 15 0 Interest received, 28 7 7 Fines, 5 19 3 1231 1 2

APPLICATION OF FUNDS. Cash in Bank of British North America, 1409 15 94 Cash in Treasurer's hands, 4 9 104 Invested on Mortgages given on 20 Shares, 2000 0 0 Bonuses on 10 shares, for which security is accepted, but Mortgage Deeds not finished, 397 2 6 £3811 1 2 Amount paid on Stock, brought down, £2580 0 0 Arrears now due, 310 10 0 Payments in advance, 148 10 0 £1920 0 0 Six instalments fully paid, on 924 Shares, would be paid, £2772 0 0 W. SCOTT BURN, THOS. CHAMPION, Auditors. W. C. ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, 26th Feb., 1847. The following is the statement of the Sale of Funds: Per cent. Premium. 1st Sum of £100 to No. 292 at 40 £60 0 0 2 100 78 40 60 0 0 3 100 79 40 60 0 0 4 100 78 39 60 0 0 5 100 78 39 60 0 0 6 100 77 38 64 0 0 7 100 118 354 64 0 0 8 100 64 35 66 0 0 9 100 64 34 66 0 0 10 100 78 34 65 5 0 £1000 376 623 15 0 376 5 0 Average £376

CITY COUNCIL.

Monday, March 8. Present—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Ford, Robison, Meagher, Rouik, Breden, Couster, Flanagan, Hall, Baker, Brent, Linton, Crawford, Chanonhouse, Harvey, Auglen, Allen, Wiley, Smith, Patterson. Minutes of last meeting read. Petition of Samuel D. Fowler, praying that he be allowed time for removing certain timber, which he had been ordered to remove by the High Bailiff—No action, not being in power of Council. Of Cornelius Donoghue for use of City Hall for the purpose of holding a Ball—Granted on the usual conditions. Of Philharmonic Society for use of City Hall, for the purpose of holding a Concert in aid of the Fund for the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch—Granted, and ordered that the proceeds of rental be added to the above fund. Of John Crawford, for leave to lay down Board Walk—Referred to Board of Works. Of John Boyd, with reference to drain—Referred to Board of Works. Of Trustees of School Section No. 2, stating that they have taken possession of Male

and Female Schools in said Section, and praying that they be paid the rent due for same. Of School Section No. 3, to the same effect—Both Petitions referred to Town Superintendent of Common Schools. Of Wm. Murray, for leave to deposit Building Materials—Granted. Of Robert Barclay, for leave to deposit Building Materials—No action taken, Council not having power. Of C. T. Lynch, for remuneration for certain goods damaged to the extent of £5 by Victoria Fire Company or others—Referred to Fire and Water Committee. Of Louder and Kelly, for leave to deposit Building Materials—Granted. Of F. Hennessey, for leave to deposit Building Materials—Granted. Of A. Phillips, for License for Bowling Alley—Granted. Of H. Hitchcock, for leave to deposit materials for constructing Wharf—Granted.

REPORTS.

Of Finance Committee—Received. Of City Auditors, respecting accounts of City Treasurer—all right—Received. Of Police Committee, on the petition of G. H. Oliver and others, recommending that a reprimand be given to Mr. Shaw, and that gentleman being present was called, and the Mayor reprimanded him accordingly. The old question of the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate was brought up again, and as usual caused a lengthy discussion, which question was finally referred to the Police Committee. Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock, was fixed for the purpose of taking up the question of the contested Elections. A Committee was appointed to confer with Sir Richard Bonnycastle, about Engine House. Mr. Brent gave notice that he would bring up a Bill for the better prevention of Fires. Dr. Robison brought in a Bill to impose a rate of 1s 6d in the £—read a first time. The Council adjourned.

KINGSTON BETHEL SOCIETY.

At a public meeting of the Kingston Bethel Society, held in the Free Church, City Buildings, on Monday, March 8, 1847, John B. Marks, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. Wauby appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the objects of the Meeting in a brief and pertinent address, and, after singing by the Choir, prayer was offered by the Rev. E. Botterell. The Report was then read by Capt. A. C. Ross, and was adopted by the Meeting, with a request that it be published in all the City papers, and such others as are favorable to the Bethel cause. It was then moved by the Rev. Mr. Lorimer, seconded by Rev. Professor Williamson, of Queen's College,

1. Resolved—That to Christians the solemn question is now submitted, shall this cause receive such a share of your sympathies, and your prayers, and of the riches of your liberality as it justly deserves? Are you willing to divide this work with the Christians of other countries, and having faithfully accomplished your part, unite with them in thanksgiving to God for the conversion of the abundance of the sea? It was then moved by the Rev. E. Botterell, seconded by Capt. A. C. Ross,

2. Resolved—That the thought should be reiterated, that seamen, with their peculiar characteristics and facilities, have an important moral mission to fulfil. For the world's sake, therefore, for Zion's sake, as well as their own, ought not the efforts in their behalf to be increased a hundred fold? It was then moved by the Rev. Mr. Lorimer, seconded by Mr. Wauby,

3. Resolved—That the thanks of the Society are respectfully presented to the following persons:—To the Ministers who supplied the pulpit during the season; Mr. E. Proby for a handsome and suitable Bethel Flag, and for ropes for stays for staff, and for putting it up; Messrs. Fowler and Hood for a flag-staff; Messrs. Fowler & Masson, for iron work to support the staff; Mr. Ferguson for halyards; Mr. Camp, Sackets Harbor, U. S., for a parcel of tracts; Captain Osgood, for one Bible, a parcel of tracts, magazines, and various religious periodicals; Mr. Milo, for painting the pulpit; to the Officers and Managing Committee, for their services; and Mr. Stead, for opening and cleansing the Bethel. Moved by Capt. A. C. Ross, seconded by the Rev. E. Botterell,

4. Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are respectfully tendered to the committee of the Free Church, for their kindness in granting this splendid Hall, gratuitously for the present interesting occasion; to his Worship the Mayor, for his liberality in granting the use of the room to the Ministry, and for his address to the meeting; to Mr. Boyle, and the Choir, for the highly delightful part they have performed of this evening's exercise; to the Editors of the different commercial papers in the City, who have generously published for the Society; and to all others who have in any way kindly assisted in getting up this meeting.

On motion of Capt. A. C. Ross, the Chairman vacated the Chair, which was taken by Mr. Wauby, and a vote of thanks to J. B. Marks, Esq., for his able services in the chair, was proposed, and carried by acclamation. The meeting was then closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lorimer. The Choir, led by Mr. Wm. Boyle, performed several pieces of sacred music at intervals during the meeting, and gave the highest satisfaction with their services. JOHN WAUBY, Secretary.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

"What is the mission of the Sailor, and what is his destiny? Is he destined to be the mere agent of Commerce, the carrier of the world's productions, the Telegraphic wire of international communication; or has he a higher duty to perform? Is he destined to be a slave to his own passions, or a prey to the unprincipled and vile, a moral pestilence at home, and a winged curse abroad? Or is he, as the representative of Christianity, to execute a higher than a mercantile mission. Let every man abide in his own calling, the farmer at his plough, the mechanic in his shop, the merchant in his counting-room, and the seaman in his ship. Society is sustained, and every great work must be achieved on the principle of division of labor. But let it not be forgotten that no man liveth to himself; each has such responsibilities to sustain that the business of earth should be prosecuted solely with reference to noble enjoyment above. The sailor has a mission of salvation to his fellow-men to fulfil, is ascertained from God's word, demonstrated by his providence, and inferred from the known principles of his government." If it be so, and it is not deemed necessary here to submit the proofs, how important the work in which the Kingston Bethel Society is engaged.

Impressed with these thoughts, the Directors present their first Annual Report.— At a meeting held in the City Hall on the first Monday in March, 1846, a Bethel Society was organized for the moral and spiritual improvement of seamen and their families; a constitution having been read and adopted, officers were chosen for the ensuing year, at which time a liberal collection was taken, amounting to £6 10s 11d. The attention of the Managing Committee was then directed towards procuring a suitable house for the contemplated enterprise, which was at length obtained through the kindness of Mr. Scobell in renting one to the Society for a nominal sum. The preaching was kindly and promptly supplied by Ministers of the Town, of different denominations. A liberal subscription was raised by the citizens of Kingston, Garden Island, and some friendly seamen, and many useful and valuable donations were received towards preparing and furnishing the house for a Bethel. In the same month a public meeting of ship owners was held in the City Hall, at which Mr. Proby's sail loft, to consider the subject of forming a Marine Temperance Society. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Jas. Doyle, and the Marine Temperance Society of Kingston was organized. Capt. Thomas Maxwell was elected President, and Mr. Anthony Friel Secretary, at which time 55 members signed the pledge; but from the dispersing of the officers and members of the Society, that amount of good has not been accomplished that the friends of Temperance could wish.—Notwithstanding this complaint, your Committee may say that, while all has not been done that should have been done, yet they have reason to hope that good has been effected during the past year through the instrumentality of this Society. And as we have more time to devote to the improvement of our morals in winter than summer, your Committee, at their last meeting, appointed Capt. A. C. Ross to open a correspondence with persons favorable to the cause of temperance in all the important ports on the Lakes, to form branch Societies to act in unison with this. Your Committee flatter themselves, and have reason to hope that this organization of itself will give a fresh impetus to the cause. There is in this City a Provident and Savings Bank, which might be a great blessing to seamen. The amount deposited by sailors the past year is £222 18s. 1d., being a much larger sum than any previous year; and large sums of money have been sent by others from here to friends and parents in those parts, where destitute and in want of support, state the inhabitants of the face, which must have been to many an essential and timely relief. Your Committee have purchased twenty-five of the Seamen's Hymn Books, which are used in the Bethel at the time of worship.—They have distributed among seamen and their families, one Bible, a number of Tracts, Sailors' Magazines, and other religious publications. The officers of this Society are a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Collector, and thirty Directors. The Board of Managers have met regularly throughout the year to discuss all matters of interest pertaining to the welfare of the Society, to enact such regulations as were best calculated to promote their improvement and usefulness, and to regulate the economical and financial concerns of this infant institution. In recalling the afflictions of the past year, we ought to consider that they were the chastening of Him who never afflicts willingly, and does it for our good; and while nature may well dwell the dark circles which attend such afflictions, let us call to mind all the visitations. If some of those whom we valued and esteemed were lost, let us be gratified that all were not lost; if sickness and death have come into the circle of our friends, let us remember the sick-bed's blessing, and the hope of the grave; if our tears have flowed, we have felt the hand of mercy wiping them away; and if our hearts have sunk, we have felt that there is no depression from which God cannot raise us. In looking back on the storm, we remember the voice which said "It is I; be not afraid," and that power of Christ which was put forth when rain was the help of man. There have been instances of melancholy and sudden deaths which should have a place in the remembrances of the last year. Most afflictive was the death of Capt. McPhail, who fell from the Pier at Port Stanley, and was drowned. How afflictive was the death of Capt. Jackson, (who was present last year at a similar meeting), who went away from his friends in perfect health and lively spirits, but was killed instantaneously in the Welland Canal. Of William Nickson, who fell from the schooner Rose in this port, and was drowned. Of the late Mr. James Fowler, who was drowned by the tiller of the schooner, which was knocked overboard by the tiller of the schooner, and was drowned; and of Michael Mott, who fell from the big Brock, in this port, and the wharf, as is supposed, and was drowned. There was a large amount of loss of life on Lake Erie, fifteen dead bodies having been picked up one morning. Most afflictive to the friends and relations, and especially so to an aged mother was the death of a young Mr. Miner, belonging to Clayton, U. S., who was drowned by the upsetting of a boat at the entrance of the Welland Canal on Lake Erie; and the parents of Capt. Kirk, who after he had finished the season for sailing, had moored his vessel, and was about stripping her for the winter, fell, as is supposed, from the rail through the newly made ice, and was drowned. May not the sailor emphatically say, "In the midst of life we are in death?" It is due to the individuals who have performed the duty of office bearers faithfully to these, our almost friendless seafaring brothers, to express to the society generally the entire confidence and approbation which their efforts have merited. The combination of kindness and gentleness, with firmness and wisdom, has won for them the respect and affection, not only in this city, but of all who have witnessed its effects and operations both on this side, and our frontier friends on the other. This association has acted on the principle that "Union is strength." We have attributed our success to this uncommon unanimity.—Many differing in opinion on other grounds, have met here, and on other similar occasions, in singleness of heart, and seen eye to eye. The spirit of sectarianism has never entered the society. Their sole aim has been the temporal and eternal good of seamen. This undertaking is, we trust, the beginning of a noble and permanent establishment. If the history of the intemperate reclaimed and restored to his home and kindred, and its instrumentality in the drawing away of hundreds of seamen from the influences which have destroyed multitudes of their brethren; if the furnishing of food, which has the advantage not only of a moral, but a physical benefit, and a winged curse abroad? Or is he, as the representative of Christianity, to execute a higher than a mercantile mission. Let every man abide in his own calling, the farmer at his plough, the mechanic in his shop, the merchant in his counting-room, and the seaman in his ship. Society is sustained, and every great work must be achieved on the principle of division of labor. But let it not be forgotten that no man liveth to himself; each has such responsibilities to sustain that the business of earth should be prosecuted solely with reference to noble enjoyment above. The sailor has a mission of salvation to his fellow-men to fulfil, is ascertained from God's word, demonstrated by his providence, and inferred from the known principles of his government." If it be so, and it is not deemed necessary here to submit the proofs, how important the work in which the Kingston Bethel Society is engaged.