

an important portion. And so long ago as the days of the "Colonial Churchman," (1835 to 1840) we did our best to bring them into harness, advocating a "Church Society" before it was ever mooted in any of the Colonies. And now, we hope the period is at hand, when they will be still more effectively and systematically enlisted in the cause of the Church.

7. To remedy such defects as are noticed in this and the concluding paragraphs, is one of the objects, for which it is desired to establish at Windsor, a Professor, whose special duty it shall be, besides promoting the more important matters of personal and practical religion, and doing his best to make the young men committed to his care, "able ministers of the New Testament,"—to instruct them in reading with propriety, our beautiful services, in composing and delivering sermons, and in short, in training them for the proper discharge of every portion of their ministerial duties.

8. With these remarks, we leave our Clerical Brethren, to digest the lecture which a "Rustic" Layman reads to them, (confessedly not without some reason,) on an important part of their functions. We must all look sharp, in days when such expert critics are before us.—Ed. C. T.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1852.

"LIBERAL THINGS."

It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to announce the complete extinction of all debt on the Parish of St. Paul's, Halifax. From a variety of causes, that debt had accumulated (including the liabilities incurred for the Chapel of Ease,) to the fearful amount of £4,000. To attempt the liquidation of this formidable sum, required no small degree of courage. But the result shows what may be accomplished by stout hearts and willing hands, in grappling, energetically, with even the most discouraging difficulties. The Churchwardens, P. C. Hill and James Tremain, Esqrs., a few weeks ago, undertook an appeal to the Parishioners, for a general subscription, which prepared the way for the exertions of Henry Boggs and W. Hare, Esqrs., who in a very short time succeeded in raising enough to wipe off the whole debt, thus relieving their Parish from an incubus, which has long depressed its energies, and paralyzed every effort at those various improvements, which are desirable in every Parish from time to time.

"A satisfactory meeting took place at the National School on Tuesday last, when it was announced that of the sum of £4162, the amount required, only £250 remained to be subscribed. In this emergency the Hon. Mr. Cogswell offered, in addition to the large amount already paid by him, to supply the deficiency: wishing it to be understood that he did it as a thank-offering, in memory of the ministry of his beloved son, and the happy fellowship which existed for fourteen years between the Rev. William Cogswell and the members of the Church and Parish of St. Paul's."

We shall gladly publish the list of subscribers, whose contributions have produced this happy consummation, and we hope their example will stimulate other parishes throughout the Province, to rid themselves of debt in like manner. We are happy to add, that already in St. George's, Halifax, has a movement begun in the same direction; and we hope soon to announce the good news, that like its ransomed neighbour St. Paul's, it "owes no man any thing."

It has for sometime been the fashion, throughout the country, for those who perhaps wanted an excuse for doing little themselves, to be always saying that comparatively nothing was done in the Metropolis. This fertile topic of declamation, at Parochial gatherings, will now be available no more. Perhaps justice has never been done to Halifax in this respect. It has generally been forgotten, that hither resort the waimed, the halt and the blind—all that want "help" in the various calamities which are of constant occurrence in the rural districts; or for the various undertakings of a public nature, which are there set on foot. The calculations in these things always is, "we will get something for it in Halifax."

Especially, in estimating what Church people give in this City, it is generally forgotten, that no Church is built East, West, North, or South, without an appeal to the Citizens of Halifax. The writer knows this, by his own experience, which has been to some extent; and he here records his thankful conviction, that most "liberal things" have always been done by Halifax on such oc-

casions. All the clergy in the land will say Amen to this.

Now, let it be known and read by all our censorious friends, far and wide, who have been thus "casting stones" in this direction, that within one year last past, (besides all other contributions for similar purposes,) the Parish of St. Paul's has raised for the Church, no less a sum than SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED POUNDS! "Honour to whom honour is due," say we. Assuredly none that have thus given, from religious motives, to these religious objects, will find that they are the poorer at the year's end, as regards the things of this world; while they will enjoy a far richer pleasure in the consciousness of a duty performed, than they could have felt, with that duty neglected, and their money still in their hands.

We understand that the Church will now be painted at once, the funds for this purpose having been collected by the kind efforts of several Ladies, to whom, as well as to the Wardens and Messrs. Boggs and Hare, votes of thanks were unanimously passed by the Parishioners.

CLERICAL MEETINGS.

We are glad to perceive by the following extract of a letter from Bridgetown, that the Clerical Society in Annapolis County still continues in existence. We have had delightful experience of the comfort and advantage of such meetings, in years gone by, and are persuaded, that, wherever they are properly conducted they will be found refreshing and improving to the Clergy, and attractive and edifying to the Laity:—

"We had a Clerical Meeting here on the 29th ult., the Feast of St. Michael. It was attended by all the Brethren in the County, viz.: Rev. Messrs. Gilpin, Campbell, Godfrey, Stamer, and Robertson. The Services were conducted in the usual manner. Mr. Stamer read prayers; Messrs. Gilpin and Godfrey officiated at the Communion Table, and Mr. Campbell preached an excellent and impressive Sermon from 2 Cor. iii., 2. 3. The Communion was then administered, after which the Clergy retired to the Parsonage, and spent the rest of the day in reading and commenting on a part of 1 Cor. 1 ch. We all feel the beneficial influence of these meetings, and think that by the exchange of sentiment and opinion which they encourage, they tend to promote that spirit of unity and concord and love, which is so necessary to the interests of the Church at large."

MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL FOR REGULATING THE COLONIAL CHURCH.

OUR readers will probably recollect, that just before the rising of Parliament, a Bill for the above object was permitted to be introduced, but was not discussed, and now lies over until the next Session.

It was stated, that in the meantime, the Bill was to be sent out to the Colonies, in order that the views of those who are to be affected by it, if it should become Law, might be ascertained. We have as yet heard nothing in Nova Scotia, of any steps being taken to come at the opinion of this Diocese on this most important subject, but presume that ere long this will be done. We see the matter is already agitated in the Deaceries of New Brunswick, and that it is expected to be brought forward in due form at the annual meeting of their D. C. Society.

In order that the minds of Churchmen may be directed in time to the subject, we publish the Bill of Mr. Gladstone, below, and shall probably recur to the matter as occasion may arise.

"Whereas doubts exist as to the rights of the bishops, clergy, and lay persons inhabiting the colonial possessions of her Majesty, and being in communion with the Church of England, in regard to the management of their internal ecclesiastical affairs: and whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, and that, under certain restrictions, they should be suffered to make regulations for the said management, by agreement among themselves: be it declared and enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that—

"1. No statute, law, rule, usage, or other authority of the United Kingdom shall be construed or shall extend to prevent any such bishop of any diocese in the colonies enumerated in the schedule (A) to this Act annexed, or in any other colony which Her Majesty shall, as hereinafter provided, have declared by order in council to fall within the operation of this Act, together with his clergy, and the lay persons of the diocese, being declared or *bona fide* members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in communion with the same, from meeting together from time to time to make, or from making at such meetings, by common consent, or by a majority of voices of the said clergy and laity, severally and respectively, with the assent of the said bishop, any such regulations as local circumstances shall in their judgment render necessary for the better conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs, or for

the holding of meetings, whether on behalf of one such diocese in combination and by mutual agreement, for the said purposes thereat: subject always, as at this time, in common with all other religious communions, to the authority of the local legislatures respectively and to such provisions as they may think proper to enact.

"2. But it shall not be lawful to impose by any such regulation any temporal or pecuniary penalty or disability, other than loss of the emoluments of any ecclesiastical office or benefice, under any sentence or proceeding affecting the tenure thereof.

"3. And no such regulation shall be binding on any person or persons other than the said bishop or bishops, and their clergy, with the lay persons residing within the said colonies, and being declared or *bona fide* members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in communion with the same.

"4. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorise any such regulation made in respect of the nomination of bishops, except upon the consent of her Majesty previously or thereafter signified through one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

"5. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorise any such regulation which shall touch the subordination of the said bishops, clergy and laity, to the see of Canterbury, except upon the consent of the archbishop of the said see previously or thereafter signified by him under his hand and seal.

"6. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorise any such regulation which shall direct or allow the bishop of any diocese to confirm or consecrate, or to ordain, or to license, or institute any person to any see, or to any pastoral charge or other episcopal or clerical office, except upon such persons having immediately before taken the oath of allegiance to her Majesty, and having likewise subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and having furthermore declared his unfeigned assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer; but if such see, pastoral charge, or episcopal or clerical office, be in a foreign country, then the oath of allegiance need not to be required to be taken by such person.

"7. And it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if and when she shall think fit to declare by order in Council, that this Act shall, from a day to be named in such order, be in force within any other one or more of Her Majesty's colonial possessions besides those contained in the schedule (A) to this Act annexed, and this Act shall take effect in the colony or colonies so designated accordingly."

"SCHEDULE (A) TO WHICH THIS ACT REFERS.—Canada, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Dieman's Land, Western Australia, New Zealand; together with the dependencies of the said colonies respectively."

NEIGHBOURLY.—It is pleasing to see our Church shaking hands, as it were, with her sister over the border, as indicated by the subjoined extract. Similar instances of good neighbourhood and cordiality are often witnessed along the line between Canada and the United States, but in this Province it is very seldom that we have the pleasure of seeing any of the U. S. Clergy:—

MAINE.—On Sunday, the 23d of August, the Bishop of Maine, visited the congregation at Calais. Morning prayer was read by the Rev. Skeffington Thouson, L. L. D., Rector of Christ Church, St. Stephen, N. B.: assisted by the Rev. Mr. Durell, Minister of the congregation, and a sermon on 1 Cor. ii. 2, was preached by the Bishop. In the afternoon, the same order was observed in the services, and the sermon was on St. John iii. 6; after which nine persons received confirmation. One person, dangerously sick, had been confirmed on the preceding day. In the evening, the Bishop preached at Christ Church, St. Stephen, on Titus ii. 6.

On the evening of Monday the 23d, the Bishop performed divine service, and preached on Psalm cxliii. 10, at the congregational meeting-house in Eastport.

It would be hard to find a missionary station, where a church is so much required as at Calais; and it is believed that, were the circumstances well understood, the necessary aid would be cheerfully offered from almost every side. A distance of more than a hundred miles separates this place from the nearest of our parishes. It is on the eastern border of the United States, a short bridge joins it to New Brunswick; the spires of English churches rise on the opposite bank, and not a few who hear the English Liturgy in the morning, unite in the American at evening. Many of the inhabitants have grown up under the influence of the Church in the adjoining province. In the hall which is now occupied as a place of worship three hundred persons are often assembled, and the present number of communicants, although the mission has not been established so long as two years, is more than fifty. Why, then, are they not already erecting a church? Because, with few exceptions, they are poor. Assisted very generously by their neighbors at St. Stephen, they make up about half of the annual expense of sustaining public worship, and, with the same assistance, they will probably provide more than half of the cost of a suitable edifice. If they hope for aid from the more western congregations of their own communion, they surely have reason. Every Churchman must wish that the long chain of churches should be completed, which ends at San Francisco, and must begin at Calais. Let us trust that another year will see, on the commanding lot which has been secured, a modest church, proving