

appeared from our beloved brethren at Red River, afford ample evidence that whatsoever their hand findeth to do, they are doing with their might.

Let us as a church adopt the watchword of the Apostle of the Indians, (John Eliot) "Prayer and patience can accomplish all," with that of the Apostle of India, (William Carey) "Expect great things from God, attempt great things for God." Thus will we be enabled to carry out the command which is now being addressed to us, "Enlarge the place of thine tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations; spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes, for thou shalt bring forth on the right hand and on the left." Is., 54 : 2, 3.

ROBERT F. BURNS,

St. Catharines, Dec. 16th, 1864.

Convener.

THE RED MAN.

"The mute Oneida took
His calumet of peace, and cup of joy;
As monumental bronze, unchanged his look.
A soul that pity touched but never shook;
Trained from his tree-rocked cradle to his bier,
The fierce extremes of good and ill to brook:
Impassive—fearing but the shame of fear,
A stoic of the woods, a man without a tear."

Such is Campbell's exquisite photograph of the "Red man," and as taken off on his imperishable tablets by the sunlight of the poet's genius, he stands out truly "a noble savage."

Pity that there should be such a contrast between the "Red men," of "buck-skinned limb and swarthy lineament," and him so down-cast, so woe-begone, so wretched and miserable, with whom our plain prosaic every-day life has made us so familiar. For the poor Indian, with stolid and starved aspect, with melancholy air, with matted locks and emaciated limbs, and clothing all tattered and torn, we may well say, "Alas," my brother, "How art thou fallen!" Sad, that intercourse with the "pale faces," should have contributed so much to that fall, instead of supplying the lever to lift him from his naturally sunken state to a loftier platform.

Yet, as he roams at large in his native wilds, he retains not a few of the features wherewith romance has invested him. Could we keep him clear of the diseases and vices, and give him but the pure Christianity and real civilization of the white man, to what a grander nobility might he be raised!

Scattered over the vast surface of this continent are some *twelve millions* of these Indians, divided into a great variety of tribes, but all having the same prominent features. The five or six millions that people its northern section, have been classed by one of the best authorities as follows. I. Northern, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. II. East of the Mississippi. III. Between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. IV. West of the Rocky Mountains. The seven millions that people South America, have been clustered under three great groups: viz., the Andian group, the Mediterranean group, and the Brazilio-Guazani group. But the thirty-five tribes of the one section, and the thirty-nine of the other, have the same fundamental peculiarities in common.

Humboldt testifies: "The Indians of New Spain bear a general resemblance to those who inhabit Canada, Florida, Peru and Brazil. Over a million and a half square leagues, from Cape Horn to the river St. Lawrence and Behring's straits, we are struck at the first glance with the general resemblance in the fea-