

## THE COLONIAL CHURCHMAN.

LUNENBURG, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1838.

THE LEGISLATURE has just concluded a session of more than twelve weeks, and though it is not our desire nor the intention of our publication to interfere generally in politics, we feel constrained on the present occasion to offer a few remarks. We hold it to be the duty of all who wish well to the order and happiness of their country, and desire to see principles of loyalty and attachment to the British Constitution flourish amongst us, to hold up to public reprobation the conduct of a factious majority in the Assembly, whose speeches and measures have occupied so much of the session. We look upon these self-styled Reformers and their measures as utterly hostile to the best interests of the Province, and likely if not checked by the good sense and loyalty of the community to beget such unhappy results as the Canadian patriots have lately reached.—The grievance-mongers amongst us are beginning much as their brethren did there, and if the conservative feeling of the country be not aroused and firmly expressed, they will ere long convert this hitherto peaceful and contented province into a scene of anarchy and confusion. Already have they attempted to step over the Governor's head and assume executive power, boldly avowing the democratic principle, and complaining that the people have not yet their rightful share in the government of the country: and in their address to the Queen, which has crowned their ill-omened labours, we have them dictating to her Majesty whom she shall or shall not call to her councils, and broadly censuring her Representative here, for not consulting the will and pleasure of the Nova Scotia Reformers, in the selections that have been made. We are happy to find that the bad spirit which has thus manifested itself, threatening to disturb the tranquillity of the province, has been met by determined opposition on the part of a highly respectable minority in the Assembly, who are entitled to the thanks of their country for the noble stand they have made, and for the wholesome castigation they have inflicted upon the disturbers of the public peace. We firmly believe that the spirit which we condemn, finds no response in the minds of the majority of the inhabitants of this province, as we think would be proved by another general election. The poor Church, as usual, has come in for her full share of malevolence, on the part of the Reformers; but he must be blind indeed who does not see that she is only made the handle for accomplishing the levelling aim of their political schemes. Old things must be pulled down; established institutions are among the grievances of the day, and therefore the Church must of course be assailed *vi et armis*. Every little privilege she or her ministers in this country may have enjoyed, (and surely they are few and small) must be swept away,—and it will be well if the Great Seal be not torn from the grants of our Glebe lands, and some 'Delegation' appointed to parcel them out to the hungry multitude that stands ready to devour the Church and its appurtenances.

With regard to the galling fact that there is a majority of Churchmen in the two Councils, we are persuaded that this has not arisen from any design on the part of his Excellency, but simply from the circumstance that generally speaking, throughout the province it is difficult to find persons duly qualified for the situation who do not belong to the obnoxious Church of England.

We are happy to find that his Excellency refused his assent to the bill respecting Trustees of School lands; a measure which no doubt originated in the same illiberal jealousy of the Church's influence which actuates the Reformers of the day, and one for which we have seen nothing like a necessity made out. It cannot be pretended that even where the present Trustees may happen to be churchmen, the rights of other denominations are invaded, or the funds appropriated to any partial system of Education. And it may well be doubted whether Trustees,

appointed by Grand Juries, would be as likely to manage such a trust for the public advantage, as well as those appointed by the Governor and Council.

We think that the voice of the country will condemn the rejection of the offer of Government respecting the Crown Revenues—an offer which is not likely to be made again on the same terms, and which a true regard to the interests of the province ought to have led the Assembly to close with at once. Nor do we believe that the extraordinary measure will be generally approved, by which a teacher is to be transferred from Pictou to Dalhousie College with *two hundred pounds* a-year of the Endowment belonging to the Pictou Academy. Setting the claims of the Academy out of the question altogether, it is a novel specimen of reformed legislation to force as it were, upon the governors of the other institution, an individual perhaps not entirely qualified to set it in motion or to attract to its halls, agreeably to the intention of its nobler founder, persons of all denominations to receive the final polish of a liberal education. Certainly no appointment could be made, more diametrically opposite to the wishes of the distinguished nobleman whose name the College bears, and who is just numbered with the dead, than the one in question, as we have the means of knowing.—Dalhousie College has been an ill-favoured institution from the commencement. Its corner stone was laid in misunderstanding (we were present at the time) and in ignorance of the fact, that King's College was open to all denominations; and it has since remained a monument of ill-judged though honestly intended expenditure, and utterly useless as a place of learning. And if the present measure is carried into effect, the seal is set to its continued languishment; and it will be well if it do not become the focus of civil and religious discord, instead of a peaceful and blessed fountain from which the streams of sound and useful knowledge might be diffused throughout the land. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Governors of the institution will allow themselves to be driven into a compliance with the terms of this bill.

**THE BISHOP.**—We understand that his Lordship expected to leave England in June for Newfoundland, if a suitable conveyance should offer; and, in such a case, after accomplishing his visitation of that Island, he may be expected to reach Nova Scotia in September, in time to visit the Western coast, where large numbers will be waiting for Confirmation. We sincerely trust that it may please God to bring him back in health and safety to his Diocese, at as early a period as may be practicable.

**CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.**—We recommend those who cry down the connexion of Church and State to ponder the few short arguments on the subject from the pen of Bishop Wilson of Calcutta; which are to be found in the present number.

**REV. MR. UNIACKE.**—We were happy to hear by the March packet, that our absent brother had crossed the Atlantic in safety, and with considerable improvement to his health, although he had but just landed when he wrote.

**LIVERPOOL.**—The Clerical Society will assemble at this place (D. V.) on Wednesday the 16th, instant.

**PRINCIPAL MILL, OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE CALCUTTA.**—In our last we gave the address presented to this distinguished scholar, on the occasion of his retirement from office, and we now subjoin a portion of his reply.

I cannot follow you, my lord and gentlemen, in the enumeration of my several labors in this country, and the handsome terms—handsome, I fear, far beyond their desert—in which you have been pleased to describe them. But on the allusion to the success

with which my direct exertions have been attended I may be indulged in a few observations. Believe me, if my mind suggests any afflicting drawbacks that which you have with equal kindness and truth expressed on this head, the exception arises from no preference of sentiment respecting the past, or inability to the favors with which a gracious Providence has crowned us. I bless God that, having always ther made it my business to direct the attention of our founders in England to the difficulties than to hopes of their enterprise,—rather to repress than to excite or encourage them, can now express my hearty concurrence in your statements on this head, as not in any degree exaggerated; however, your kindness may have led you to ascribe far too much to my personal agency in the matter. I can say with equal confidence and gratitude, and invite every one who doubts to verify same by his own inquiry,—that no part of the desecration of Bishop Middleton has been without that share of success which either his expectation or that of other reasonable (however ardent) friend to our cause had attached to this earliest stage of our operations; that in some instances the expectation has been exceeded; while the only instances of what might seem failure are where his remote designs as to the extension of the college have been prematurely anticipated. Viewing, what was most immediately contemplated, the planting of instructed and devoted laborers in various parts of India, we have abundant reason to be thankful to Almighty God for the blessing afforded us, that with respect even to visible and tangible result, we have not labored in vain.

But though the fruit of past labors be thus encouraging, it would be idle as well as insincere in me to conceal, that every contemplation of this kind is employed by some feelings of even intense painfulness when I am about to leave these shores for the last time. Viewing, my lord the state, in which I leave the friend to whom you have alluded, for the last two months my whole coadjutor, whose excellent spirit and able as well as conscientious assistance, I cannot too highly estimate; remembering the impossibility in which I have been latterly placed, of transmitting and he of receiving, the bequest of one most important part of the duties of this establishment—I mention the translating and printing department,—the perpetuation of which was amongst my most cherished and constant hopes; viewing also the impossibility in which however prepared, he would be placed for the next eight months at least, of conducting concerns of this nature amidst the bursarial details, and the correspondence, as well as the academical, tutorial, and clerical duties that devolve upon him, until the time that now at length find must elapse till my successor is arrived; viewing all this, I am nearly disposed to ask myself whether I am justified in now embarking, even by the necessities in which my preparations for the last six months have involved me; during which I could have had no reason whatever to anticipate an extreme a desolation as this. If the reason of my abeyance be the only one that I am able to divine, it should be defeating its purpose were I to remain. You have, my lord and gentlemen, alluded to the contracted means of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; deeply do I sympathize with their diminished resources; and cheerfully would I, and every one connected with the