

warded from a quarter so distant. Much danger attended the transmission of letters in consequence of the variety of hands through which they would pass before they could reach their destination. Besides, the interval which always elapsed between the appointment of a chaplain or a missionary from home, and his arrival at his station, proved highly injurious to the interests of the church, and rendered his individual labour doubly severe. All these evils, it was affirmed, would be obviated by the erection of a bishop's see in the colony. In case the measure should be adopted, it would be found, that many desirable candidates would soon be prepared to present themselves for ordination, whose parents were deterred at present from having them educated with that object in view by the expense of sending them home. And it was submitted, that if there were not a Bishop of the Church of England to ordain young men, who were desirous of entering the immediate service of God, it was to be expected that they would seek an ordination elsewhere; and thus teachers of various denominations would pervade the country in a few years. It was further affirmed, that the same necessity, which induced Parliament to unite with his Majesty's Government in establishing the two bishoprics of Nova Scotia and Quebec, existed in the East Indies, with this additional urgency, that the field for heathen conversion was infinitely more extensive in the latter, than in either of the former colonies, and as an auxiliary consideration with reference to India, the house was reminded of the peculiar constitution of society in those countries, which rendered it imperative upon them to provide for the dignity and character of the English Religion while our temporal authority was supported with so much splendor and influence.

From the number of hostile pamphlets, which had appeared, the bill was expected to meet much opposition. This was not however the case. A few feeble remarks from one or two Anglo-Indian gentlemen, and others, which prolonged the debate rather than injured the popularity of the measure, and which went to vindicate the Hindus from the imputation of being either an immoral or a superstitious people, seem to have comprised the whole body of the reasoning of those members, who actually found themselves in the minority. Their speeches were indeed viewed, at the time, as an attempt to give an impression to the public, that Doctor Buchanan was a calumniator of the Hindus, or, at least, that he exaggerated the cruelty of their religious rites; and to show how unnecessary, in their opinion, was any further effort to promote Christianity in India, they ventured, upon their own local knowledge, to assert the excellence of the Brahminical system, and proceeded in corroboration of their testimony to quote several passages from the Hindu sacred books; but the good sense of the people of England was against them. Addresses, to the amount of nine hundred, from the cities and towns of the united