

twenty years ago, some English ladies formed a society for their benefit, which has already accomplished good, in some places. But there is vastly more to be done. May not Nova Scotia yet have the honour of doing something for the people of the East? We can, at least, do something in the way of collecting funds to aid in the circulation of the Scriptures; and we can pray for the diffusion of light in that degraded country.

But, in speaking of human miseries as attendant upon Heathenism, we cannot confine our remarks to one sex. We may adopt, in reference to India generally, the strong language of the Apostle, and say, The whole nation is "groaning and travailing in pain," under the crushing weight of Pagan idolatry, and its dire effects. The wail of misery and hopeless wretchedness is ever ascending from that benighted land. And never will the evil be cured, till the "Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings," and dispel the gross darkness which in the mean time, envelopes that people. Instead of the Ganges and other sacred streams to which thousands now resort for the purpose of procuring relief for a troubled conscience—which even a heathen often experiences, we must open for these guilty perishing men, a Bethesda, hard by the temple of God—where they shall be healed, by the virtue of those living waters which have their source, at the foot of the "Throne of God and the Lamb."

Lord Stanley, a few months ago, replying to a Deputation of christians that represented most of the religious denominations of Great Britain, was silly enough, and imprudent enough to express himself in such a way as to show that he sympathised with the class who profess the infidel opinions which I have this evening endeavored to examine and weigh. In that reply he manifested an entire want of sympathy with the religious feeling of Great Britain and America; and at the same time, disposition to claim, for India, a certain kind of