

before which fatal time, he and the lady Pakington being walking, Houseman happened to come by, to whom, after the doctor had talked awhile in his usual friendly manner, he let him pass, yet soon after called him with these words,—‘Houseman, if it should please God that I should be taken from this place, let me make a bargain between my lady and you, that you be sure you come to her with the same freedom you would to me for any thing you want;’ and so, with a most tender kindness, gave his benediction. Then turning to the lady he said, ‘Will you not think it strange that I should be more affected at parting from Houseman than from you?’—*To be continued.*

THE COLONIAL CHURCHMAN.

LUNENBURG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1838.

TEMPERANCE.—We are happy to find by the communication from Aylesford in the present number, that there is still sufficient interest in that quarter, in behalf of Temperance Societies, to produce a meeting of the character described by our correspondent. We fear that such is not the case throughout the Province, but that languor and indifference, if not absolute death, have succeeded to the zeal and animation which characterized these institutions some two or three years ago. For this result we have principally to blame the intemperate course adopted by some of its ardent but injudicious advocates, whose language and measures tended to disgust and repel many a reflecting person, whose influence might have been gained by more moderate conduct. The consequence has been, that many conscientious and powerful friends of Temperance would not cooperate with temperance societies; and these have become in many instances divided, and in some cases extinguished. And alas! the consequence of this has been that Intemperance, the great enemy of the body and the soul of man, and of all prosperity, individual or social, civil or religious, temporal or eternal, is again raising his monstrous head with fresh vigour, to take revenge for the scourging he has received, and to pour forth a more terrible destruction upon the land. This is a state of things that we sincerely deplore, and one which we trust will awaken the serious consideration of all who wish well to so good a cause as Temperance must on all sides be regarded. Having witnessed with gladness of heart the marked improvement which some time ago attended the progress of Temperance Societies, the vast amount of evil which they were the means of arresting, and the large addition they were instrumental in making, to the moral improvement and happiness of the land, and having before our eyes many living evidences of their benefit, in the recovery from the depths of degradation, of those whose reformation had been hopeless,—we cannot but daily lament the retrograde movement of these useful engines on the one hand, and the threatening aspect of the foul fiend on the other. But we would not content ourselves with lamentations. We would earnestly implore the members of Temperance Societies throughout the land, to awaken from their lethargy—to sink all minor questions which may have divided them—and to put forth fresh and united vigour in the cause which first called them into action, and which has lost nothing of its importance. Let them be punctual in their attendance upon the meetings of their societies, a failure in which particular is very injurious and very general. Let stirring appeals be made at these meetings, to keep the public mind awake to the necessity for continued exertion. Let us not grow weary in our endeavours to attract the unhappy wanderer from the paths of sobriety, into a union with an institution expressly designed for his good. Let us especially seek to enlist the young, and as yet undefiled, in our ranks, and try to preserve them from cause of future remorse and misery. And above all, let us continually address our prayers to Him from whom all good counsels, holy desires, and just works proceed; beseeching Him to favour us with

that grace without which very human endeavour must fail.

The annual meeting of the Lunenburg Town and County Temperance Society is to take place on the last Tuesday of the present month, at 7 o'clock P. M. at the National School-house in this town, when a full attendance is particularly requested.

THE BISHOP.—We had the pleasure to receive a letter from his Lordship by the last packet, dated from Paris, whither he had gone in search of health, and in the hope of shaking off some unpleasant remnants of gout. His Lordship speaks in encouraging terms of the efforts which have been made, and still are making, in England, in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—He had himself attended many large meetings, and preached many times in its behalf, and had many similar engagements to fulfil, which would take him back to England, although he had been advised to try the German waters, and to winter in Italy. Even at Paris, his Lordship was to preach for the same object, on the 7th October, at the special request of Bishop Luscombe; and he had been also desired to do the same at Boulogne. At Bristol, upwards of £400 were obtained, and many permanent subscribers; and among the speakers there, was the Rev. Sir George Prevost, Baronet, who also preached a sermon in behalf of the Society at Clifton, in that neighbourhood. He is a most exemplary clergyman, and appears to retain a friendly interest for this province, where the memory of his excellent but ill-used father is so generally revered. The Bishop still holds to his original purpose of taking Newfoundland in his way to Nova Scotia, if as we trust, the Lord shall strengthen him for the arduous duties of such a visitation. We should rejoice, however, to hear of his being relieved from the charge of that Island and the Bermudas, by their being set off as a separate Diocese.

BISHOP WILSON OF CALCUTTA.—This is a name which we thought all would delight to honour, who love and revere genuine piety, and devotion to the cause of Christ.—We find, however, that it is not so fortunate as to be in good odour with the Editors of the Baptist Messenger at Halifax. Alas for the poor Prelate of the East! In that paper of the 26th ult. there is a slanderous article, copied (why, the Editors best can tell) from some “Morning Advertiser,” which is full of bitterness against Bishop Wilson, and to which, for fear it might escape the notice of their readers, the Editors call attention by an article of their own, confirming the slanders of the extract, and at the same time containing the most glaring inconsistencies. Their words are at first ‘softer than butter,’ when they say, “Doctor (why not Bishop) Wilson, is, we have not a doubt, a sincere disciple of Christ”—but soon they are changed into “very swords,” when they accuse him of “striving to pull down the faith that he once built up, and of lending his aid in fact to stop the progress of Christianity in India!” These are serious charges. What is their foundation? The only tangible one that we can find in the premises is, that Bishop Wilson “discourages extemporaneous preaching and extemporaneous prayers in his Clergy”!! For, as to the statement that he is anxious to prevent “mutual good offices” and “friendly intercourse” between his Clergy and Missionaries of other denominations, it is one which we are authorized by the well known character of this estimable Prelate, and by the statements of such missionaries themselves, in pronouncing a malicious fabrication. It would be easy to bring forward numerous testimonies on this point, if it were necessary to vindicate such a man as Bishop Wilson from the aspersions of the “Morning Advertiser” and the “Messenger.” He is well known to the christian world as a man of apostolical simplicity, boldness, and zeal, and of truly evangelical spirit; and the enemies of the Church could not have selected a more unfortunate object for the success of their malevolent attacks. “They

can find no cause of accusation against this DANIEL, or cept they find it touching the law of his God.” The probability is, that Bishop Wilson has been requiring the Clergy to conform to the rules of the Church, and to their ordination vows, and for this he has incurred the ire of the liberals of the day.

The Editors of the Christian Messenger more than half that none of the Prelates sent to India, except Bishop Aber, “have been able to appreciate the value of Christianity itself, above the sacerdotal vestment with which it is too often disguised and encumbered.” How can the Editors continue unchanged the title of their paper, while they utter aspersions like this, which in their consciences they know to be alike unchristian and unfounded? How can they thus speak of men, who in every instance have been acknowledged to be men full of faith and good works—who who counted not their lives dear unto themselves, so that they might spread the knowledge of the Redeemer in the dark places of the earth. We wish their slanderers could portion of their spirit.

CANADA.—In our last we expressed our fears that a storm was brewing in this quarter, and this opinion is confirmed by a late letter from a friend there who has every facility for obtaining the most correct information. He says,—by the latest accounts from the district of Montreal, from Upper Canada, and from the United States, I very much fear we shall have a very disturbed winter. Great uneasiness prevails among the English settlers scattered throughout the country and on the Montreal frontier. Undoubtedly intelligence is received that the Canadians are banding together under secret and illegal oaths to annoy and drive out the English people, and when serving on Juries, not to convict each other. The American Government, have officially intimated that they cannot answer for the peace of the frontier, that with the increase of their army lately made, they cannot do more than provide for their own garrisons and keep off the Indians pressing upon their Southern border, that if they embody the Militia it will be perhaps making the matter worse as respects the Canadian, because a large portion of them will be found to be sympathisers with the disaffected in these provinces; and the United States Government has given information that large combinations are formed in some of the States bordering on these Provinces, to raise men and money for the promotion of the cause of rebellion. With this spirit abroad, and a prevailing disaffection among the people of this country, we must look for a troublous winter. Probably there will be no actual insurrection, but there will be partial troubles in country parishes; the frontier settlements will be kept in a state of constant alarm and watchfulness, as bad, perhaps worse, than that required by a state of actual war; and the Government must hold its military arm ready to crush any attempt at invasion from without, or rebellion within. Now that it is known that Lord Durham has come round to the opinion that the French feelings and predominance must be broken up, and British feelings and influence prevail, the Canadians, seeing the danger that threatens their nationality, are organizing the means of political resistance to his views by committees, public meetings, petitions, &c. It is fortunate that Sir John Colborne had not had time to carry into effect his long entertained purpose of going home. His vigour and prudence will be a tower of strength this winter. He will reside at Montreal.

BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—We copy the following from the “Church.”

The Lord Bishop of Montreal held an Ordination in St. James’s Church, Toronto, on Sunday morning last, when the following gentlemen were admitted to the Holy Order of Deacon.

Mr. William Dawes, who proceeds immediately to