salver, weighing 140 oz., and of the value of 81l., for which they had subscribed. It bears the following inscription:—"To the Rev. Richard Waterfield, B.D., presented by the inhabitants of Ansty, Co. Leicester, as a mark of their respect and esteem, and of their gratitude for his liberality in rebuilding their Episcopal Church at his sole expense." The deputation was most kindly received and hospitably entertained at the Rectory of Thurcaston; and the good will of the inhabitants of Ansty acknowledged by the Rector in feeling and suitable terms.—*Leicester Journal.*

Earl Brownlow has signified to the Master of the Grammar School, Grantham, his intention to present to the school two prizes annually—one, books of the value of 3l. for the best composition in Latin verse; the other books of the amount of 4l., for the successful candidate in an examination conducted after the manner of the examination for the Newcastle scholarship at Eton, with the object of promoting a knowledge of the principles and faith of the Church of England.

CONVERSION FROM DISSENT.—Mr. Grant, a gentleman who has for some years conducted a school at Wrexham, who was a preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists, has lately joined the Church of Christ.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1846.

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We observe that efforts are made, in various quarters, to invalidate the statement published by Bishop De Lancey, and concurred in by ourselves with many others, that most of the late unhappy perversions to Rome have taken place in the case of persons who started with low or loose opinions upon the claims of the Church as a Divine institution.

Now, we do not see what blame can by possibility be attached, in this matter, to Bishop De Lancey; because, as far as the United States were concerned, he has stated certain facts, and these facts, we presume, nobody attempted to call in question. Moreover, what is true in America, may be considered to hold good in England: the human mind is constituted alike in both hemispheres; and what influences it naturally on this side the Atlantic, may reasonable be supposed to affect it just as strongly on the other.—This would antecedently lead to the suspicion that the causes of these perversions in the Old world, were the same as have been ascertained to have occurred in the New: in other words, if, almost invariably, the individuals *here* who have wandered into the mazes of Romish error, were originally trained up in the principles of Dissent, or entertained low and lax notions of the constitution of the Church, it is natural to believe that the individuals *there* who have been similarly ensnared, had, from early education and habit, the same predisposition to this unhappy perversity.

Nor is this, even in the case of the Mother Country, a random assertion: on the contrary, it has already been so far borne out by facts, as to make the rule at least hold good,—the rule which implies that in a large majority of instances, the persons entrapped into the errors of the Romish communion were of the description here given.

There is something, too, philosophically consistent, in the aspect of the case. People trained in the manner we have referred to, either in Dissent or in Low Church opinions, are without that fixedness of sentiment and purpose,—that adherence, upon the great ground of settled conviction, to a deeply rooted and firmly established truth and principle,—which must prove the best security against future temptation to leave the "old paths" and forsake the "good way." By the very tenets and the habitual reasoning of that class of persons, a feeling of indecision, a sense of insecurity, a temper of doubt is begotten: there is, too, the bad and dangerous habit of dependence upon individual judgment, and a corresponding neglect of set of opinions to adopt another, this habit of doubt and this engrafted disposition of self-dependence is as likely to carry them beyond the truth, as to land and plant them safely in it. There is something also in the very nature of a Church movement, apart from individual influences, to beget to a certain extent rash thinking and hasty action: weak minds are carried on by a common impulse; and in the general rush, there are some who will disregard the appointed track and overlook the goal. In the words of a contemporary,—

"Men throw themselves into a system. For the first time in their lives, they are led to appreciate in the Church, that simply hierarchical and ecclesiastical aspect, which only a Church presents. This is the Church movement in the Church of England, of which our own days have witnessed the rise and growth. It is a movement; it is a stir and rush. Minds throng and advance in a crowd; the body, as a body, is scarcely other than a tumultuous one; it is the upheaving of a mass; a wave-like impulse which carries minds on. Men are moved rather than move: and then they are landed in a strange country, one for which, as it seems, few of us were educated. It is no wonder at all that among the thousands who, more or less, have received of the present Church impulse, and who have been thrust forward in the Church direction, some, or many, should carry out these principles in excess; in other words, should turn Romanists."

What we have been offering is further illustrated by the same writer:—

"For let no one say either that the best and all of our Church-minds quit us; or that admitting that we can arrive at a 'respectable fanaticism' it needs the Church of Rome to expand our rudimental Christian graces and virtues into heroic proportions. Of Mr. NEWMAN we have only to say that, admitting as we do with much and intense sorrow his secession, he is not the Church of England. And without even suggesting comparisons, it is possible that he may have left those who are not in some matters altogether his inferiors behind him. We, on this occasion preclude ourselves from minute examination; but who shall say that the recent publications, say of Mr. FABER and Mr. MARSHALL, since their secession, prove any thing like growth in a single Christian grace? If these persons wrote as Christians while Anglicans, and if since their secession, they cannot soar beyond railing and calumny, how does this tell in favour of Rome?"

The following, as containing statistics not generally known, will be interesting to our readers. It shows that the effects of great religious movements have been in every age the same; and that, as the result of an imperfect state of early discipline or a wrong direction afterwards, such lapses have uniformly been attendant upon a general and strong ecclesiastical excitement:—

"First we may class together as deserters from Anglicanism, those who admitted the English Service-Book, but who quitted our communion, at a later period in Elizabeth's reign. Such are Stanyhurst, who conformed about 1580; John Peter, do.; Warmington, do.; Blackwell, do.; Buckland, do; Rainolds, whose brother and he mutually converted each other about 1572; Rishton, do.; Hart, do.; Bristow, do.; Briant, do.; Sherwin, do.; Campian, do.; Saunders, do.; Verstegan, do.; Gifford, afterwards Archbishop of Rheims, do.; Bishop, do.; Bagshaw, do.; Weston, do.; Tresham, of St. John's, 1575; Emerford, do.; Bodye, of New Coll., do.; Johnson, of B.N.C., 1576; Howel, of Exeter, 1570; Cuthbert Mayne, of St. John's, 1572; Shaw, do., 1570; Meredith, do., do.; Cottam, of B. N. C.; Ford, of Trinity; Shert, of B. N. C.; Wygges, of St. John's, all about the same time.

"The next batch wa about ten years later, in 1580-88, when may be mentioned, Alan, Fitzherbert, Colleton, Pitts, Worthington, Holland, Bridgewater, Fenne, Persons, Ely, Case, Stapleton, Rastell, Turner, Chambers, Fitzsimon, Smith, afterwards Bp. of Chalcedon (Bramhall's antagonist).

"Another series of 'converts' occurs in the beginning of the 17th century, ranging from 1600 to 1620. Such are Herbert Croft, who conformed 1600; Jones, fellow of S. John's do.; Barnes, do.; Leech, 1609; Higgons, student of Ch. Ch., 1609; Sir Tobie Matthews, son of the Archbishop of York, 1619; Carrier, fellow of C.C.C., 1614; and in his account of his conversion, he mentions as fellow converts, H. Janson, L.L.D., of All Souls; T. Read, L.L.D., of New Coll.; Nowlands, of Exeter; Joyner of Magdalene; Glue, of Balliol. Besides there are Davonport, 1615; Price, student of Christ Church, 1617; Lacey, Magdalen Hall, 1611.

"A similar flow of converts may be noted as the accompaniment of LAUD's revival; among whom we have noticed, Montague, brother of Earl of Manchester, who conformed about 1645; Crashaw the Poet, 1644; S. Goffe, of Merton, D. D., and King's Chaplain, about 1648; Hugh Cressey, fellow of Merton, Canon of Windsor, and Dean of Leighlin in 1646; Rowland of Exeter, Curate of S. Margaret's, Westminster, 1640; Sir Kenelm Digby.

"After the Reformation, as partakers of the non-juring sentiment may be noticed, such as Abraham Woodhead, fellow of University; John Goad, fellow of S. John's, and Head-Master of Merchant Taylor's, 1686; Gawen, Prebendary of Winchester, about 1680; Robert Nelson's wife and step-daughter."

These perversions, no doubt, at the time of their occurrence produced as much discouragement on one hand and exultation on the other, as similar cases of apostacy do now; but the lapse of centuries proves that they have neither injured the principles nor weakened the energies of the Church as a whole. There is a constant flow in the other direction,—as many, probably more, leaving the corrupt communion of Rome for the Anglican Church, as there are who join it from ours. We may thank God then, that, amidst the much in all this to pain and dishearten us, it is no worse. It is a part of our natural trial and mortal warfare: stumbling-blocks we always shall have in our Christian way—we should forget that it is a pilgrimage, without them; but we are not less to beware that they prove not to us an occasion of falling. And while we thank God, we may "take courage." This "oozing and leakage" from us, as it has been termed, is no proof of a total shipwreck,—no evidence of the stranding of our cause of truth. The vessel is sound, though buffetings from without may occasionally cause the loss of a spar, or the shattering of a bulwark: it is the nature of things, and need not darken our hopes, much less give the slightest countenance to despair.

The *Banner*, in the plenitude of its concern for the advancement of education in this country, surprises us by viewing with so forbidding an aspect the late Commemoration of King's College University. One would think that having discovered that this Institution, notwithstanding all his objections, was forming sound and elegant scholars,—that, notwithstanding all his declamation about bigotry and High-Church intolerance, individuals not belonging to the Church were being educated there, and carrying off some of its highest prizes as well as best advantages,—we should think that having discovered this, he would express contentment, retract his accusations, hail the University as a boon, and, like a true patriot and an honest man, lend heart and hand to advance its interests and give it that stability which will render it a permanent blessing to our rising country.

The *Banner* affirms with great earnestness, that the Church of England is not the Established Church of the Colonies. We care not to enter into a minute consideration of this question, as, in its present bearing, it is scarcely worth the trouble of a discussion. The State, in its "liberality," has well nigh stripped us of all the adventitious advantages connected with the implied alliance: the mere courtesy of the admitted connexion is not of weight enough to justify the trouble of an argument to prove its truth or point out its justice. Suffice it to say that the Church of England, as the Established Church of the Empire, is by the constitution the Established Church also of the Colonies: special acts of Parliament were not necessary in order to define its position, where it could be so clearly understood without them. But, as we have said, the fact itself appears to have brought us no practical benefit: it has not, as we believe, gained us an acre of our rightful property, nor stayed the waste, the all but robbery, of the remnant that is left. The *Banner* therefore, need not disturb himself by any contention on this point; because, looking to practical effects, there is nothing to contend for.

But upon one point connected with this question, we should not like to be misunderstood. The rights and privileges that we claim, do not of necessity flow to us as an Establishment in the civil and secular sense;—we take much higher ground. We contend,—which is a fact unquestionable,—that the Church pendencies, in its spiritual, its divine relation; and that, as such, it claims the allegiance of all who are born to the rights and privileges of subjects of that realm. Where they do not yield this allegiance, it employs no coercion; still they then become in fact, as in conscience, *dissenters*, in the ecclesiastical and spiritual meaning of the term. A sort of carnal pride—it is nothing else—prevents the *Banner* and kindred spirits from acknowledging this: that we cannot help, much as we may lament it: no earthly power, much less an earthly opposition or railing, can divest the Church of this her holy character and spiritual pre-eminence: it is hers by gift of her Divine head; and while we appreciate and are thankful for it, God forbid that we should be careless or indifferent as to the responsibilities it entails,—the awful weight of duty and obligation which that high and honoured position implies.

We can assure the *Banner* that true Churchmen cannot be sluggards. They know their duties and their vows; and, in self-distrust and watchfulness, in charity and love to all,—but without daring to compromise one tittle of their high position, and even higher obligations,—they will persevere in the good way and the old paths of Christian duty.

Some time ago, we transferred very regularly to our columns a series of papers from the *British Magazine*, containing a most interesting account of the early struggles of the Church in America, and the labours and hardships of her devoted Missionaries. These admirable papers have since been collected into a volume, with the name of the author affixed,—the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B. D., the able and zealous Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

This is a record of the trials and energies of the Church in America, which will be read with intense interest upon this continent, and which, in the Mother Country, cannot fail to promote that fostering of the Missionary spirit, the diffusion of which amongst our friends there is so important, we may say essential, to the well-being of the Colonial Churches.

We cannot, we are persuaded, do a better service to our good cause than to go on with the publication of the interesting narratives which this volume furnishes, besides the great treat it cannot fail to prove to our readers generally. This, therefore, we shall undertake to do at no distant period.

☞ The *Montreal Herald*, one of our Exchanges, has not reached this office for some time past.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

PASTORAL VISITATIONS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO DURING THE SUMMER OF 1845.

(CONTINUED.)

The object of Government in forming a settlement in the Manitouawning Island is worthy of all praise,—being to collect the Indians, who receive presents and other assistance annually, in one place, and gradually to enable them to support themselves from the produce of the land. At present, they are scattered over an immense surface of barren territory,—there being seldom more than three families together, and frequently only one in a single place, and all living in the most wretched manner. The wild animals, too, have become so scarce from the barrenness of the soil, the severity of the climate, or their destruction by the Indians at all seasons, that even the most active of this people fail in procuring for themselves a sufficient supply of food. Many die annually from cold and hunger; and to preserve life and render them more comfortable, it was thought the wisest and most convenient plan to build villages for them on different parts of the Island and train them to agriculture.—I know of no better plan, said the Bishop, than what was proposed by me many years ago to his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, and upon which the Government has been partially acting. It is well known that most of the Indian tribes within the Province enjoy annual incomes of considerable value from the sale of their lands to Government, and they are themselves aware that they cannot now live by hunting, because the rapid extension of the settlements throughout the Province is proportionally narrowing their hunting grounds, and consequently, unless steps be taken to induce them to change their mode of life, they must soon perish. At the same time, such measures should embrace the proper regulation of their annuities and presents, which, as appears from the practice of many years, have rather contributed to their destruction than to their benefit. The outline of the plan was—

1. To collect each tribe or nation into a village or villages; for so long as they maintained their erratic course of life, nothing could be done towards their real improvement and civilization.

2. The expense of erecting these villages might be defrayed by a gradual subtraction from their annuities and presents.

3. To assign a reasonable portion of land to each family, contiguous to their village, not alienable or allowed to be occupied except by an Indian family of the tribe or nation to which the village belongs. The fee simple of the lands and houses to remain in the hands of the Crown.

4. With a view to their religious and civil improvement, to establish in each village one or more resident Missionaries of the Church of England; one surgeon; one practical farmer; a carpenter and black-smith; and schools of instruction and industry under competent teachers. The schools to be placed under the inspection and superintendence of the Missionary and resident Officers of the Indian Department.

5. Every thing relating to religion to be under the control and guidance of the Missionary; every thing of a secular nature under that of the Superintendent.

6. It was believed that the whole expense, under good management, might be met without increasing the present outlay of the Indian Department; but if the plan,—since it ought to embrace all the Indians who are in the habit of frequenting the Manitouawning Island, provided they submit to the conditions required, viz., residence and attention to the cultivation of their small farms,—should involve the necessity of some additional allowance from Government, it would be amply warranted by the benefit it would secure, and be redeeming but a very small portion of the promises made to the poor Indians from the middle of the last century to the termination of the war with the United States in 1815.

All this is forcibly set forth in the following Address to his Excellency the late Lord Metcalfe, from the Sarnia and Walpole Indians, dated June 7, 1845:—

GREAT FATHER.—Open your ears to the words of your Red children, accept the hand they offer you, and do not thrust it from you.

Great Father—We have much to speak of, much to ask, much that causes us pain and sorrow, but we beg for ourselves a patient hearing.

Great Father—Many years ago, when the Long Knife was in arms against you, you called upon us to assist you; you called upon us to raise the tomahawk and strike on your side. From the Mississippi, from the north, all obeyed your voice.

Great Father—Then your promises were many. You told us of your strength; of your riches. You told us that with our help you would grow stronger; that the Long Knife sought our ruin as well as yours; that we should share your riches; that a home should always await us among your people; that you would take care of us for ever.

Great Father—There are many still living who recollect these words; there are many of us who sat by the Council Fire of the (White Elk) Col. Makee, who heard his voice and that of your other chiefs. The Red man does not forget: he loves the truth!

Great Father—There is a great change; our thoughts have been long and anxious; we feel that our footing is not secure; we fear that we may fall, without the power of rising from the ground.

Great Father—We do not doubt the goodness of our Great Mother; we do not doubt yours; but what has lately happened causes us deep alarm. The Indians of Saugeeng have lost part of their annuity; those who watched over our interests are withdrawn. Are the many acres they sold become of less value? Must we live in one place? And are we no longer worthy the same care? White men cover these lands. The fall of each tree startles the timid deer, and drives them farther and farther from the Red hunter. The beaver is gone, the martin no longer seen. The Indian is poor indeed, and can it be that he is to be made poorer still?

Great Father—What hold have *we* of the little land left us? Great Father, "*Words!*" To the white man a strong paper is necessary. It does not die with him; then why should we not have one, that may live after us for our children's children?

Great Father—We seek not that each Indian should have a paper for his share. The bad man or the drunkard might sell it when the fire-water was in his head, and his children would be poor. We do not wish to have the power of selling given into our hands without control; but we do ask, and we do want, a general and written title to the lands we hold.

Great Father—Our Chiefs, although they love the truth, and would not forget a bargain, gave you a strong paper, written from us. They do so still. We ask the same. And can you refuse it? It is just; it is right.

Great Father—In days gone by, when the war wampam went round,—when the Red man arose at the summons,—all his wants were supplied; the glittering silver decked the proud young warrior, the war-paint shone upon his face; even the fire-water was dealt out to him,—then your officers, your first men, told us, and we believed, that presents should be ours so long as the grass grew and the waters flowed towards the sea.

Great Father—The time of trouble ceased. The Red men retired to their distant and scattered homes, where the graves of their dead were laid, to meet, as they fondly thought, once a-year to receive the bounty of their Great Father; but what has now become of the sacred promise of former days?

Great Father—We were not then told, you must live here, or get nothing. We heard of no conditions. All we heard was thanks for our services. And yet our brethren, who bled with us in your cause,—whose widows and orphans yet mourn the loss of those who fell in your cause,—can see no longer the warm blanket of former days.

Great Father—Those who live where they always lived, on what is now American land—devoted and loyal though they were and are—share with us no longer; nay, even were they now to come and seek for that home which was to be always open to them, they are too late; the three years are passed, their services are forgotten, and their presents withheld.

Great Father—Can that be right? Can the pledged word of the English soldier be forgotten? Can it be that what was said, though not written, will not be?

Great Father—For our lands we have the same; no stronger bond. If it fail in the one case, may it not in the other?

Great Father—We have learnt to look before us. In the dark woods our eyes can discover the hiding deer; the wisdom of the chase will serve us here; and we look forward with our minds to the fate of those who are to come after us.

Great Father—We look with deep anxiety to the future welfare of our children; but it is dark indeed now, both around us and before us. The Saugeeng Indians have lost much of their annuity. The white men have constantly encroached upon our lands, and we have had no redress. Our friends, whose only crime is to live near and watch the graves of their fathers, have presents no longer. The Father we loved is taken from us; we are poor, and we are sorry.

Great Father—The Indian is weak; he does not know much; but he is not a fool. He can see that, now he is not wanted, he is not treated as in former days; he can see the change become more strong each year. First, the silver ornaments were taken away, the ribbon—the things which, during the war, fell from an ever open hand. Now only a few of us receive the presents. Soon, perhaps, as we hear the bad birds whispering it around us, they will be taken away; there is no one near us to protect us. Our lands are not secure, and we shall fall as the leaves of our forest, but no green ones will replace those scattered by the frosty winds.

Great Father—You are strong. You can break; but you can restore. You can overthrow your enemies; can you neglect your friends?

Great Father—What we now say we have said before; but our words have passed by unheeded. Can we not then see our Great Mother? Can we not be allowed to lay open our hearts before her? We know full well the tenderness of a mother. We know how she loves her children. We know that she will scatter the clouds and restore to us the bright sky; that she will say, "My children, be it as you wish, and it will be done."

Great Father—We have thought for a long time upon these things, and we wish, with the Chiefs from other places, to send two of the wisest from each, to carry our words before our Great Mother. We are all of one mind. The Red men all want to appeal to their Great Mother in person. They look to the east for the rising sun which gladdens them; there also do they wish to go for the relief they so much need.

Great Father—The annuities of all the Tribes are in your hands; we shall join with them; we shall be as one; and we entreat of you to sanction our wish, and to place within our hands the means of seeking from her, who is strongest on earth, all we want—all we ought to have.

Great Father—Farewell. As to a father we have opened our hearts, and we beg again to press upon you the hand of friendship. We ask of you to hear our words, and not to let them pass by. We ask of you to send us back your thoughts, that we may see the way before us.

Speakers—MUNEDOOGAUBAUWEH,		
OSHAUWUNNOO,		
PETERWEGESHIGK,	*Chiefs.*	
KEEWAYYOSH,		
NAWUJJIGESHIGK,		
OSHAOGEMAU,		
TUGGWANCUD,	*Chiefs,*	
AUSAMAU,	*Pottéwatémie.*	
AUSHOGGASHU,	*Warriors,*	
SASAGAU,	*Deserving.*	

Certified correct,

T. W. KEATING,
Late Indian Dept.

Besides the great benefit which such an arrangement would confer upon the Indians, the Government itself would be much relieved by its operation. A department would be constituted in every Indian village amenable to the Provincial Government, while this would no longer be embarrassed by interested individuals interfering with the property of the Indians,—an interference which has been a source of great trouble to every successive administration for the last fifty years. Moreover, if the Indians are to be instructed at the public expense, it becomes the duty of Government to see that this is done in the most perfect and efficient manner; and it is not too much to say that this can only be done through the National Church, over which the Crown can exercise a salutary influence.

The number of Indians thus to be brought under the rules of civilization, does not yet perhaps exceed 8000; which number may be divided into two classes,—those tribes which enjoy annuities as well as presents, and who may be said more properly to reside within the Province, amounting perhaps to 5000; and those round the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, who have no annuities but are allowed presents annually by Government, numbering about 3000 souls.

To collect the first class, who have annuities to the amount of more than £5000 besides their share of presents, and place them in comfortable villages, does not seem a work of great difficulty. The second class, of 3000, who are still wild and erratic, may not be so easily collected; but even this is only a work requiring a little longer time; while the expense would be more than fully met by the Parliamentary Grant of £18,000 per annum, if judiciously managed.

To such a scheme no objection appears to have been advanced but one,—namely, that when Indians are thus collected in villages and accommodated with comfortable and warm houses, disease is apt to prevail, and especially consumption. This may, indeed, be the case for a time; but it cannot be without a remedy. The difference, too, here assumed as to their states of health in a condition of wildness contrasted with what it is in a condition of comparative civilization, may be accounted for on other grounds. In the former case they are more careful of themselves, and indulge less in intemperate habits, being particularly cautious in protecting the head and feet: in the latter, before their desire for liquor is restrained or subdued, they are necessarily less careful,—often lying exposed to cold and rain without any protection as to their extremities, and consequently numbers perish from colds and consumptions. Now if due exertion be made to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors amongst them, to eradicate the baneful habit on moral grounds as well as by prudential measures, to inure them to heat and cold and accustom them to the use of proper clothing, there is no reason to believe that the mortality in an Indian village would be greater than in a corresponding settlement of whites.

(To be continued.)

CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON.

We have much pleasure in noticing an improvement lately effected in Christ's Church in this Town, by the introduction of Hot Air for the purpose of warming the building instead of stoves, which were formerly used and which, independently of the inconvenient space they occupied in the Aisles always struck us as unsightly objects in a place of worship. The Hot air is supplied from two furnaces in the basement of the Church, which was originally constructed with a view to such an arrangement—and were erected under the superintendence of Mr. Mills of St. Catherines. The expense of their erection, we are informed, was defrayed by the munificence of an individual member of the congregation, whose name is already associated with the building of Christ's Church, as a generous benefactor, and whose disinterested generosity in contributing to its further improvement entitles him to the thanks of every member of the congregation. We understand that the furnaces are so situated that, in the event of the Church being enlarged, (which we trust it will be before long, under the active exertions of our present Church-wardens) by erecting transepts across the east end of the present building, the hot air can be conveyed effectually to every part of the new edifice. We have expressed a hope that the projected enlargement of Christ's Church may be carried into effect at no distant period, because the rapid increase of the congregation demands additional room, and because we conceive that there is no more fruitful source of dissent, and departure from the Church, than deficient Church accommodation,—a discouragement which operates upon all her members, but especially upon those who occupy the humbler walks of life. We trust therefore, that in the arrangement which may be adopted, a larger number of free seats will be set aside in a convenient part of the Church for their special accommodation.

We trust it will not be long before we shall have to record other instances of generosity: and as a hint to the wealthy members of our Church, we may simply remark, that Christ's Church is still without a Bell and a Font, and that a new Organ is sadly needed to render the musical part of the service as efficient as it ought to be.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

The Rev. A. PALMER thankfully acknowledges the receipt of Five Pounds currency from W. A. Thring, Esq., as a donation to the Guelph Parochial Branch of the Church Society, being a sum placed at the disposal of Mr. Thring, by a gentleman in England, in aid of the propagation of the Gospel in Canada.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, for the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:—

				£	S.	D.
Previously announced, in No. 55, amount ...				233	6	3
St. John's Church, Bath—per Churchwardens				1	5	0
Church at Amherst Island do.				1	0	0
Christ's Church, Dunn	£2	14	6			
St. Paul's " Dunnville	0	10	0			
St. John the Evangelist, Cayuga,	2	11	6½			
—per Rev. A. Townley				5	16	0½
St. John's Church, Darlington	1	13	11			
Newton Village, Clarke	0	7	8			
St. George's Church, Clarke	0	8	5			
—per Rev. T. S. Kennedy				2	10	0
Brock—per Rev. R. Garrett				1	0	0
Christ's Church, Hamilton—per Churchw'den				6	0	0
Trinity Church, Tecumseth	£0	18	0			
St. John's do. do.	1	9	7½			
Christ's do. West Gwillimbury	1	1	5½			
—per Rev. F. L. Osler				3	9	1
Merrickville	£0	12	9			
Montague	0	12	3			
—per Rev. E. Morris				1	5	0
Church at Clark's Mills	£0	5	0			
Do. at Portland	0	6	3			
Mr. David Bells	0	3	9			
—per Rev. Paul Shirley............				0	15	0
St. Charles's Church, Dereham—per Churchwarden				1	5	0
74 Collections.........				£257	11	4½

T. W. BIRCHALL,
Treasurer.

19th Nov., 1846.

☞ The Treasurer particularly requests that all letters for him may be addressed—*To the Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto*, TORONTO.

PORT HOPE PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.

List of Subscribers for the 4th Year.

Thos. Ward	£1	10	0	Collection made by Mrs. G. Ward...	£3	0	0
Jon Shortt, and family............	2	1	3	Miss Ward's box...	1	10	0
J. T. Williams ...	1	0	0	C. Hughes.........	0	10	0
M. F. Whitehead	1	5	0	Capt. Evatt	0	5	0
F. N. Burton......	1	5	0	W. Waller.........	0	7	6
Miss Burton	0	10	0	C. Hughes, druggist	0	5	0
H. Gillett	1	0	0	Miss H Hartshorne	0	2	6
N. Kirchhoffer ...	1	5	0	Fras. Hayward ...	0	10	0
H. H. Meredith...	1	0	0	Wm H. Evatt...	0	10	0
Wm. Sisson.........	1	0	0	R. W. Waddell...	1	0	0
				David Gillespie...	0	2	6

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO THE REV. C. B. FLEMING.

Shipton, November 1st, 1846.

REV. CHARLES BERNARD FLEMING:

Rev. Sir,—We the undersigned, members of your flock, and others, beg leave to approach you on the eve of your departure from this neighbourhood, thus publicly to express our regret for the loss of one who has ever been looked up to by us as a personal friend.

Deeply do we deplore the fortune which closes the connexion that has subsisted between us for so many years; nevertheless, it presents a favourable opportunity for expressing our admiration of your many virtues, our grateful remembrance of your services as a Minister of the Gospel, the faithful discharge of your laborious duties as a Missionary, and our conviction of your private worth as an individual.

We would also avail ourselves of this occasion to express our respect and esteem of your amiable Lady, who, cordially co-operating with you in all your schemes of charity and benevolence, has deservedly endeared herself to us all.

With this expression of our feelings, we bid you farewell, in the earnest hope that Heaven will shower down its choicest blessings on you and yours. Begging, at the same time, your acceptance of the accompanying Book and Purse, as a slight memorial of our esteem and regard, and be assured that wherever duty calls you, there also will accompany you, our best wishes and sincere prayers for your welfare and happiness.

Your faithful and obedient servants.

[Signed by 104 Parishioners and others.]

ANSWER.

To D. G. SLOAN, W. MILLER, (Church-wardens) R. SLOAN, C. B. CLEAVELAND, C. E. WURTELLE, & W. BROOKS, and others.

My Christian Friends:

You have just heard my valedictory discourse. I now thank you for the address with which you have honoured me, and at the same time I sincerely reciprocate every sentiment of kind feeling which it breathes towards the beloved partner of my joys and sorrows, as well as myself.

It affords me comfort that the discharge of my duties as your pastor, and my general bearing as a gentleman and a clergyman during my residence among you have met with your approbation; and the elegant volume there before me will be esteemed by me and mine as the testimonial of a people whose memory will ever be cherished by us as dear.

Commending you and yours to the protection of the Almighty, I once more say FAREWELL.

C. B. FLEMING.

Melbourne, 1st Nov., 1846.

[Mr. Fleming has received the charge of the *New Glasgow* and *Kilkenny* Mission, at the former of which he resides.]

From our English Files.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The following indignant complaint has been uttered by a gentleman who has lately withdrawn from this Association:—

"The insatiate craving of more, more money, in a gentleman of £3000 a-year, proves need or love of it enormous! One reflection should have made the Liberator the severest guardian of the poor man's free contributions—namely, the well-maintained and munificent civil list afforded him besides £18.000 to £25,000 a-year from the most poor and suffering people in the world: And yet *no accounts* of repeal expenditure!—none whatever.

"Your weekly repeal rent has, however, now become—
"'Fine by degrees, and beautifully less.'

£410 a-week has dropped to £61! Your father bids fair to survive all his fame. But no man will more rejoice than I shall, if he redeems, late as is the time, his frightful errors.—And may these be so remembered as to warn succeeding as well as present statesman."

The Cove of Cork is to be made to some extent, a naval station.

A VOICE FROM ST. JARLATH'S.—The Premier's archiepiscopal correspondent, the redoubtable "John Tuam," has issued, through his organ, the *Evening Freeman*, a manifesto, in which he denounces with unsparing hand the inertness of the government—that very government which Mr. O'Connell lauds to the uppermost skies—in providing the "starving people" with employment and food.

LIMERICK DOCKS.—The Lords of the Treasury have agreed to advance the sum of £50,000 towards the construction of a floating dock in Limerick.

STATE OF THE COUNTY OF CORK.—A correspondent thus writes from Rathcormack:—"You can form no conception of the terror and excitement reigning all round this country in consequence of the potato failure, and the more than apprehended distress and famine. Several towns in this county have been sacked of provisions—bakers' shops broken into and plundered—corn and flour stopped on the different roads, and not allowed to go to market. This village is garrisoned with 100 military, otherwise plunder would be the result; so desolate and so famished are the wretched peasantry who parade the country in bodies of 400 or 500, carrying a solitary loaf on a tall pole as the emblem of want. God of Heaven only knows where all this will end! The local gentry and shopkeepers are already ground down by repeated subscriptions to meet this state of things in the purchase of Indian meal, which has, just now, got up to an enormous price; and public works are so slow in operation that the people are becoming determined to take and kill cattle, sheep, &c. This, I assure you, is not an exaggerated picture of the trying events passing every day in some quarter of this impoverished county."

On Monday night a party of men attacked the house of a widow named Swiney, on the lands of Barna, near Innishannon, for the purpose of swearing her son not to work under a certain rate of wages. The man, on hearing the approach of the fellows, made his escape, and they fired two shots into the house, but without doing any mischief. The parties concerned in this daring outrage are, we believe, known, and will shortly be rendered amenable. In the neighbourhood of Upton parties have been going about at night cautioning the labourers against working for the usual wages.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MAJOR BEVAN.—We have this day to record another of those melancholy gun accidents arising from the want of sufficient caution with regard to loaded firearms. On Wednesday evening, as Major Bevan, of this city, was returning from a shooting excursion on a car with three other gentlemen near his father-in-law's, Mr. Brew, of Wildbrooke, County of Clare, he had his loaded fowling-piece with the but-end resting on the footboard, and the barrels between his legs, while he was smoking a cigar. By some accident or other the fowling piece was slipping off the car, and he stooped forward to snatch it, when the hammer, which was unfortunately down, coming in contact with the footboard, one of the barrels exploded, and the contents passed upwards into the cavity of the chest, carrying away a portion of the heart, and proceeding between the sternum and lungs, came out under the windpipe, and entering again under the chin went through the head. He had only time to say, 'Stop; O God! I am shot," and falling forward he vomited a quantity of blood, and immediately expired without a groan. Here was a veteran soldier who had been 30 years in India, escaped all the chances of battle, and well knew the use of fire-arms; yet now, in the evening of his days, fell from want of caution by his own hand. He was the author of a very interesting work, "Field Sports in India."—*Limerick Reporter.*

Dungarvan looks like a town besieged. It is filled with soldiers. The shopkeepers are thrown into the greatest confusion in consequence of six or eight men being billeted upon each.—The soldiers are well-conducted men, and seem to sympathise with the poor in their sufferings and distress. Some of them have actually gone into shops, and, out of their pay, purchased bread, and shared it with several persons who were starving."

REDUCTION OF RENTS.—Lord Rossmore, "treading in the footsteps" of the Earl of Erne, has just issued a circular apprising his tenantry in the County of Monaghan of his lordship's determination to return 15 per cent. on the year's rent now in course of payment.

ENGLAND.

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, BART.—(From a correspondent.)—The statement which appeared of Sir George Arthur's being detained at Southampton, from indisposition, was incorrect.—We are happy to say that he was much recovered from the illness which caused him to relinquish the government of Bombay. Sir George Arthur is passing a few days with some members of his family at Winchester.

Mr. Cobden has left the Pyrenees for Spain. From thence the hon. member goes to Italy.

Letters from Constantinople of the 16th ult. state that the cholera had altogether disappeared from Teheran, and that the Shah had returned to his palace in that city.

DON FRANCISCO D'ASSIS will immediately after his marriage have the title of King conferred upon him, and with the same allowance as her Majesty. All acts of sovereignty will, however, be in the name of ISABELLA II.

The *Quicksilver*, the last remaining coach which performed the whole distance between Salisbury and the metropolis, by the old road, started on Friday morning for the last time.—*Wiltshire Independent.*

A new comet was discovered at Rome about eight in the evening of the 23rd ult. It was advancing rapidly in a western direction towards the equator, parallel with *Tau*, in Ursa Major. It is nebulous, and throws very little light.

We read in the *Constitutionel*:—"Another example of the liberty of the press in Spain! A Barcelona journal on the occasion of the Duke de Montpensier's marriage, had got an article written which did not please General Breton, the dictator of Barcelona. He sent for the editors, and having had the article read from the proof-sheets, began to abuse them. The editors endeavoured to excuse themselves. 'Hold your tongue,' said he: 'tear up those proof-sheets, if you have no desire to be shot without delay. At Madrid they do as they like, but in Catalonia it is I who command. The Duke de Montpensier shall marry the Infanta, since he has not married the Queen. Begone, and bear in mind that the acts of Breton respond to his words.'"

MELANCHOLY AND ROMANTIC CASE OF THE BARON DE BODE.—The misfortunes of this well-known nobleman have at length been brought to a close by his sudden death, at a moment when the probability almost amounted to certainty that speedy success would in some degree recompence him for the labours and mental sufferings of the past thirty years. His father was a German Baron, and possessed an estate of great value at Alsace, in France, previous to the French Revolution; his mother was an English lady, and the subject of the present notice was born in England. He was educated there, but at an early age went to Russia and entered into the Russian military service. During the struggle with Napoleon he fought bravely and received many wounds, and the Emperor Alexander ordered the regiment of cavalry he commanded to be called "De Bode's Regiment." After the peace of Europe had been finally established, the French Government paid over to Great Britain several millions sterling, as compensation to British subjects whose property had been seized amidst the lawless plunder of the revolutionary period. The Baron De Bode claimed of this sum as much as half a million, on account of his patrimonial property at Alsace. The Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims, rejected the Baron's, on the plea that he had not made out the fact of his being a British subject. From that time until 1844, through sickness and poverty, (he was imprisoned for some time in the Debtor's ward of the Queen's Prison), the Baron steadfastly but ineffectually struggled on against all the subtleties and intricacies that legal ingenuity could devise to impede his progress. At length, in June, 1844, he succeeded in getting his case tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, and a verdict was pronounced in his favour, awarding him a sum of £364,266, with interest from the 1st of January, 1819. Though Courts, Juries, and the voice of the public decided in favour of De Bode, a new legal stratagem was brought to bear against him in the Statute of Limitations. In December, 1845, another trial took place, and the former objection being found untenable, the Lord Chief Justice held that the plaintiff had not shewn that his property had been unduly confiscated, and a writ of error was allowed, which would have led to further legal argument in the course of this month. Much credit is due to his Solicitor, Seymour Westmacott, Esq., for the untiring zeal with which he devoted himself to the interests of his unfortunate client. A day or two before the Baron's death, the *Times, Morning Chronicle*, and other leading journals, took up the case, and in the most powerful manner denounced the opposition to the Baron's claims, and shewed their justice. The delight he experienced at finding himself supported by such powerful advocates, and the near prospect of success, was too much for a frame worn out by such constant and terrible excitements, and he sank into the quiet repose of the grave. A Coroner's inquest was held at the Baron's residence, and the Jury, after consulting a few minutes, brought in an unanimous verdict, "That the deceased's death was hastened by excitement of mind consequent on the state of his affairs." The Baron was married in Russia and has left three sons, who will probably imitate the example he has left them, of constancy and unflinching resolution in the pursuit of what he believed to be justice.

NEW ZEALAND.

ATTACK BY THE NATIVES.—We have a file of the *New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Straits Guardian*, published at Wellington, New Zealand, to the 23d of May. These papers supply us with the official and other details of the affair of "The Hutt," in which, it will be seen, six men of the 58th Foot were killed, and four wounded, by the natives (Maories), led on by Rangihaeata, who took so active a part in the slaughter of our countrymen at the commencement of the disputes in the northern parts of the colony.

The following are the details, in part, of the unfortunate affair:—The first alarm was given by the sentinel, who, on hearing the noise, fired his piece and endeavoured to rouse the picket. Immediately three heavy volleys were poured into the tents in quick succession by the natives, and they rushed on with loud yells to the work of destruction. Four of the soldiers were tomahawked on the spot in one tent. One of them, who acted as bugler to the company, behaved most nobly. On the first alarm he seized his bugle, and, while in the act of sounding the instrument, a blow from a tomahawk nearly severed his arm and struck him to the ground. But while lying in this mutilated state he seized the bugle with his other hand and attempted to warn his comrades of their danger, when a second stroke of the tomahawk nearly severed his head from his body. The rebels evidently calculated on taking the party by surprise, and hoped that in the confusion of an unexpected attack they would fall an easy prey. But though surprised and surrounded by superior numbers, the troops fought with the most devoted courage and gallantry, and fully sustained the reputation of British soldiers. Lieut. Page had some difficulty in cutting his way from his house, which was surrounded by the rebels.—This at length he effected, and putting himself at the head of his men, animated them by his presence and example. The party stationed in the barn behaved with the utmost coolness. They divided themselves into two parties of seven each, firing by turns, and then retreated under cover of the barn to load again. In the height of the engagement a party of seven of the Hutt militia, who had been disbanded on the previous Monday, attracted by the sound of firing, most bravely repaired to the spot, and by their presence inspired the troops with renewed courage, and materially contributed to the success of the day, for the rebels, believing that further reinforcements were close at hand, began to give way, and were finally driven across the river, taking with them their dead and wounded. The firing lasted about an hour and a half. The loss on the part of the troops is six killed (four of whom were tomahawked at the commencement of the attack) and four wounded.

Colonial.

We have been much gratified, on looking over the varied and numerous improvements which have taken place in this city during the past summer, to find that the government have not altogether forgotten us in their preparation for the accommodation and convenience of the troops, by their erection of a Lake Wall in front of the new Barracks, and by the construction of a Reservoir and a Filter to supply the troops with good pure water—that old established and wholesome beverage. We were much pleased with the uniform and finished appearance of the work; the solidity of the stonework at the bottom, and the graceful, grassy slope above—which looked so much the better, from our recollection of the broken, rugged bank of last year. The pump supplies the garrison with some of the best water, we consider, in the environs of the city; and which comes from the Lake after passing through a regular filtering apparatus—the first of the kind built in the Province. The filter contains five chambers, four of which are filled with charcoal, gravel and sand; and the fifth supplies the filtered water, which passes through two hundred feet of cast iron pipe to the Reservoir. The apparatus is eight feet below the level of the water, and stands under shelter of the wharf; it is protected from the Lake by a bank of clay and coffer dam, which is secured in its place by a quantity of Lake stone piled to the height of four feet, to prevent it from being affected by the waves which occasionally roll in with great fury on this part of the shore, so as sometimes completely to overwhelm the wharf. The work has been completed with great expedition and skill by the contractors—as our citizens were hardly aware of the work being in progress until they also heard of its completion. The expense and difficulty of procuring the large stone of which the wall is built, in one season from Kingston, must have been very great; and, of itself, was an arduous undert king. We hope that our fellow citizens will reap the reward of their exertions, and that the government will continue to extend a small portion of their care and fostering protection to Toronto, as well as Kingston, where they have expended, we are informed, £60,-000 on the fortifications erecting there. And as Toronto is now so flourishing a city, and contains 20,000 inhabitants, she ought to have at least three or four redoubts thrown round the outskirts, on the line of the most ready approaches, in order to prevent an enemy from marching directly on the town and surprising the inhabitants, perhaps, in their beds, as was nearly the case during the late rebellion, when the rebels advanced as far as the entrance of the College Avenue unmolested and undiscovered.—*Toronto Herald.*

The last on-dit is that our new Governor General, Lord Elgin, is to be married to the Lady Allice Lambton, eldest daughter of the late Lord Durham.—*Mont. Courier.*

It is with extreme pleasure and gratification, that we announce, that the *Great Western Rail Road* will shortly be commenced; any difficulties heretofore existing have been removed through the indefatigable exertions of Sir Allan Macnab, who concluded all the arrangements on the 17th ult. Sir Allan was to have sailed on his return to Hamilton on the 31st, by the *Great Western.*—*Hamilton Gazette.*

The "Liberals" of South Yarmouth have held a meeting, at which they recommended a convention of delegates from each township for the purpose of choosing a candidate for the county. It is also said that the Radicals of the Talbot District intend giving a public dinner to Mr. Robert Baldwin at Simcoe on the 5th inst. The weather, at present, is very unpropitious to their "*liberal*" designs, and indicates a repetition of the disaster which made the great reform demonstration in Woodstock a failure.—*Monarch.*

It would appear their exists a serious misunderstanding between the Crown Commissioners and the Settlers on the Crown Lands on the Grand River. The latter have settled upon those Lands with the understanding that when the lands were Surveyed they would have the first privilege of purchasing. This understanding appears to have been recognised by the Executive in all their different communications on the subject, and on the faith of those communications the Settlers have made out of a wilderness, at both great expense and labour, a home for themselves and their families. Lately they have received notice from the Commissioner "to quit," and seek at this inclement season a habitation elsewhere. This has been strongly remonstrated against, as being opposed to common justice as well as to the instructions of Government. Mr. Cheshire has taken a very active part and has succeeded, we understand, in obtaining evidence to prove, most satisfactorily, the right of the Settlers to at least a little more consideration than is at present awarded to them.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

"NEW CONNEXION CHURCH."—This sect has been added to the multitude already existing among us, by a number of the Canadian Methodists who have dissented from the main body, chiefly in consequence of Dr. Ryerson's ministrations being unacceptable to them. The seceders have held their services for some time in the large room of the "Mechanics' Institute," but will shortly remove to a new brick place of worship, built in the Gothic style of Architecture on "Temperance Street."—Such is the crumbling nature of schism—a few leaders of a congregation take umbrage at their minister—a party is formed—a teacher imported, and an additional sect springs into existence.

MONTREAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—The actual number of Subscribers to the Society is 191, whose united shares amount to £77,900 currency. 69 shares have been transferred to other members, and 31 shares have been withdrawn during the year, by parties failing to pay up their instalments, and forfeiting what they had paid in, and by others forfeiting 20s. per share and receiving back their nett money. The nett amount of shares at present standing in the books of the Society is £67,-900 currency.

The Society has disposed of, at its monthly meetings, since April last, 61 shares or £6.100 at bonuses averaging 36 per cent., producing a profit of £2,196 currency, there have also been received from forfeitures of 31 shares, as well as for the usual fines for irregularity of payment of monthly instalments, £60 4s. 6d., thereby enabling the Directors to pay off 92 shares, or £9,200 in all, including those withdrawn—the average profit being £3 2s. 11d. on each share of £6 paid in—which if similar proportionate results continue, will enable the Society to terminate or run out before the expiration of 10 years.

It will be seen that the Contingent Expenses, embracing the cost of the Act of Parliament, advertising, printing, books, stationary, &c., amount to £159 16s. 9d., which will not again have to be incurred, will be more than defrayed by the entrance fees, fines and forfeitures, premiums and transfer accounts.

The expenses of conducting the Society have been kept within the amount originally determined upon, and we avail ourselves of this occasion, to offer it as our firm belief, that, compared with other offices combining labour and trust in this