

It is, be assured, most gratifying to Mrs. Patton and myself to find upon our return so kindly a feeling, not in words only, but in deeds, in substantial acts, and proof of the good will of my people. The arrangements made in the Parsonage to render it so comfortable and so well prepared for our immediate occupation the very day of our arrival, we accept as tokens of your affection; and most heartily do we desire you to receive our assurances of reciprocal esteem.

With grateful acknowledgements to the beneficent author of every good and of every perfect gift, I have the greatest pleasure in stating that the visit to her native land has proved of much benefit to my dear wife, and, I trust, to my own also. Most gratefully, moreover, do we thank Almighty God our Heavenly Father for that paternal care and providential guidance vouchsafed us, so that during our journey of many thousand miles by land and by water, his unseen arm has led us forth and safely brought us home again.

Your allusion to my past labours amongst you is both encouraging and humbling—encouraging as a proof that however imperfect in the performance, you have at least appreciated the motive; and yet humbling, as suggesting what ought to have been than what I feel has really been my conduct as an Ambassador for Christ and a faithful Steward of the mysteries of the grace of God. Adequately to perform the duties pertaining to that high and holy office requires genius; indeed the possession of many graces, virtues, abilities,—the absence of which in myself I most feelingly deplore. When, indeed, we consider the various duties to be discharged, the solemn responsibilities incurred, and the value of the immortal souls committed to our pastoral care, the very best amongst us may well exclaim—“Who is sufficient for these things?” It is only through the grace of Christ strengthening us that we are enabled to walk worthy of our high vocation; and, therefore, Brethren, do we beseech you to pray for us that this divine grace may be imparted to us in more abundant measure, that we may be enabled, for the future, more faithfully to discharge the duties of our sacred calling, to his honour and glory, and to the edification of the souls committed to our care. And for you, dear Brethren, and for all my people, be assured that my prayers shall not be wanting that you all may “grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;” that the blessing of the Almighty may descend and rest upon you and yours; that you may all be faithful members of the Church Militant on earth; and that hereafter, through the merits and mercies of our Lord and Saviour, you may become joyful members of the Church triumphant in glory. “The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.”

HENRY PATTON.

Parsonage, Cornwall, Nov. 8, 1853.

DIocese OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Lord Bishop of this Diocese has been engaged for some months past in a tour of visitation, of which very full accounts are furnished in the “Church Times,” from which we extract the following:

The proceedings on Sunday 19th, at Antigonish, were of a most interesting, impressive and solemn character, and will long be remembered by the inhabitants of all denominations who thronged the Church. Morning prayers were said by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Milledge, after which the Bishop preached a most effective sermon on the authority of the Episcopacy, from our Saviour's commission to the Apostles down to the present time. Rev. Mr. Cochran then presented Mr. William Rupert Cochran, A. B., of King's College, Windsor, and Mr. John Griffiths, of St. Augustin's College, Canterbury, for ordination, to whom his Lordship administered the sacred rite, and read the Communion Service, assisted by the Rector of the Parish, the Gospel being read by Rev. W. R. Cochran. A collection was then taken, after which the congregation separated, and his Lordship proceeded to administer the Holy Communion to about twenty communicants, exclusive of the Clergy present. Afternoon service at 3 o'clock Prayers said by Rev. J. C. Cochran, after which six candidates for Confirmation presented themselves, to whom the Bishop's address was most solemn and pathetic. His Lordship then ascended the pulpit, and from the text “Prepare to meet thy God!” preached a sermon as solemn and deeply affecting as any in that crowded congregation had ever listened to.

From the same paper (9th October) we gladly make room for the subjoined account of proceedings in Halifax:—

It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to announce the complete extinction of all debt on the Parish of St. Paul's, Halifax. From a variety of causes, that debt had accumulated (including the liabilities incurred for the Chapel of Exce) to the fearful amount of £5,000. To attempt the liquidation of this formidable sum, required no small degree of courage. But the result shows what may be accomplished by stout hearts and willing hands, in grappling energetically with even the most discouraging difficulties. The Churchwardens, P. C. Hill and J. Tremaine, Esqrs., a few weeks ago, undertook an appeal to the Parishioners, with H. Boggs and W. Hare, Esqrs., who, in a very short time, succeeded in raising enough to wipe off the whole debt, thus relieving their Parish from an incubus, which has long depressed its energies, and paralyzed every effort at those various improvements,

which are desirable in every Parish from time to time.

A satisfactory meeting took place at the National School on Tuesday last, when it was announced that of the sum of £4162, the amount required, only £250 remained to be subscribed. In this emergency the Hon. Mr. Cogswell offered, in addition to the large amount already paid by him, to supply the deficiency: wishing it to be understood that he did it as a thank-offering, in memory of the ministry of his beloved son, and the happy fellowship which existed for fourteen years between the Rev. W. Cogswell and the members of the Church and Parish of St. Paul's.

We shall gladly publish the list of subscribers whose contributions have produced this happy consummation, and we hope their example will stimulate other Parishes throughout the Province, to rid themselves of debt in like manner. We are happy to add, that already in St. George's Halifax, has a movement begun in the same direction; and we hope soon to announce the good news, that like its ransomed neighbor St. Paul's, it “owes no man anything.”

It has for some time been the fashion, throughout the country, for those who perhaps wanted an excuse for doing little themselves, to be always saying that comparatively nothing was done in the Metropolis. This fertile topic of declamation, at Parochial gatherings will now be available no more. Perhaps justice has never been done to Halifax in this respect. It has generally been forgotten, that hither resort the maimed, the halt and the blind—all that want “help” in the various calamities which are of constant occurrence in the rural districts; or for the various undertakings of a public nature, which are there set on foot. The calculations in these things always is, “we shall get something for it in Halifax.”

Especially, in estimating what Church people give in this City, it is generally forgotten; that no Church is built East, West, North or South, without an appeal to the Citizens of Halifax. The writer knows this by his own experience, which has been to some extent, and he here records his thankful conviction, that most “liberal things” have always been done by Halifax on such occasions. All the Clergy in the land will say Amen to this.

Now, let it be known and read by all our censorious friends, far and wide, who have been thus “casting stones” in this direction, that within one year last past, (besides all other contributions for similar purposes,) the Parish of St. Paul's has raised for the Church, no less a sum than SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED POUNDS! “Honor to whom it is due,” say we. Assuredly none that have thus given, from religious motives, to these religious objects, will find that they are the poorer at the year's end, as regards the things of this world; while they will enjoy a far richer pleasure in the consciousness of a duty performed, than they could have felt, with that duty neglected, and their money still in their hands.

ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER INSULTED BY THE MOB.—The long anticipated confirmation took place at Eldad last week. There was an immense attendance of the people anxious to witness the proceedings, but a very significant diminution of the number of children brought for confirmation. After the ceremony the Bishop and the party formed into procession. As he approached the doors of the church a yell of groans, and hissings, and hootings, met his ears, the people following him and hooting him till he reached the garden in front of Mr. Prynne's house. There were four policemen present, who gave the Bishop the benefit of their protection. The crowd consisted almost wholly of well dressed persons. The Bishop having got into Mr. Prynne's, there partook of luncheon. He remained there till half-past two, the crowd still waiting. At that time the carriage again drove up to the door, and the Bishop came out, and was again received with hisses, groans, and hooting, exceeding that in any former part of the day. Inspector Thomas had to send round two policemen to the other side of the carriage, towards which there was a great rush, to prevent the people from opening the door. The Bishop had his plain coat buttoned up to the chin, and appeared to be thoroughly unnerved. After his leaving Eldad nothing further occurred. Thus ended the first confirmation at Eldad. The last confirmation held at Plymouth presented 799 candidates. The present brought forward only 190! The house inhabited by Miss Sellon and the other Protestant sisters of mercy is being continually threatened, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that the mob have been prevented from laying violent hands upon the dwelling and levelling it with the ground. The erection of the new conventual buildings, which Miss Sellon commenced last year, on the banks of the river between Suke Demerel and Plymouth, has been suspended for want of funds.

ALLEGED REVIVAL OF CONVOCATION.

The following statement appears in the *Herald* of Friday:

“We are authorized to give the most unqualified contradiction, for the second time, to an assertion which has been published in the *Times*, that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to sanction the revival of the active powers of Convocation. There is not, and never has been, the slightest foundation for such a rumour. Her Majesty's government have not, we most distinctly declare, entertained the question for one moment. We understand that it was in consequence of a foolish wager on the Stock Exchange that our contemporary was hoaxed into the promulgation of the absurdity in question.”

UNITED STATES.

THE GALE ON LAKE ERIE.—There was a severe gale on Lake Erie, on Saturday and Sunday. In addition to the loss of the barque *Rochester*, mentioned yesterday, we learn the following disasters:—

The steamer *St. Louis* sunk on a reef near Sandusky city. No lives were lost.

The barque *Canada*, that left Erie on Saturday night, with a cargo of coal, lost her top-gallant mast and sustained damage in her hull. She got into Buffalo on Sunday.

The schooner *M. Dousman*, with coal sunk in the harbour at Erie.

The Steamers *Lady Elgin* and *Keystone State* were damaged in attempting to run into Dunkirk. The steamer *America* was slightly damaged.

The schooner *C. C. Smeal* went to pieces on Sunday, a few miles below Barcelona. She was loaded with coal, and it is feared that two hands were lost.

The Revenue Cutter *Harrison*, lying inside the West pier, Oswego, parted her fastenings and was driven from her moorings by the violence of the wind and seas pouring over the pier. She came in contact with the British barque *N. Brunswick*, lying near by, and both vessels were more or less injured. The Cutter had her bowsprit, cutwater and part of her shrouds carried away.

The Schooner *Montgomery*, from Toledo, left the Welland Canal for Oswego on Friday Evening, and encountered the violence of the gale on Lake Ontario. She made this port in the afternoon on Saturday, with the loss of part of her deck load, consisting of casks of beef and oil cake. Capt. Napier, of the *Montgomery*, reports the schooners *Belle Sheridan*, *Heilegoland* and others coming out of the Welland Canal on Friday evening, bound to Oswego. Nothing since has been heard of them, but supposed to have made Niagara or Genesee river.

There is a good deal of solicitude felt for the safety of vessels not yet heard from.

The schooner *L. D. Comans* which cleared for Toledo, on Thursday, was obliged to put back, and returned to this port on Saturday, with the loss of 100 bars of railroad iron. The vessel was loaded by Messrs. Fitzhugh & Co., of this city, and consigned to O. M. Tibbles of Erie.

By a dispatch received this morning by the House Western Line, dated Erie, 8th, we learn that the barque *Rochester*, Capt. Myers, left Cleveland at 3 o'clock Saturday night, loaded with 600 tons coal for Messrs. Mabie & Champ- lin, Buffalo. When off Grand River she sprang a leak. Lost one man overboard about one o'clock Sunday morning. Was headed for the shore and struck about three o'clock near Walnut Creek. The Captain and one hand saved by swimming ashore. The balance of the crew were lost, nine in number. The U. S. steamer *Michigan* went to the rescue but arrived too late. It is believed they saved the mate who was clinging to the rigging. The bodies nearly all on the beach. Boat and cargo a total loss.

ERIE, Nov. 8, 10 A. M.—U. S. steamer *Michigan* has returned, could not find any portion of the wreck of the *Rochester*, vessel gone to pieces, all lost but the Captain and boy. Vessel owned by F. W. Myers, of Buffalo. Insured forty-five hundred dollars.—*Oswego Times*.

COLONIAL.

A new steamer, the *Queen of the West*, Captain Harrison, has been placed on the route between Toronto and Hamilton.

The Board of Health have not reported any cases of Cholera for four or five days past in Quebec.

Mr. Galt will, we understand, offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Sherbrooke, vacant by the promotion of Edward Short, Esq., to the Bench.

A TRAVELLING VILLAGE BOUND FOR QUEBEC.—A raft, or rather a full regiment of rafts extending a quarter-of-mile in length, and a little over that amount in breadth, was towed in near the Wind-mill, at the Canada side, on Sunday morning, and put up for its destination, in tow of a steambot, yesterday. There were no less than fifty-one good-sized and well-built shanties scattered over this little village, and the villagers, to the number of some one hundred, subjects or citizens, we cannot say which, appeared in their best “holiday sheen,” consisting of red shirt, broad straw hat, and long mud boots drawn over the lower part of the trousers.

As a carpenter employed on the Heights near this city, was crossing some floating logs on Thursday evening last, he missed his footing and fell into nearly 14 feet deep of water. After considerable struggling he escaped much exhausted.

A young man, named Thomas Ryan, son of Mr. Anthony Ryan, of Lanark, while proceeding home on horseback from Carleton Place, on Monday se'ennight, fell, or was thrown from his horse about three miles from Ferguson's Falls, and was killed.

In our last, we alluded to the conflict between Her Majesty's Canadian Government and the Proprietors of the Line of Ocean Steamers, to run between the St. Lawrence and Liverpool. The first vessel of the line, will be “Cleopatra,” which is expected to arrive about the first of May 1853. This vessel is very favourably known, having loaded in the London docks, and sailed for Australia last September calling at the Cape of Good Hope with the Government mails and making the run to Madeira in five days four hours. She also made a very rapid run from the Clyde to London.

We understand that there is every reason to believe that this Steamer, and others of the line, after the consumption of coal, during the voyage when lightened by the partial discharge of cargo at Quebec will not be of too much draught to pass Lake St. Peter; and thus the communication between Montreal and Liverpool will be direct. The monthly line will be commenced by the “Cleopatra,” and a consort ship, of the same class now nearly completed. These two vessels will be of fifteen hundred tons burthen each, and their engines of three hundred horse power, and of two hundred and thirty feet of keel, not merely of two hundred, as by a typographical error was stated in our last. The three other vessels, to complete the fortnightly line, will be still larger and possess more power. From what we have stated, which we do on the best authority, the Canadian public may be assured that the line will be of the first class, and the passages will be made with all the certainty and celerity of which steam power is capable.—*Montreal Transcript*.

As William Ford was waiting the arrival of some passengers coming by the boats, at one of the City Wharves on last Thursday evening, he accidentally fell into the water, and before assistance could be rendered, life was extinct. The deceased was a very old resident of this City and has kept a Tavern near the Lake for some time.—*Hamilton Journal*.

A labourer employed at the cutting on the Heights, jumped down a height of about six feet a few evenings ago and broke his leg.—*Id.*

A man named P. Etto, and a companion of his, tailors, who lived in a room over Burn's Saloon for the purpose of carrying on their business, and with the view of heating the apartment which they occupied, procured charcoal. Soon after its being kindled both parties felt very nauseous sensations and were obliged to go out of doors which relieved them considerably. Not knowing however the cause, both went in again and having remained for some time became exceedingly ill and lay down. This was about four o'clock in the afternoon. At seven or a little after, a friend of theirs went up stairs to see them but was rather surprised at finding no candle in the room, upon which he struck a match against the wall and to his horror found one dead and the other lying in a state of insensibility. An inquest was held on the body on Friday and the following verdict was returned, “died from suffocation.” Murrill the companion of the deceased is gradually recovering, but is as yet very weak.—*Id.*

From the British Canadian.

Now that the House has adjourned we feel that we have a little leisure to analyze the speech of the Hon. J. Rolph upon the Clergy Reserve Resolutions which the Government organs have so extensively lauded. They have dwelt so much upon its superior merits, that we feel ourselves compelled to give it a careful perusal in order to discover if we could see in what those beauties consisted, and what is therein that entitles Dr. Rolph to be placed by them, as they seem disposed to do, among the great and successful orators of the age. We have however got through our allotted task, and we candidly confess the investigation has not repaid the trouble.

In our opinion, this much lauded speech is the toilsome work of a rhetorician, without a spark of the lofty genius of an orator, with glitter enough to attract—sophistry enough to mislead, but totally destitute of the fervor of sincerity, and above all of the radiance of truth. It is deficient even in the requirement of accuracy of expression, or there is an intentional inaccuracy for the sake of effect.—It presents objects either under false colors or through a medium which disguises the true ones.

The right to legislate upon the Clergy Reserve question is asserted as a “natural right” of the Legislature of this Province—the legislation of the Imperial Parliament on that question is treated as the infringement of “a natural right.” Now, this use of the term “natural right” is a perversion of the idea conveyed by those words in the sense in which every writer upon the theory of Government uses them, and illustrates our meaning in accusing the speaker of inaccuracy whether undesigned or intentional.

The supreme legislature of the empire acts in the exercise of delegated or conventional, but not of natural right; which latter imports something anterior to delegation or convention. The right of Colonial Legislation—that is the Legislation of the Provincial Parliament of Canada as a British Province is conferred by the enactment of the Imperial Parliament, so that in what sense the exercise of the power of Colonial Legislation can be deemed the exercise of a natural right we confess we are unable to comprehend.

Again, the right claimed is in effect a right to dispose of, or at least to regulate the disposition of a portion of the public domain—lands, which in the theory of our Constitution belong to the Crown—the disposal of them being a part of the Royal prerogative. The mere statement of this undeniable proposition shows the inapplicability of the term “natural right.”

But if the question of natural right in its real sense is essential to the argument—then the arguments fail because of the ineffi-