

proceedence and a portion of land assigned to the people. The people were distinguished as much by their powers of mind and body as by their faith. The people of a race in matters of war and peace; no law could be made without their approbation. The desire for the future democracy were there.

Turn next to his remarks on India, and there are the same tendencies unblushingly displayed. The influence of religion and of the priesthood in Christian countries is compared by inference, at least, with a non-religious because unchristian spirit.

In India religion and priestly influence have effected a great law and tradition have produced in China a moral and political system of the intellect of the nation. The system of caste sets a bar to all ambition and to a energy. No development of mind can take place save every man's station in life is immediately marked out for him, &c. &c. Thus India seems destined never to enjoy national independence; her countless millions doomed for ever to bow beneath a foreign yoke. She stands an instructive monument of the evil resulting from filtered intellect and priestly domination.

Now, what impression is likely to be left on the mind of a child from the continual repetition of such language. No pains are taken to show that the unfortunate Indian is the dupe of a false system which is called religion; no notice at all is taken of the efforts which are being made to introduce a knowledge of Jesus Christ to them; no hopes are held out to the reader of these pages that Christianity will make a material change in the character and condition of the people. No! there are no such arguments; but on the contrary, degradation is said to be due "to religion and priestly domination." Let us take some of the lesser works produced now-a-days for the use of schools, and those published under the sanction of the late Sir Robert Peel. As an index of the mind of this author of expediency we will first quote a short paragraph from a speech of his, delivered on March 6th, 1827, in a debate on Roman Catholic claims.

"He would own, fairly and candidly, that he entertained a distrust of the Roman Catholic religion. He felt not to the faith of the Roman Catholic. It was matter of utter indifference to him whether or not a professed the doctrine of transubstantiation; but, these were superadded to that doctrine a scheme of policy of a marked character, he had a right to inquire into its nature, and observe its effect on mankind."

Such is the language of that remarkable orator, one of those brilliant meteoric displays of intellect which preceded the gloomy passages of his life. He cared not how erroneous a man may be; it was a matter of utter indifference to him whether he committed a sin against his God, but he brought his notions to act injuriously on the face, then it was expedient to stop him, and yet in the self-same speech we hear Sir Robert say—

"The very first objection which he would always take to the conduct of any individual or any party was, that it evinced any want of manly candour or sincerity."

We are quite sure that no Christian could be induced to receive without diligent examination, the dictum of an individual who could enunciate such contemptible opinions, and we presume that the supporters of Sir Robert Peel's school system will admit that we have a just right to weigh his merits, or rather the merits of his plan, by the standard which he has himself furnished. And if he had "superadded to that" a scheme of worldly policy of a marked character, we have a right to inquire into its nature and observe its effects on mankind, and also to declare that "the very first objection which we always take to the conduct of any individual or any party, is where it evinces a want of manly candour or sincerity."

This celebrated pair of Peel balances were proposed by the manufacturer for the express purpose of weighing the merits of a work by a man Dr. Milner, who, in producing a catechism at thought it (after the manner of Sir Robert) expedient to say anything whatever of "the evil commandment." This want of manly candour or sincerity so disgusted him that he entirely distrusted Roman Catholics. What regretful hopes were here for Churchmen; how possibly must the hearts of English Christians be pulsated when they found that there was a man to stand before the Lord and speak for his church; that there was one who, as a Salesman, was to use his influence to defend the Faith, and mark the monster with scorn who would deface even one of his Heavenly Maker's commandments. A poor popish doctor is held up to ridicule, contempt, and contumely for forgetting, but, will the followers of Sir Robert say here are the nine? We may with truth in the language of that Book whose doctrines you have taught say, there are not found one that is taught the glory of God.

GOLD IN THE WEST INDIES.

The following is an extract of a letter from Trinidad, in Spain, August 1st:—The gold diggings of Demerara are causing as great a revolution in this island as the Australian and California diggings have both Europe and America. Our planters, with several mercantile labourers, have already started, some of them are realizing their most sanguine expectations. Mr. Harris, (the Governor,) his family and suite will only visit the West India Eldorado.

We cannot congratulate the good people of the West Indies on the discovery of that which no doubt they consider to be a source of immense wealth. At the present moment some of the smaller Islands, as Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and Antigua, are nobly rising from out of the depression under which they laboured. They have by a wise and judicious policy, settled their emancipated population comfortably under equitable laws, and have been working harmoniously and in a Christian temper for some time past. If God be so close within their reach, may we not fear an abandonment of their legitimate pursuits and, as a consequence, a sacrifice of the cultivation of their great staple—the sugar-cane?

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We have received through the kindness of the Venerable Archdeacon of York, some numbers of the *St. James's Chronicle*, containing appeals from himself to the Church at Home on behalf of Trinity College. Reposing full confidence in Dr. Bethune, we are assured that he will exercise a sound discretion in furtherance of the great objects which he has in view. We trust that he will not forget that no greater boon could be conferred on the Church in Canada, than a full and perfect knowledge of the system of education pursued in the Church National Schools in England, as well as in our Colleges.

AN INVITATION.

There is now to be seen at Mr. Iredale's Factory on Yonge Street, opposite the Church of the Holy Trinity, a splendid Stained-glass Window, by our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Bull. We do not hesitate to say that the production is highly creditable, and as one individual remarked, a "century in advance of us."

The Crystal Palace is open for three days more only. It is unnecessary to say that this exhibition is deserving of all patronage. The beauty of the painting is only excelled by the minuteness of the detail. Although the dependencies of Britain are not deservedly portrayed. The Canadian Courts are good.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Any one who can appreciate that harmonious combination of earth, sky, and water, which constitutes a truly beautiful landscape, should certainly visit the Bay of Quinte. Varied are the scenes that delight the eye and charm the imagination as you move along its winding shores. Bay and inlet, creek and river, hill and dale, moreland and lawn, meadow and fields burdened "with the kindly fruits of the earth." Combine to make it so pleasing a feature in nature's face as to challenge admiration. Few are there

"Who, if master of a vacant hour,
Here would not linger, willingly detained."

It is not my intention, however, to attempt a description of the lovely offspring of the blue Ontario. That would require the pencil of an accomplished master as well as the pen of a practical traveller. My present purpose is to give a short account of a visit recently made by myself and some clerical friends, to the interesting and flourishing mission so happily established among our red brethren, the Mohawks. Our visit was in answer to a kind and pressing invitation from the worthy Missionary, the Rev. G. A. Anderson, to assist at the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of a new Church, about to be erected five miles in a westerly direction from the present one; and in a part of the Indian Reserve where there is a scattered and numerous population.

The projected work proves at once that our Spiritual Mother has been a provident and watchful parent to her Indian children, and that they, duly estimating the value of the religious knowledge she confers, have no desire to wander from her sheltering bosom: The Church already built is a handsome and spacious stone structure in the Gothic style, prettily situated just below the mouth of the Napanee River, and appears to be quite adequate to the wants of the settlement surrounding it; but being remote from the residence of many families, great inconvenience has hitherto been experienced by some of the Indians in attending divine service. To do so with any degree of regularity was with not a few of them, an impossibility. The building now in progress will, when completed, effectually remove this disability by bringing the ordinances of religion within the reach of all who desire them.

Wednesday the 18th day of August, was the day appointed for commencing the pious enterprise, and the proceedings were very properly begun by solemnly worshipping Him to whose honour the temple is to be reared. At a little after eleven o'clock the congregation assembled in what may now be called the Parish Church. Prayers were said by the Rev. Henry Brent of Banfield, assisted by the Rev. S. W. Allen of Portsmouth, after which a collection in aid of the building fund was taken up, the offertory sentences being read by the Rev. John Grier, Rural Dean, and an appropriate sermon preached by the Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston, founded on Eccle. v. ch. i. v. "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God." At its conclusion the assemblage, numbering several hundred persons, proceeded to the spot where the ceremonies of the occasion were to be continued and ended. The long cavalcade, comprising horsemen and vehicles of every description presented an extremely pleasing spectacle as it moved towards the chosen site where

"The virgin sod,
Moistened from age to age by dewy eve,
Shall disappear—and grateful earth receive
The corner stone from hands that build to God."

On arriving at the ground prayer and praise were again offered up to the throne of Heaven. Some appropriate collects, together with the 122nd Psalm and part of the 29th chapter of the 1st Book of Chronicles were read. Immediately before the laying of the stone, which ceremony was performed by the officers of a Masonic body belonging to Belleville, the Venerable the Archdeacon in a suitable prayer invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon the undertaking. After the stone was adjusted the 100th Psalm was sung by the Indians in their native tongue. The effect produced by this simple act of praise was most pleasing, and richly suggestive of holy and grateful reflections. Unbroken silence was preserved during its continuance; and as the passing breeze bore onward the soft, liquid, and plaintive tones, the prophetic declaration of Israel's lost Saviour seemed literally fulfilled. "From the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same my name shall be great among the Gentiles; and in every place incense shall be offered unto my name, and a pure offering; for my name shall be great among the heathen, saith the Lord of hosts." Strikingly descriptive are these words of the scene witnessed at the building of this house of God. Scarcely a lifetime has elapsed since "the matted forests of Ontario's shore" were the hunting grounds of the untamed savage, and resounded with his fierce war cry; now reclaimed from his wandering habits, he follows some peaceful occupation, and on the banks of the loveliest bay of his cherished lake for him

"The Sabbath bells' harmonious chime
Float on the breeze—the heavenliest of all sounds
That hill or vale prolongs or multiplies."

Before pronouncing the benediction, which closed the services on this interesting occasion, the Archdeacon delivered a very kind and paternal address to the Indians. He gave a rapid sketch of the history of their tribe, from the time of its migration to Canada up to the present period. The many reminiscences awakened by his subject visibly affected some of the auditors, and, doubtless, produced emotions of no ordinary character in the breast of the venerable speaker, he being himself contemporary with most of the events described, and many of the individuals to whom allusion was made.

That the completion of the "work and labour of love," in which our Indian brethren are now engaged may be as gratifying as the beginning was auspicious; and that the same venerable father in our Israel may be permitted to offer thanksgivings for the consummation of an undertaking upon which he implored the Divine blessing during its progress, is, believe me, Mr. Editor, the earnest prayer of more than

ONE OF THE VISITORS.

Archdeacon of Kingston,
August 23rd, 1852.

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

The work along the line of the Bytown and Prescott Railway is going steadily forward.

A rich and extensive vein of silver ore has recently been discovered near the Railroad, north of Sherbrooke.

The total number of emigrants arrived at Quebec this year is 27,652.

A Stock Exchange has been established in Toronto, of which Mr. George Barrow has been appointed President and Mr. James Fraser, Secretary and Treasurer.

Dugald McNab has been expelled from his School.

The Montreal Courier now appears under the name of the Commercial Advertiser.

The Postmaster General has transferred to a Radical newspaper the list of letters, which for many years had been advertised monthly in the Hamilton Gazette.

It is said that a coal field has been discovered in the Township of Esqueving.

The Sherbrooke Gazette says that the British American Land Company have resolved to open a canal from Magog River, in the Upper Town, to connect with the St. Francois, near the Railway Depot in South Sherbrooke.

Mr. Scobie has issued the first number of a Saturday journal entitled the *News of the Week*. It is a neatly printed, well arranged sheet of eight pages, and the subscription is ten shillings per annum.

The Globe says that Mr. Wilson, Ironmonger, of Montreal, and Major Campbell, formerly Secretary to the Governor General, are to be raised to the Legislative Council.

Messrs. Ouillette & Goodbridge recently shipped for Montreal £700 worth of leather, manufactured by them at their tannery in Sandwich.

The house of Mr. Nolman, Dundas, was lately entered by burglars, and plate, &c., stolen to the amount of £200.

A barn belonging to Mr. J. P. Merritt, at St. Catharines, was destroyed by fire, on the forenoon of Thursday the 12th instant.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR LE MARCHANT AT HALIFAX.

August 6, 1852.

Her Majesty's ship *Cumberland*, with his Excellency the Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour, and his Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, on board, arrived off Halifax Harbour last night, and anchored at Maugher's Beach.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning her Majesty's steamer *Basilisk* went down and towed the Flag Ship to her moorings. The Vice Admiral landed about 11 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor

landed at the Queen's Wharf, under a salute from her Majesty's ship *Cumberland*. On the wharf, waiting to meet his Excellency, were his Honour the Administrator surrounded by his Staff—the Chief Justice and Judges the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils many of the Clergy, Members of the House of Assembly His Worship the Mayor attended by the Recorder and Aldermen of the city, the Custos Rotulorum and County Magistrates, and a great number of respectable citizens.

A guard of honour from her Majesty's 97th Regt. was drawn up in attendance on the wharf. A continuous guard formed of the Royal Engineer Corps and 97th Regt., lined the streets, from the wharf to the door of the Council Chamber, a salute was fired from the Citadel.

On reaching the Council Chamber his Excellency was introduced by the Administrator to the Chief Justice and Members of the Executive Council, after which his Honour took his seat upon the throne.

The state oaths and oaths of office were then administered to his Excellency by the Provincial Secretary His Excellency having signed the roll took his seat upon the throne and assumed the government.

United States.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.

The following table, compiled from the columns of the New York Herald, shows the number of steamboat accidents in the United States, within the present year, or in a period of little over six months:—

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS IN THE U. STATES IN 1852.		
January 9.—	Boiler of steamer Magnolia exploded at St. Simon's Island, Georgia. 13 persons killed; 11 injured.	
14.—	Boiler of steamer George Washington exploded, near Grand Gulf, Miss. 16 lives lost; 10 persons injured.	
14.—	Steamer Martha Washington burnt near Memphis, Tenn. 5 lives lost.	
23.—	Steamer Pitzer Miller's boiler exploded at the mouth of White River. Several persons killed.	
25.—	Steamer D-Wit Clinton struck a snag near Memphis, Tenn. 40 lives lost.	
31.—	Steamer General Warren wrecked at Astoria, Oregon. 42 lives lost.	
Feb'y 14.—	Steamer Caddo sunk near New Orleans. 5 lives lost.	
20.—	Steamer tow boat Mary Kingland's boiler burst below New Orleans. 5 lives lost; 3 persons injured.	
March 26.—	Steamer Pocahontas collapsed her flues, near Memphis, Tenn. 8 lives lost; 18 persons severely scalded.	
26.—	Steamer Independence wrecked, in Matagorda Bay, Texas. 7 lives lost.	
April 3.—	Steamer Redstone's boiler exploded, near Corroton, In. 21 lives lost; 25 persons injured.	
3.—	Steamer Glencoe blew up at St. Louis. No. of lives lost not known.	
9.—	Steamer Saulda's boiler exploded at Lexington, Mo. 100 lives lost.	
11.—	Steamer Pocahontas burnt, near Choctaw Bend. 13 lives lost.	
26.—	Steamer Prairie State collapsed her flues, on the Illinois, killing and wounding 20 persons.	
May 19.—	Steamer Pittsburg cylinder heads broken, killing 1 and injuring 3 persons.	
June 14.—	Steamer Forest City collapsed a flue, at Cleveland. 3 lives lost.	
July 5.—	Steamer St. James' boiler exploded, near New Orleans. About 40 lives lost.	
12.—	Propeller City of Oswego ran into by another steamer, near Cleveland, and sunk. 20 lives lost.	
28.—	Steamer Henry Clay burnt, near Youkers, on the Hudson. About 80 lives lost, and about 20 more or less injured.	

THE MELANCHOLY RESULT IN FIGURES.

	<i>No of Steamers.</i>	<i>Lives lost.</i>	<i>No. injured</i>
January	6	116	21
February	3	10	5
March	2	13	18
April	3	143	35
May	1	1	3
June	1	3	—
July	3	140	20
Total	20	428	100

The number lost by the disaster to the Pitzer Miller and Glencoe, not being known, are not included in the foregoing list; but there can be little doubt that if added to the other cases which have been ascertained, the aggregate would amount to at least five hundred human beings sent prematurely to their account, with all their imperfections on their heads.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—Another appalling calamity occurred on Lake Erie on Friday last, occasioned by a collision between the Steamer *Atlantic* and the Propeller *Ogdensburg*, about four miles from Long Point Light. The Steamer, on her direct course from Buffalo to Detroit, was run into by the Propeller, striking the Steamer just forward of the larboard wheel, causing her to sink in about ten minutes in thirty fathoms water. Of the cabin passengers it is believed that fifteen or twenty will cover the loss. Of the deck emigrant passengers there were put on board the *Sultana* about 200—about 50, of whom got off at Erie. The Propeller took three saved on board, and did all that was in her power to make them comfortable, put the 200 on the *Sultana* and carried the remainder to Erie. The Emigrants, as soon as the collision occurred, commenced jumping over board immediately forward of the wheels, while they were in motion—of course all such were killed by the wheels. It is impossible to tell from any data in possession, how many were lost. The number may reach 100.