

which they have been encumbered since the Reformation.

2. To restore the primitive order of the Church of Christ.
3. To bear witness to the importance of her unity.
4. To revive and exemplify the true notion of the Church's care for little children.
5. To bear testimony to the principles of just toleration with regard to mere matters of opinion, and to set the example of innocent forbearance as regards differences on those subjects upon which unity is clearly impossible.

The importance of clearly knowing and faithfully endeavouring to fulfil this vocation, was impressively set forth by reference to the law of progress by which man is gradually advancing to that condition in which it is the design of his Creator ultimately to place him.

After the sermon, the venerable Presiding Bishop, assisted by the other Bishops in order, proceeded to the administration of the Holy Communion.

The service being concluded, the House of Bishops retired to the room prepared for their session.

The Secretary of the late House of Deputies then called the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies to order and proceeded to call the list of Dioceses. Clerical deputies from twenty six Dioceses, and Lay deputies from seventeen, answered to their names and laid their testimonials on the table. A quorum was declared to be present.

The Secretary then nominated the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of Baltimore, as President. There being no other nomination, the vote was taken *viva voce*, and Dr. Wyatt was unanimously elected President.

Rev. Dr. Wyatt being conducted to the chair by Drs. Bull and Burroughs, said: "I should do injustice to both you and myself, gentlemen, if, on assuming this chair, I failed to express my sense of the confidence and kindness which you have exhibited in calling me to it. Before entering on its duties, let me remind you that you have, in the thinned and whitened locks, and broken accents of your chairman, the evidence that he needs your kind indulgence and support, and I invoke them both. In the hope of being thus sustained, I can only give you the assurance of my earnest endeavours, by God's blessing, to serve you faithfully and to the utmost of my capacity."

The next business in order being the election of a secretary, Rev. Dr. Mead, former secretary, declined a re-nomination.

Judge Chambers nominated Rev. Edward N. Mead, the former assistant secretary.

Rev. Dr. Bull nominated Rev. Dr. Howe, of Philadelphia.

The Delegations from Massachusetts and Connecticut called for a vote by order and dioceses.

Some question having arisen as to the effect of this call, the chair explained that it would give to the laity the same, and would require a majority of both orders to elect.

The House then proceeded to ballot, and the tellers retired to count the votes.

Pending this it was on motion,
Resolved,—That a committee of two be appointed to make arrangements for the accommodation of the Bishops, when they shall be pleased to attend the deliberations of this house, and to assign by lots seats to the several delegations.

Rev. Dr. Brook and Judge Conyngham, of Pa., were appointed the Committee.

The tellers reported that of the clergy twenty-six dioceses had voted, of which thirteen votes were given for Rev. Dr. Howe, and thirteen for Rev. Mr. Mead; and of the laity seventeen dioceses voted, of which nine votes were for Rev. Dr. Howe, and eight for Rev. Mr. Mead.

There not being a majority of both orders, there was no election.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, informing this House that they had passed the following resolution:

Resolved,—The house of clericals and lay deputies concurring, that this Convention, during the present session, will meet every morning for divine service at half-past eight o'clock, and after proceed to business, take a recess at half-past one o'clock, reassemble at half-past three, and adjourn at six p.m.

On motion, this house concurred in this resolution; after which, the house adjourned until half-past three p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house re-assembled at half-past four o'clock. On motion, the calling of the roll was dispensed with. The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Burroughs moved that the election of Secretary be postponed until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

This was advocated by the mover, Mr. Evans of Md., and the Rev. Mr. Van Ingen of New-York, and opposed by Rev. Dr. Brooke, Mr. Newton and Rev. Mr. Babcock of Mass., and Hon. Judge Conyngham of Pa.

The question being put, the motion was lost.

A motion was then made that the names of the Dioceses of voting be written upon the ballot—lost.

The house then proceeded to ballot for secretary, and the tellers retired to count the votes.

Pending this, on motion of Rev. Dr. Proal, the rules of order of the last House of Deputies were adopted as rules of this house.

On motion of the same it was,
Resolved, that the President be requested, during the recess of this house, to appoint the usual standing committee.

The tellers now made their report as follows:—Of the clergy the votes of twenty-seven dioceses had been cast, of which the Rev. Dr. Howe received fourteen votes, and Rev. Mr. Mead thirteen. Of the laity nineteen dioceses had voted, of which Rev. Dr. Howe received ten votes, Rev. Mr. Mead eight, and Rev. Dr. Mead one.

Rev. Dr. Howe, having received a majority of the votes of both orders, was declared duly elected.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inform the House of Bishops that this House is now organized and ready for business.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote adopting the rules of order for the purpose of amending them, by striking out that providing that the names of movers of resolutions shall not appear on the journal.

This was advocated by Mr. Newton, of Mass., and opposed by Judge Chambers, of Md., and the votes being taken, it was lost.

It was then on motion, Resolved, That the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Students of the General Theological Seminary, candidates for orders, and members of the vestry of Christ Church, be invited to honorary seats in this Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to half past eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

(To be continued)

Communication.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

MR. EDITOR,—On fine afternoon in August last, I left Kingston in the same *Fashion*, the sultry weather was already abating, and a gentle breeze rendered the air delightfully cool, whilst at the same time the clouds were just numerous enough to enhance the beauty of the blue arch over our heads. My destination was near the Indian wharf, Tyendingaga, distant from Kingston about sixty miles; and the short voyage was rendered still more pleasant by the company of the kind friends whom I was about to visit, who had come down in the boat to meet me. The sail up the Bay of Quinte is, perhaps, one of the most delightful you could enjoy in Western Canada; the shores on either side being sufficiently distant to conceal from view lesser objects, but, at the same time exhibiting every thing worth notice; fields of waving corn already partially reaped, crops of maize, the white blossomed buck-wheat, verdant meadows, farm houses, barns and offices, groups of cattle and sheep, all lay before us in pleasing variety, whilst the dark-hued foliage of the forest which extended occasionally down to the beach, or fringed the shores of some of the lovely islets scattered over the bay, rendered the charm complete. Sometimes the shores formed a gently sloping bank, at other times it rose perpendicularly from the water's edge to a considerable height, and was shaded by birch, beech, oak, and maple trees in rich profusion; rock, wood, water, and farm were blended together here was an islet once inhabited by a solitary, there a island farm with a good house, and garden fringed by poplars, stretching down to the water's edge; now a small peninsula, now a headland to be rounded, a bay to be crossed, a small wharf at which to land two or three passengers, and nearly every hour a hamlet or a village at which to call, and sometimes too, the tall spire was to be seen gracefully pointing heavenward, though, I must confess, these were not as numerous as might be wished, and, indeed, in this respect, the St. Lawrence below Montreal and Quebec excels the Bay of Quinte.

Emerging from the Long Reach (above Picton) into the more open expanse of the bay, the Napanee river was before us, whilst in our left lay the Indian Woods, my destination, and in their midst rose the spire of Christ Church as if saying, "here the Mohawk and his white brother worship God together." The next day I had an opportunity, in company with the Rev. G. A. Anderson, Missionary to the Mohawks in this place, of visiting the Church. Christ Church, Tyendingaga, was erected at the expense of the Mohawks, when the Rev. S. Givins was their Missionary, it is of stone, at a cost of about £800. According to an inscription over the entrance, it was erected as a token of gratitude to Almighty God for the preservation of the Mohawk tribe as a nation. The general style of the architecture is the pointed or English. The tower and spire together are about 100 feet high, and are of beautiful proportions. The spire, which is surmounted by a neat cross, bears a great resemblance, at first view, to that of Highgate, near London, England. The bell was sent out from England in the last century for an Indian Church which formerly stood here. The walls of the nave are strengthened by buttresses, which, with the exception of the corner ones, and those of the eastern windows do not extend above the roof. The eastern window is placed high, in a sort of alcove, for there is no chance externally, and the apex or point of this alcove is surmounted by a cross. The robing room south of this window is of stone, and corresponding to it on the north is an entrance door into the church. The eastern window consists of six lancets, and the small spaces above these are filled with stained glass; two of them having beautiful trefoils. The windows on either side of the nave are very correct, long and narrow, composed also of lancets, and having the small space at the apex filled with stained glass, a circle of seven leaves, probably emblematic of "the seven-fold gifts of the Spirit." The tower windows are of the same character, but of course smaller. The main entrance is through the tower, at the western end of the nave. The interior, though better than that of many churches, is not quite in keeping with the exterior; the walls are plastered, and the reading-desk and pulpit are too large, and the former far too elevated; there is a singing gallery at the western end; the pulpit is on the north, or Gospel side of the altar, and the pews face the east. Within the chancel rails, which are made to form a series of lancet arches, is a massive chair for the Bishop, with a mitre carved on the top of it; over the altar, and immediately under the eastern window are the two tables of the Moral Law, the Lord's Prayer, and Creed, in Mohawk, with winged cherub heads in the panels above; the old Royal Arms are on the gallery front facing these. The font is octagonal, of stone, with small crosses in each compartment; the lining is lead. The church will accommodate about 300; the usual congregation consists of Mohawks and whites, the former being the more numerous; the service is partly in English, partly in Mohawk, the clergyman being assisted by an excellent interpreter, a Brant, I believe. The singing is conducted in both languages at the same time, the translation into Mohawk being so arranged as to permit this. The Loft family, whom I mentioned in my last, generally lead the choir.

Taken altogether, I should think it one of our best country churches, though the want of a chancel detracts much from its beauty. There is service in this church every Sunday morning.

About twelve miles from this, in the rear of Tyendingaga, part of the road being an Indian bridle path, is St. James's Church, a plain stone building, where, alternately with Shannonville, Sunday afternoon service is performed; and still further back are one or two stations which the Missionary serves monthly. Whilst at Christ Church, I was shown part of the communion plate given to the Mohawks by the good Queen Anne; the remainder is, I believe, in the care of the Rev. A. Nelles, Missionary, near Brantford, for the use of the rest of the nation.

Tyendingaga is in the Victoria District, it was originally granted to the Mohawks who came here from the Mohawk river, being Iroquois; but the greater part of the rear of the township has been sold to the white settlers; the Indians retaining the front along the bay for about four or five miles inland. During my stay I had the opportunity of being present at a Mohawk wedding. The marriage was solemnized canonically, before noon in the church. Upon the return of the happy couple dinner was prepared upon an extensive scale, for the Indians are quite as fond of display on these occasions as their white brethren. Two large hogs were roasted whole, (quite a delicacy, as I was given to understand,) about a dozen geese, a quantity of mutton, and as for potatoes they seemed to be prepared by the bushel; whilst beets and other vegetables were

scarcely less abundant. There must have been more than a hundred persons present, chiefly Mohawks; at all events there were six or seven large tables completely crowded. Subsequently preparations were made for dancing, and after looking on some time, I withdrew to another room, and having regaled myself with a bowl of on-ish-took, or corn soup, a favourite dish with the Indians, I departed. The Mohawks have made considerable advances in civilization, and they appear generally to be desirous of improvement. The farms are much better cultivated than one would imagine, and the people are tolerably regular in their attendance at church. The dress of the men is similar to that of ordinary Canadian farmers; that of the women, however, is *sui generis*, a sort of skirt, over this a sort of long jacket, of linen or other light material; it is like a *polka*, but longer, and over this again some wear a fancy calico tunic; (as, for instance, the sisters Loft, who are giving concerts, at which, doubtless, many of your readers have been present,) whilst all wear hats, generally low crowned.

The next township to Tyendingaga is Richmond, in the Midland District, on the north bank of the Napanee river. The principal church in the rectory of Napanee, which is in the township of Richmond, is St. Mary Magdalene's, at the east end of the village; it is of stone, and was erected at the expense of the Cartwright family, who formerly owned the greater part of the site of Napanee; an example of munificence one could wish our more wealthy Churchmen would occasionally follow. The seats are all free, except those in the gallery which have been subsequently erected. The Rector is the Rev. W. B. Lauder, an active, zealous clergyman, and very hospitable. St. John's Church, about six or eight miles back, Clarke's Mills, nine miles in another direction, and two or three other stations still more distant fully occupy him. These two parishes, Tyendingaga and Napanee were, until lately, both in the charge of the Rev. S. Givins, a not very unusually large mission; therefore, Canadian clergymen certainly have not too little work!

Napanee is pleasantly situated on the river of the same name, about twenty-five miles from Kingston; the road to which is macadamized; small steamboats can come up the river to its wharves; the falls, I am informed, look beautiful at certain seasons. This river has excellent fishing both above and below Napanee; the chief varieties are black and rock bass, sunfish, perch, chub, and catfish. The Napanee mills are on a large scale, but were not doing full work when I was there. The drive to Clarke's mills is delightful, one of those good roads termed natural, which are sometimes found on this continent. The farms on either side, forming the valley of the Napanee, are in a high state of cultivation, whilst the gentle slope, studded with substantial farm houses, woods, and waving corn fields would please the most fastidious taste. The rear of Richmond and Tyendingaga is very rocky, the rock often appearing at the surface; and in Tyendingaga, from a similar cause, a prairie there is unfit for anything but pasture; in many places, however, both along the bay and the river the soil is excellent. These two townships give full scope for the exertions of the zealous missionary. Many are returning to the fold of Christ, whence they or their ancestors had strayed, and once more learning to worship the Triune Jehovah "in the beauty of holiness." The Mohawks are mostly in the communion of the church, but their want is books in their own language. They have a portion of the bible and prayer-book. If the whole bible, and a few sound religious books were translated, and printed in their language, an immense amount of good might be done, and the missionary would be greatly aided in his labours. The encouraging and employing native teachers among the various tribes of Aborigines would, no doubt, be highly beneficial, and, indeed, from what I have heard, they seem not insensible to this themselves; however, I leave such matters to those whose province it is, rather than mine, and beg to subscribe myself,

Mr. Editor, yours respectfully,

A SON OF THE CHURCH.

October 5th, 1850.

From our English Files.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* makes the following statement:—"As I supposed that General Haynau's account of what took place at Barclay's would not prove unacceptable, I have taken advantage of his presence here to learn the particulars from his own lips. He had been about three-quarters of an hour in the brew-house before the attack was made upon him, and he distinctly says that the originators of the outrage were, as far as he could judge from their clothing, draymen, but that they were subsequently aided and abetted by some individuals whom he recognized as clerks. The general does not seem to have submitted with lamblike patience to the indignities offered him, for he states that his stick came into repeated contact with some hard substance which there is good reason for believing was the skull of a drayman. The truth of the whipping business is as follows:—Madame de Maderspach, a lady in affluent circumstances, having dressed up a figure like the Emperor, committed it to the hands of her people, who first subjected it to all possible indignities, and then interred it with many ridiculous ceremonies. As your correspondent of the 12th, 'A Londoner,' rightly states, a cavalry captain, who commanded a detachment in the neighbourhood, took upon himself to sentence the lady to twenty-five blows with a rod, which punishment was inflicted. General Haynau, who was Commander-in-Chief at the time, was some thirty German miles (about 140 English) distant when the circumstance occurred. He never saw Madame de Maderspach until after he had been some time in P-sth, when she called on him and implored him to liberate her eldest son who had been pressed into the army. I have the Feldzeugmeister's authority for stating that her request was instantly granted. The impression produced upon me by Haynau's remarks is, that he is more astonished than indignant that two or three hundred Englishmen should have assaulted him."

THE ATTACK ON GENERAL HAYNAU.—The following facts relating to the late barbarous outrage upon General Haynau, ought to be publicly known:—The police who interfered for his protection, had not themselves witnessed any act of personal violence, and consequently, requested the General and his friends to point out any individual among the crowd whom they could prove to have taken an active part in the riot, or to have committed an assault. General Haynau positively refused to identify any of the parties, and declined to lay any information, or to make a charge against any one, and his friends followed his example in this respect.—This refusal was afterwards persisted in by General Haynau, in an interview with Mr. Commissioner Mayne, the same evening, at which the General expressed his satisfaction with the conduct of the police.—*Morning Chronicle*.

MUNIFICENT CHARITY.—£45,000 in money and land has been assigned over to trustees by Miss Howard, of York-place, for the following uses:—To erect twenty-one houses on her property at Pinner, near Harrow, in the form of a crescent; the centre house for trustees; the other twenty houses for the sole use of twenty widows, who are to occupy them free of rent and taxes, and to receive also £50 a year, or more if the fund will allow. The widows of naval men to have the preference, than those of military men, and, lastly, the widows of clergymen. None but persons of good character to be eligible; the parties to be selected, or dismissed for misconduct, by the trustees. The deed is enrolled and confirmed in Chancery under the approbation of the Lord Chancellor. Trustees appointed:—The Earl of Fingall, K.P., and W. A. Mac-kinnon, M.P.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 30.—The writ arrived here on Saturday morning last, and the Vice-Chancellor immediately issued a notice calling a Convocation for Monday to appoint a day to supply the vacancy. The convocation was accordingly held this morning, and the Vice-Chancellor thereat appointed Friday next as the day for the election of Mr. Law's successor.

Mr. Cowling has resigned the contest, assigning as his reason "a great reluctance to be the cause of a division among the Conservative members of the senate." Mr. Wigram is now the only candidate. The *John Bull* says:—"We sincerely congratulate all parties upon this issue of a temporary struggle which will soon be forgotten amidst the trying occasions which, we fear, will ere long call forth the united strength of all the sound members of the University against hostile aggressions from without. We congratulate Mr. Wigram and his friends, because his return will now be secured without the perplexing and irritating incidents inseparable from a contest. We congratulate Mr. Cowling, because in sacrificing his personal feeling to the good cause he has secured for himself the only triumph of which his position admitted,—a greater triumph, we beg to assure him, than would have been even his return by a small majority, if that could have been achieved. We congratulate St. John's College, because, by deferring to the sense of the University at large, the College has regained that legitimate influence which might have been placed in serious jeopardy by the hasty steps taken at the instigation of a mischievous meddler. Lastly, we congratulate the University, which will not only have the benefit of the Parliamentary services of a man of eminent character and abilities, but will send its future Representative to the Legislature with the full weight of influence and authority belonging to one selected by the unanimous voice of the academic body."

Her Excellency the Countess of Clarendon was safely delivered of a daughter, at the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin, and we are pleased to say that both mother and infant are doing well.

The Hon James Stuart Wortley has been elected Recorder of London.

Her Majesty was to leave Balmoral for Osborne, on the 7th inst. Whilst at Balmoral Her Majesty ascended the Ben-nu-Bourd, a rugged mountain on the verge of the Cairngorm range, rising to the height of 3000 feet. During the toilsome ascent Her Majesty proved herself to be a first-rate pedestrian, and had the advantage over Prince Albert in more than one contest for superiority in surmounting the rugged points, where the hands perform fully as important a part of the locomotion as the feet, and eventually the Queen reached the summit the first of the party.

A boy aged nine years, was poisoned by eating some Lemon peel which he had picked up in front of a Confectioner's shop in Fleet Street, London. The peels had been used in cleaning the copper scales in the shop and had imbibed a considerable portion of corrosive poison.

Lord Brougham, the pattern of every virtue which graces the judgment seat, has been caught tripping.—Who would have thought it? The inflexible ex-Chancellor fishing with illegal nets! Insatiable nature of man! Ever bent, too, upon that which is forbidden! One might have supposed that the shoals of victims which the Noble Lord has enclosed, in his time, within legal meshes, might have sufficed to satiate the greediest appetite. But, no! his Lordship must needs become a breaker of the law, and subject himself to an assault and battery with the jealous and vigilant brethren of the craft, in the attempt to catch minnows. What a falling off for the Justinian of the British Criminal Code!—*John Bull*.

Negotiations are now on foot with Government for the establishment of a submarine telegraph over the sixty miles of sea from Holyhead to Kingston, and on to either Cork or Galway, to be thence connected by steam ship with the nearest telegraph station on the other side of the Atlantic.

Colonial.

The County Council of Middlesex have purchased from Government, the Port Stanley, and sixteen miles of the Brantford Road, including the Delaware Bridge, for £4,500. The *Times* concludes this is a good bargain, and at least one fair transaction on the part of the Ministry.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, Mr. Hugh McClelland, a young man, a native of Colerain County of Derry, Ireland, was killed by the kick of a horse. It appears that Mr. McClelland, was thrashing for Mr. Peter Farley, with horses in the open air, when one of them kicked him, striking him with full force in the abdomen. He lingered till the next day and died.—*Belleisle Intelligencer*.

The inhabitants of Galt, at a meeting on Monday, authorized the Corporation to pass a By-law, subscribing for Stock in the Great Western Railroad to the amount of £25,000, on condition that the branch shall be built simultaneously with the main line.

PRESQUE ISLE CANAL.—The *Picton Gazette* in speaking of the advantages of this proposed undertaking says. The formation of this Canal would bring the fertile lands around this beautiful bay into more general notice, and would bring monied settlers among us. The natural capacity of the soil, the character of the settlers, and the extent of back country and water power on the north shore of the Bay, require only to be more fully known to be generally appreciated, and to engage the attention of the capitalist. But not only are the inhabitants of the Bay Counties interested, but in a great or less degree, those of the whole Province are concerned. The opening of this Canal and the consequent improvement of Presque Isle Harbour would at once provide the long needed Harbour of Refuge. It would very materially lessen the dangers of navigation on the Lake, and in a corresponding degree the price of