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member of the Protestant Church of England, and he stood up boldly in defence of both.

He disdained timid compliance and base prevarication--what he thought wrong he condemned without hesitation. His independent mind was far above all time-serving expedients. His principles and opinions were openly avowed, and forced respect from those who had not the courage to imitate him. He became a centre of communication to the oppressed Loyalists---he nourished and encouraged that tender attachment which they displayed in the hour of peril and distress; and neither threats nor imprisonments frightened or deterred him from protecting and relieving those who durst confess their attachment to their king and government. His principles were severely tried on many occasions, and they derived new luftre from every trial.

At length he retired from his native country, from the parish in which he had been long settled, after seeing the labours of many years totally destroyed by the horrors of war, and that Christian charity, forbearance, justice and benevolence with which he had endeavoured to inspire the Indians, transformed by arms into the most vindictive rage and savage ferocity. His trust in God still enabled him to support this dreadful calamity, which must, of all others, to a feeling mind have been the most bitter.

The same vigour of mind, the same anxiety to promote religious knowledge which had succeeded in softening Indian manners were