

the Creek and Seminole emigrants were removing to the West, it is stated that upwards of 4,000 died, chiefly of bilious fever.

The Cherokees, numbering about 22,000 are probably inferior to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation in nothing except their form of government, and not greatly in that. They raise grain and stock in great abundance, have lead mines and salt springs; three of the latter being worked by the Cherokees. The nation embraces a great variety of condition: from refinement, intelligence, and wealth, to barbarism, ignorance and poverty. There are five missionary stations, with a due proportion of missionaries, teachers, and schools.

Among the Potawatamies are three missions—The Piankeshaws, Peorias, and Ottawas, each have a mission and school. The Osages are about to have Missionaries from the Romish Church. The Kansas, in number about 1600, have a mission family, and are beginning to improve. They are from the Osage nation, and it is thought that the two tribes will unite in the Kansas country.

The Shawanoes have a population of about 800. In their country are three missions, with schools and instruction in various mechanic arts. The tribe is rapidly improving. Agriculture is pursued with spirit, and many of them are industriously engaged as mechanics both in their own and neighbouring country.

Not inferior to them are the noble and ancient Delawares, whose number is about 900. Three missions are established among them with schools.

The Kickapoos, about 400 in number, and who, six years ago had never built a log house nor made a rail fence, are now in possession of comfortable houses and ample fields, and send a variety of agriculture products to market at Fort Leavenworth. They have a School and mission, and their improvement has been truly gratifying. Much of this is due to the influence of a native chief who for years have laboured to promote it. Twice a day, and on four days in the week, he meets his people for religious instruction.

Among the Iowas, Otoes, and Pawnees, there are Missionaries and schools; but there has not been time enough to accomplish much as yet.

I fear, that, in general, our eastern friends expect too much in a little time. The obstacles and hindrances in the way of Indian improvement are very great. Their own prejudices and long established customs, the evil example of many whites,—the pernicious influence of intoxicating liquor,—the opposing interest of traders; and occasionally the incapacity or judicious movements of teachers and Missionaries,—all conspire with the constitution of human nature to render the work of civilizing and Christianizing savage tribes one of long years of labour and favourable influences. We are thankful for the progress that has been made, and if we could speak to those who ought to hear, we would say,—cease from your evil works, and corrupt not by your poisonous example, a people who would improve if we would let them. When will wicked men cease to devour the poor and ignorant.

In looking over the map of the Indian country and thinking of the 40 missions established there, it is a question of interest, "Who has done this?" We may also ask, "Who has done nothing?" If St. Paul was debtor to the barbarian, is not every American, according to his ability and opportunity?

BISHOP HORNE ON THE REGULAR SUCCESSION.

No man can administer to effect the ordinances of God out by God's own appointment: at first by his immediate appointment; and afterward by succession and derivation, from thence to the end of the world. Without this rule we are open to imposture, and can be sure of nothing; we cannot be sure that our ministry is effective, and that our Sacraments are realities. We are very sensible the spirit of division will never admit this doctrine, yet the spirit of charity must never part with it. Writers and teachers who make a point to give no offence, treat these things very tenderly; but he who, in certain cases, gives men no offence, will for that reason give no instruction. It is by no means evident that the Church hath ever recommend-

ed itself the more by receding from any of its just pretensions. Generosity obliges and secures a friend; but an enemy construes it into weakness, and then it never does any good.

THE COLONIAL CHURCHMAN.

LUNENBURG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1839.

THE BOUNTIFUL SOCIETIES AGAIN.—The noble charities of what are justly called the two GREAT SOCIETIES in England, are still largely flowing towards these Provinces, as they have been since the formation of those Institutions. We have now the pleasure of recording the following liberal Donations to the Church in this county.

1. The sum of £100 sterling, from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, towards the erection of the proposed new Church in Chester, to which object the other Society for propagating the Gospel, had previously voted the like sum.
2. The sum of £25 from the latter Society, in aid of the new Chapel in progress at Upper Lahave in this parish.
3. The gift of a large Bible and Common Prayer Book, from the first named Society, to St. James' Chapel, at Mahone Bay.

ADDITIONAL LABOURERS.—It gives us pleasure to hear that the Rev. Mr. CAREY, of Trinity College, Dublin, has arrived in St. John, N. B. as assistant minister in that important parish; the Rector of which—the Rev. Dr. GRAY, has had an overwhelming load of duty during the absence of the Rev. W. GRAY, who has not yet returned. We also understand, that the Rev. Mr. DISBROW—a native of New Brunswick, and educated there, (we believe)—has been ordained by the Bishop of London, and may soon be expected as Assistant at Lunenburg.

REPORT OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The publication of this document, which was ordered at the General Meeting at Halifax in May, is delayed, we understand, in consequence of the names of contributors not having been forwarded by several of the country clergy. It is desirable that this should be done as early as possible, in order that the Report may get into the hands of churchmen throughout the Province.

"THE CHURCH"—This valuable fellow-labourer has lately entered upon the Third volume, much enlarged in size; and, as we rejoice to learn, with an increasing list of subscribers. Long may its Editor be cheered by that support from the members of the Church, which he so well deserves. In making his acknowledgments to his contemporaries in a recent number, he does not forget his humble ally in this quarter, but observes—

"Nor, in thus proffering Editorial courtesies to our brethren of the Union, must we forget our reverend fellow-labourers of the *Colonial Churchman*, published in Nova Scotia. Their course seems to lie over a sea less boisterous than we have been compelled to navigate; and we cannot doubt that their temperate and orthodox advocacy of Religion, loyalty, and morals, has exercised a salutary effect over the minds of the Acadian community."

If the waters around us are not troubled to any fearful degree, it is not for want of will, and considerable exertion on the part of certain restless spirits who delight in agitation and strife, and of whom we may say in the words of the Psalmist—*When I labour for peace, they make them ready to battle.*

BISHOP WHITE PRAYER BOOK SOCIETY.—We have been favoured with the Sixth Annual Report of this very useful Society existing in Philadelphia, and gladly transfer a portion of its interesting contents to our previous columns, to which we refer our readers.

NEW DUBLIN.—The next meeting of the Clerical Society of this District, will take place, if the Lord permit, in the Parish of St. Peters, New Dublin, on WEDNESDAY next the 14th instant.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday morning last, the following gentlemen were ordained Deacons in the Cathedral Church of this city, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal:—Mr. John Gibson, late Master of a classical school in the county of Durham, in England—to be stationed at Georgina, Lake Simcoe, U. C.

Mr. E. Morris, lately engaged in the same occupation in Wales—to hold an itinerant charge in the Eastern, Johnstown and Bathurst districts, U. C.

Mr. G. C. Street, late student in Divinity in U. C. and engaged as catechist and lay-reader in the Newcastle district—to hold an itinerant charge within the limits of that district.—*Quebec Mercury, June 11.*

DIED.

At Digby, N. S. on Wednesday 26th June, Rev. ROBERT VESPA, for upwards of twenty years Rector of that parish, in the 55th year of his age; deeply lamented by his parishioners and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Odessa Wheat.—Six thousand miles from New York, in the interior of the eastern continent, and in the heart of the most despotic government on earth, is a city containing sixty thousand inhabitants, sprung up where but forty years since only a few fishermen's huts existed, and at the wharves of which now, two hundred vessels are sometimes seen at a time, exchanging the various products of the east and west. That city is Odessa; and the wheat shipped from this place in large quantities to the countries of the Mediterranean, Portugal, Spain, Great Britain, and to the shame of American agriculture be it said, to this country, also, is known by the name of Odessa Wheat. The whole immense extent of Southern Russia, including the Crimea is a vast plain, rich in the soil, and wherever cultivated, producing, as does the same range of country in Poland and the North of Germany, the most luxuriant crops.—It is divided off into immense seignories, or as it would be called at the South plantations, cultivated by white slaves, of whom some of the proprietors own from twenty thousand to one hundred thousand, and these men clothed in undressed sheep skin, and performing all their operations in the most primitive, barbarous manner, are still able to send wheat to this country, and it is said at a handsome profit. To England the trade in Black Sea or Odessa Wheat, is an object of consequence, and now, when in consequence of the partial failure of the wheat crop, the ports are thrown open for the importation of grain, the supply from this source promises not to be the least abundant in meeting the wants of a half-famished population.

General Washington's Teeth.—A few days since a small engraved profile was shown us, under which were these words: "John Greenwood, Dentist to his Excellency General Washington." This led to further inquiries, when we were informed that General Washington, in the latter part of his life, wore a complete set of artificial teeth, on both jaws, which were manufactured by this Mr. Greenwood, who then resided in the city of New York.—Washington usually had two sets on hand, in order to meet any sudden emergency, in case those in use were broken. A letter is extant, in which he requests Mr. Greenwood to forward a new set, that he might be prepared to speak before the ensuing Congress. The last tooth which was extracted from the General, being carefully preserved, came ultimately into the possession of the son of Mr. Greenwood, also an eminent dentist of New York, who had it secured very choicely in a gold seal, many years ago, and which is still kept, and believed to be the only organic relic, not entombed, of that great and good man.—*Boston paper.*

Lepers in Calcutta.—The number of lepers in Calcutta is said to amount to 531, of whom 118 are beggars. A charitable Society has erected an Asylum for them, which now accommodates 26 of their number.