

both as a Clergyman and as the head of this excellent Institution. He assured the whole assembly that he had always held Mrs. Nelles in the highest estimation, and that he felt persuaded that the benefits which her virtuous example and personal exertions had conferred upon the Indian youth were, and would be felt and acknowledged both by the present and succeeding generations, and that it afforded him great pleasure to witness the handsome present offered for her acceptance by the Six Nations. He concluded by expressing his gratification in frequently hearing of the successful operation of the temperance movement among the people of the Six Nations—it was a work of reformation in which he felt much interested, and he assured all who were present that for nine years he had drunk nothing stronger than water, and that he highly approved of abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

John S. Johnston, a fine-looking aged man, who is said to be the most eloquent and influential Chief of the Six Nations, next addressed the assemblage, and gave a brief sketch of the history of the Six Nations, during a period of a hundred and fifty years, from the time that the Church of England was first established among them when they resided on the pleasant banks of the Mohawk River, which their loyal attachment to the British Crown constrained them to leave and settle on this spot which in the estimation of civilized men was then a rude, uncultivated wild, but in the eyes of the untutored Indians, a delightful solitude. He spoke with affectionate and grateful remembrance of their first Missionaries, and the blessed effects of the spread of Christian knowledge among them, and particularly the establishment of the Mohawk Institution by the munificence of the New England Company, during the residence of the late lamented Reverend Mr. Luggar. He said he had known their present Missionary, Mr. Nelles, from his boyhood, and had witnessed with delight the success of the Institution under his direction and management. We had a specimen, he observed, of the Indian youth who were educated here, in Mr. Isaac Powless, who had just read their address to Mr. Nelles in English, and interpreted his reply to the Indians in Mohawk. He said he might also mention Mr. Isaac Benroot, whom they saw before them, one of a yet younger class of Indian boys, who had been instructed there in the usual branches of an English education, and was thus enabled respectably to support himself as a Schoolmaster; and they might see even in the neat and pleasing appearance of the crowd of Indian children around them, and learn from their intelligent and expressive countenances the blessed effects of the operations of this Institution. He concluded by assuring all who heard him that nothing would be more gratifying to him than to participate in the expression of the gratitude of the Six Nations to Mr. and Mrs. Nelles on this occasion.

Henry Clench, a good, intelligent man, and a Chief of the Oneida Tribe, said that he regretted his want of education, that he and his friend John Black, Chief of the Onondaga Nation, were born at an unfavourable time, and had but little means of improvement. He said that he earnestly desired the promotion of education, sobriety and true religion among the Indians, and that he considered it a high honor to be permitted to concur in acknowledging the obligation of the Six Nations to Mr. and Mrs. Nelles for their unrewarded exertions in carrying out and furthering the benevolent designs of the New England Company for the improvement of the Indians, and that he quite approved of the address to Mr. Nelles, and of the presentation of plate to his lady.

(To be continued.)

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