

relative positions of the various Indian settlements, to say exactly where it is best for him to set up his staff, and commence the formation of his christian village. In the selection of a suitable spot, I should prefer being guided by those who possess more local knowledge and experience than myself. As, however, your Excellency desires that I should state my opinion, I think that, for the present, the vicinity of one of the posts, the Pomeróon, for instance, would be the most desirable station for the clergyman. He would there have abundant opportunities of conversing with Indians of different tribes; might collect from them much useful information regarding the interior; and, with their assistance, might erect a small cottage and church at a very trifling expense.

If it be true, as it is, that the labourer is worthy of his hire, none I am sure will refuse it to the man, who, at the risk of health and the sacrifice of every personal comfort, takes up his abode among these poor Indians, and devotes all his time and energies to the advancement of their temporal and eternal interests; your Excellency has hitherto so kindly and encouragingly countenanced my efforts, that I feel a persuasion that it is only necessary to call your Excellency's attention to the approaching session of the court of policy to have some certain provision made for this clergyman. His earthly wants being few, I believe I can take upon myself to say for him that he would deem a sum of from 3,500 to 4,000 guilders per annum abundantly sufficient for his maintenance.

It has been a matter of surprise, Sir, to many intelligent and reflecting minds that, in a colony belonging to Great Britain, a nation which claims to be so learned and enlightened, which certainly ranks high in the scale of civilization, and which has held on a bright and unblemished course through a long succession of ages, it is a matter of surprise and regret that there is to be found in a colony of her's at this day hordes of savages, unsocial, hostile, without hope, without humanity, rotting away, generation after generation, like the vegetables on which they feed, or the beasts with whom they assort, and that no effort has been hitherto made to rescue them from their deep degradation. And are they still doomed to live on without laws, religion, or social union? Are they to remain for ever ignorant of the great end of their being, and of the sublime and lofty privileges of their nature? Forbid it heaven! In the kind and prompt encouragement I have received from your Excellency, I hail for these poor beings the advent of happier days. To diffuse among them the blessings of virtue and civilization, to carry the hope and consolations of the Gospel into the depths of those wilds, where the voice of the Evangelist has not yet been heard, to blot the track of the barbarian from our soil, is the sole object of my present enterprise. If it succeed, as, under the fostering protection of your Excellency, I have every hope it will, generations yet unborn will bless the memory of their benefactor; and in the consciousness that I have discharged my duty to the utmost of my ability, and laboured in a cause so dear to humanity, I see for myself ample ground for hope, for joy, for exultation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Tho' Hynes.*

MEMORADUM—Accordingly a Roman Catholic clergyman, Father Giovanni Espinelli, arrived in the colony early in 1832 (bringing me a Letter from Lord Howick.) But as soon as the nature of the service required was explained to him, he declared that he had been misled; that he had come out, not as a missionary, for the instruction of Indians, but in the expectation of having the pastoral charge of a civilized congregation of his church; and that, not in the woods, but in a town. He therefore refused to stay, and went to Trinidad, to communicate with the Roman Catholic Bishop of Olympus, Dr. McDonnell, in three days after his arrival.

(signed) *B. D.*