

to see me die so willingly.' As she bared her neck, she took from around it a cross of gold, which she wished to give to Jane Kennedy, but the executioner, with brutal coarseness, objected, alleging that it was one of his perquisites. 'My good friend,' said Mary, 'she will pay you much more than its value;' but his only answer was, to snatch it rudely from her hand. She turned from him to pronounce a parting benediction on all her servants, to kiss them, and bid them affectionately farewell. Being now ready, she desired Jane Kennedy to bind her eyes with a rich handkerchief, bordered with gold, which she had brought with her for the purpose; and laying her head upon the block, her last words were—'O Lord in thee I have hoped, and into thy hands I commit my spirit.' The executioner, either from a want of skill, or from agitation, or because the axe he used was blunt, struck three blows before he separated her head from her body. His comrade then lifted the head by the hair, which falling in disorder was observed to be quite gray, and called out, 'God save Elizabeth, queen of England.' The earl of Kent added, 'Thus perish all her enemies.' Overpowered by the solemnity and horror of the scene, none were able to respond "Amen!"

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

For the Colonial Churchman.

CHARACTER OF THE HINDOOS.

The following account of the character of this numerous and interesting people, I select from the writings of Professor Wilson, whose residence among them for many years, has enabled him to furnish correct information. Will you, young Reader! peruse this portrait with attention, and let it furnish another warning to you, to take care lest so many of your fellow creatures with infinitely fewer advantages than those with which you are blessed, should outstrip you in the exhibition of so many good qualities? Are you, like the Hindoo lads, desirous to reward your teachers for their zeal and your parents for their affection? Do you also take pains to preserve your intellect from the snares of idleness, and your minds from the debasement of vice?

August, 1840.

SIGMA.

"If to the opinions thus cited I venture to add my own, it is not with the notion that any weight can or need be added to their incontestable preponderance over the authorities on which reliance has been exclusively placed in the text; but under the impression that it may be expected of me to give the result of a long and intimate acquaintance with the natives of Bengal under circumstances of a peculiar nature. I lived both from necessity and choice very much amongst them, and had opportunities of becoming acquainted with them in a greater variety of situations than those in which they usually come under the observation of Europeans. In the Calcutta mint, for instance, I was in daily personal communication with a numerous body of artificers, mechanics, and labourers, and always found amongst them cheerful and unwearied industry, good humoured compliance with the will of their superiors, and a readiness to make whatever exertions were demanded from them: there was among them no drunkenness, no disorderly conduct, no insubordination. It would not be true to say that there was no dishonesty, but it was comparatively rare, invariably petty, and much less formidable than I believe it is necessary to guard against in other mints in other countries. There was considerable skill and ready docility. So far from there being any servility, there was extreme frankness, and I would say, that where there is confidence without fear, frankness is one of the

most universal features in the Indian character. Let the people feel sure of the temper and good will of their superiors, and there is an end of reserve or timidity, without the slightest departure from respect. In these same workmen, and in all the natives employed in the mint, from the highest to the lowest, I invariably witnessed grateful attachment to those by whom they were treated with merited consideration.

The studies which engaged my leisure brought me into connexion with a very different class of natives—the men of learning; and in them I found the similar merits of industry, intelligence, cheerfulness, frankness, with others peculiar to their avocation. A very common characteristic of these men, and of the Hindu especially, was a simplicity truly childish, and a total unacquaintance with the business and manners of life. Where this feature was lost, it was chiefly by those who had been long familiar with Europeans. Amongst the Pundits, or the learned Hindus, there prevailed great ignorance and great dread of the European character. There is, indeed, very little intercourse between any class of Europeans and Hindu scholars, and it is not wonderful, therefore, that much mutual misapprehension should prevail.

Taking an active part in the education of the natives, both in their own and in English literature, I had many opportunities of witnessing the native character developing itself in boyhood and in youth, and the object was one of profound interest. There can be little doubt that the native mind outstrips in early years the intellect of the Europeans, and generally speaking, boys are much more quick in apprehension and earnest in application, than those of our own schools. They are also more amiable, more easily controlled, more readily encouraged, more anxious to deserve the approbation of their masters and examiners. The early age at which they are married and enter into active life is unfavourable to the full improvement of their moral and intellectual faculties; but during the greater part of the period of tuition there is a strikingly interesting manifestation of right feeling and of comprehensive intellect in native youth.

Occasions of public and private intercourse with another class of natives, men of property and respectability, were not unfrequent during a residence of 24 years in Calcutta, and they afforded me many opportunities of witnessing polished manners, clearness and comprehensiveness of understanding, liberality of feeling, and independence of principle, that would have stamped them gentlemen in any country in the world. With some of this class I formed friendships which I trust to enjoy through life.

Without pretending to deny, then, that there are many and grave defects in the native character, some inseparable from human nature, and others ascribable to physical construction, to political position, and to an absurd and corrupt religion, my own experience satisfies me that it also presents many virtues, and that the natives of India are an estimable and amiable people, who deserve and will requite with attachment and improvement the kindness and justice which they have a right to demand from the strangers who rule over them."

Why art thou cast down, O my soul! I have a good Captain, a good cause, a good conscience, therefore, be of good courage.

THE COLONIAL CHURCHMAN.

LENNBURG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1840.

THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN'S LIBRARY.—By the Rev. B. Ramsay, M. A., F. R. S. E., Minister of the Episcopal Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, Edinburgh.

We find an article with this heading, in the Church of England Magazine for June—the object which is to "furnish useful hints to any young Christian into whose hands it may fall, so as to stimulate his reading of good books, and give some method and order in his studies." The object is one, the importance of which will be acknowledged by all who have felt the difficulty of a proper selection from the multitude of works which have issued, and are still issuing from the religious press, as well as of a profitable method in reading them. To peruse a twentieth part of these is out of the question, and to know what he had best read and what not, is not a little embarrassing to the young Christian student. In the judicious observations of Mr. Ramsay, which will be found in a preceding part of this number, the author appears to have done much to remove this difficulty; and we think we are doing an acceptable service in transferring them to our columns.—The Rev. Mr. Ramsay is an eminent clergyman of the Episcopal Church in Edinburgh.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We have again the pleasure to present our readers with gratifying intelligence respecting the Church in this Island, contained in the following extracts from the St. John's Times of the 19th August:—

We have much pleasure in announcing the return to St. John's of the Bishop of this diocese. His Lordship arrived here in the brigantine Mary Jane Capt. Taylor, accompanied by his Chaplain, from Catalina. We are glad to hear notwithstanding the arduous duties his Lordship has had to perform, and the severe indisposition under which he laboured during his stay at Trinity, he is looking much stronger than when he left St. John's, some seven or eight weeks ago.—On Saturday the 8th instant, his Lordship proceeded to Catalina, and on the following day (Sunday) he preached at the church in that settlement, and administered the rite of confirmation to thirty two individuals. In the afternoon of the same day, he crossed the country, over a most wretched road, to Bonavista, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Wood. There in the evening of the same day, the Bishop preached to a very large congregation, and confirmed forty one persons. On the 10th, his Lordship again preached at Bonavista both at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7 in the evening; and again held a confirmation, at which twenty two people received the imposition of hands. On the 12th his Lordship proceeded in a boat to King's Cove, and after having visited the school on the following morning, 73 persons were confirmed, the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to thirty two recipients of the body and blood of Christ, and eight children were admitted into the body of the church of God. On Saturday the 15th the Bishop was rejoined at Bonavista by his chaplain, the Rev. C. Blackman, who had proceeded in the Mary Jane in quest of his Lordship with important despatches from England and Bermuda. On the following morning, he again preached and confirmed ninety individuals, at Bonavista, and from thence passed over to Catalina, where with the assistance of the Rev. Messrs. Blackman and Wood a full service was performed, another confirmation held, and the Sacrament of Baptism administered. After the most fatiguing exertions of the day, his Lordship went aboard the vessel sent to convey him to this town, at a very early hour on the morning of Monday the