

from it, where, with opposition, several gentlemen in that body, not very favourable to the United Church of England and Ireland, objected to the words.

No Minister of the Church shall officiate as a Clergyman of that Church, but such as shall be duly licensed by the Bishop, and shall conform to the orders and constitution of the Church of England." They considered that these words involved matters on which they should not have been called on to legislate, and urged that all other denominations regulated their own internal affairs, relating to discipline, &c. without the intervention of law. A heated political debate ensued, and the bill was sent back to the Assembly, denuded of its first clause. The attention of several members of the Diocesan Committee was called to the subject by reading the debate in the newspapers; they waited on the mover of the bill in the Legislative Council, and several of the gentlemen of that body, who opposed it, and explained to the latter, that the objectionable words were taken from the old law, and introduced only to designate the qualifications of the Minister, whom the Parishioners should be at liberty to present to the ordinary, and that by rejecting the Clause, they were depriving the Churchmen of Nova Scotia, of a privilege they possessed since the settlement of the Colony. They immediately saw the matter in its proper light, and the Assembly having sent back the bill with the Clause restored, it passed the Council without opposition.

Had your Correspondent been acquainted with the above facts, he most certainly would never have committed himself by the following language. "You have divested the Church in this Colony of its Missionary character, and have offered a direct affront to the Venerable Society P. G. by assuming a right to which you are not entitled by your position or contributions." "And I hold that our provincial parliament in creating a right and a privilege without stipulating for contingent obligations, has been guilty of an act of gross injustice and an act fraught with the most direful consequences to the interests and future prospects of the Church of England in Nova Scotia." Again, "You have assumed the patronage, go on and prosper." "This is the true reason, if I am not very much mistaken, why this Diocese did not participate in the Jubilee fund, in England." &c.

I hope "Mr. Cruik" is by this time quite satisfied that the great and Venerable Society, for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, have not acted under such motives as he has ventured to attribute to them and that they have never assumed to themselves the patronage of the Colonial Parishes or interfered with the right of presentation, whenever they found it by law either in the Crown, as it was in Canada, or in the Parishioners as in Nova Scotia; but have always acted with dignity and liberality, taking care to hold such control over their Missionaries as they deemed necessary to their interest and authority, without infringing on the rights of the Crown, or those conferred on the people by the Sovereign through the Local Legislatures.

Now suppose Sir, this clause had been left out of the Revised Statutes, in what condition would our Church have been placed? Would the Society P. G. have been entitled by law to the advowsons of all the Parishes regularly constituted by law, because most of the Rectors are Missionaries of that Society, at from £70 to 100 Stg. per annum? Would the people, because they contribute part of their parish assessment and pew rents? Would the Bishop, who contributes nothing? Or would the British Government, because it still pays to 16 Rectors £150. Stg. per annum each?

It is very probable the Crown would, under the circumstances, be restored to the position in which it stood before the Act of 1758 and claimed the right, if so, that right like all other Colonial patronage, would be exercised through the Governor, and we should have his Executive Council composed of Catholics and dissenters, on any question being raised, claiming the right to fill up all livings in the county. "Woe!" "Cruik" wish for such a state of things. I think not. When we consider all the difficulties that would result from the rejection of this clause, we may fairly conclude that it is better as it is. Churchmen of Nova Scotia cannot part with their ancient privilege conferred upon them with the sanction of their Sovereign, a privilege which will be found a bulwark and defence against Tractarianism, and Heresy, whenever brought to the test, and I believe there are men in Nova Scotia, both in and out of the Legislature, who keep a vigilant eye on the affairs of the Church, and who have power to prevent this most important privilege of Churchmen from being tampered with.

Your Correspondent has laid much stress upon the subject of endowments, and contends it as an incontrovertible principle, that they who pay have a right to appoint in Church matters. He has gone very deep and learnedly into the subject to prove his position. But I would remind him his position does not hold good in all cases. There are several thousands of livings in England in the gift of the Crown, the Bishops &c. though never endowed by them. I admit many came to them by confiscation and grants from the original proprietors, but many were assumed as their right under Ecclesiastical Rules, though supported only by tithes, the legal contributions of the people.

Lay patronage as it exists in England, is a terrible evil, but that evil principally arises from the right of presentation being transferable, and capable of being sold to Jew, infidel, or heretic. Such evils can never arise in this country. Under our Statutes the Parishioners, as a body have the right to present and the Parishioners consist only of "those who usually attend

the services and ordinances of the Church." And they cannot delegate their power to others.

As my letter has extended to an unexpected length, I will conclude, and reserve the observations I have to make on the subject of institution and induction, and the other defects which "Cruik" points out in the New Law, to a future letter.

Yours,

A CHURCHMAN.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

SHIP HARBOUR, NOVEMBER 6th, 1852.

MR. EDITOR,—As an outline of the principal proceedings of his Lordship the Bishop throughout nearly the whole of his extensive Diocese has been recorded in your valuable publication, I flatter myself, that you will not refuse admittance to an imperfect sketch of his concluding tour of visitation; which terminated, on his arrival in Halifax, on Friday the 6th inst.

On Saturday, the 30th ult. the Bishop left the city, and proceeded in his carriage, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Morris of Dartmouth, to Portor's Lake. At this place, and at Three Fathom Harbour, arrangements had been made for holding Confirmations on the following Sunday, (an account of which will probably reach you from another source; as both of these stations belong to the adjoining Parish of Dartmouth.) Suffice it to say here, that although Saturday appeared so very flattering, as to justify the expectation of its being the commencement of the so called "Indian Summer," yet the following morning, on which the Episcopal labours were to be resumed, presented a most gloomy and uncomfortable appearance. The wind, in the early part of the preceding night began to blow from the east accompanied with a heavy rain, which continued almost without any abatement till 9 o'clock on the following Wednesday morning. The storm and rain, however, were manfully encountered by the Bishop; for his Lordship started at an early hour from Portor's Lake, and proceeded in an open carriage with the wind and rain in his face, ten miles to Three Fathom Harbour Church, where he preached and held a Confirmation, after which he immediately returned to Portor's Lake, where he performed similar offices. Having thus, on the same day, preached twice, held two Confirmations, and travelled, amidst a drizzling rain, about 24 miles.

On Monday morning, the 1st inst. the Bishop breakfasted at an early hour, 7 o'clock, and immediately after left, amidst the continued rain, for Jeddore, in the mission of the Rev. Robert Jamison, whither he arrived, after having travelled 14 miles, at 10 o'clock. Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, and badness of travelling, the congregation at this place was not near so large as it otherwise would have been. Under all circumstances, however, as large a number of persons as could reasonably be expected were in attendance. The Services of the day commenced with the presentation of a Memorial by the officiating Minister, Rev. R. Jamison, who acted in the capacity of Commissary on the occasion, to the Bishop, praying his Lordship to consecrate, and set apart, for the burial of the dead, the parcel of ground surrounding the Church of St. James, Jeddore. The Bishop having expressed his assent to the prayer of the petition, the Morning Service with the appropriate Psalms and Lessons for the consecration of Burial Grounds was proceeded with by the officiating Minister, after which 25 candidates presented themselves for Confirmation, who were addressed by their chief Pastor with that earnest faithfulness which has hitherto characterized all his appeals to the younger members of the flock. The nature and scriptural authority for the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation as practised by our Church were distinctly stated, the solemn vows and promises of the Baptismal engagement were clearly explained and earnestly enforced, and as these young persons knelt around the Communion rails to receive the benediction, with the imposition of the hands of their Bishop, surely that heart must be cold and dead, which could not respond to the petition, that the Lord would defend these young members of the flock with his heavenly grace, that they might continue his for ever, and daily increase in his Holy Spirit, until by his mercy and goodness they would be brought at last to inherit his "everlasting kingdom." The Sermon, preached by the Bishop, was admirably adapted to the double occasion of the consecration of the Burial ground and the Confirmation, and was listened to with the deepest attention, as it could not fail, with God's blessing, to produce on the minds of all who heard it a most salutary and lasting impression. The consecration of the Burial ground concluded the religious service of the day, after which the Bishop accompanied by the Rev. R. Jamison, proceeded partly on foot, partly by boat, and partly in a wagon over a new road, some parts of which were in an unfinished state, to Ship Harbour, where they arrived at the residence of the missionary at a late hour, not, however, without a fair sample of mud from the newly dug ground, over which they had to travel on their journey.

The next day Tuesday, had been appointed for the Confirmation at Ship Harbour. The weather still unpromising, having rained almost incessantly throughout the whole of the day. Those living in the adjoining Settlements of Clam Harbour, Owl's Head, and Shoal Bay were necessarily prevented from attending in consequence of the want of roads, and the unfitness of the weather for boating. A respectable and attentive congregation, however, almost filled the little Church. The prayers and lessons, as at Jeddore, were read by Mr. Jamison, and after a most effective and Learnt searching address from the Bishop, 21 persons, chiefly

females, renewed the solemn vows and promises made in their name at their baptism, ratifying and confirming the same in their own persons, and acknowledging themselves bound to perform those things which were then promised for them.

The Sermon, from 1 Cor. 9, 24, the third preached to his Lordship in this Church, contained a clear and faithful exposition of the duties enjoined on the Christians of running with perseverance, the spiritual race set before him, and of contending in such a way as to secure the prize. It was beautifully and happily applied to the case of those young persons upon whom the Bishop had lately laid his hands, and who, with much propriety, might be said to be only starting in this race. The Congregation, which had the gratification of hearing our talented chief Pastor preach on two former occasions, were much interested, and listened with marked attention to a discourse of nearly an hour's continuance, exhibiting by their demeanor, at its conclusion, a reluctance to withdraw from the building in which they had been assembled, and in which they had received from the lips of their Diocesan, such interesting and valuable instruction. I trust, with God's blessing, we may all profit by the "ghostly counsel and advice" so faithfully and affectionately imparted to us.

Wednesday, 3rd, had been appointed for the Confirmation at Pope's Harbour. Arrangements had been made that the Bishop and Mr. J. should proceed the evening before one half the distance in a boat. The incessant rain and storm, however, prevented this arrangement being carried into execution. They were, therefore, reluctantly obliged to remain for the night at Ship Harbour, and submit to the chances of an early start next morning. The morning arrived, but still the rain continued to fall as heavily as ever, and the possibility of reaching the place, a distance of 12 miles in a small boat, with a head wind, began to wear something more than a doubtful aspect. Waiting in this uncomfortable state of suspense from early dawn till 9 o'clock, the wind at length came round to the westward, and taking advantage of this favorable omen his Lordship instantly proceeded, accompanied by Mr. J. and two good oarsmen, about half the distance, where they were obliged to land in consequence of the high wind, and heavy sea, and travel on foot the remainder of the distance, along most wretched bye-paths, and arrived at Pope's Harbour Church, a distance of 12 miles, at 1 o'clock. The congregation, as might be expected under these unfavorable circumstances, was comparatively small. About one half the candidates for confirmation were present. The remaining half, who lived in the opposite direction of the Church, being under the impression, that it was next to impossible for the Bishop to make good his journey in such weather, and by so precarious a mode of travelling.

At 1 past 1 o'clock, the Services commenced by the Bishop's setting apart, for the worship and Service of Almighty God, the Church at Pope's Harbour, by the name of All Saints, in reference to the festival immediately preceding the consecration. The Evening Service, with Psalms and lessons appropriate to the occasion, were read by the Rev. R. Jamison, who also acted in the capacity of Commissary to his Lordship on the occasion; after which a very excellent Sermon, from Luke 18, 10, was preached by the Bishop. The subject, which was treated in a lucid and masterly manner, was applied, first, to the edifying and beautiful Service of the consecration of the Church, and afterwards to the no less interesting and important rite, which remained to be performed, the Confirmation. At the conclusion, 19 Candidates presented themselves before the Communion rails, were earnestly and impressively addressed, and received, in the Apostolic Rite, the imposition of hands, with the blessing of their chief Pastor. After the Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop, the congregation dispersed, and his Lordship directed, immediately after, his journey towards the Capital.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1852.

EDUCATION.

WE resume our extracts on this important subject from the November No. of the Journal of Education. In this paper Mr. Dawson concludes his remarks on the School Bill now standing over for Legislative action. The main features of the Bill are embraced under the following heads:—

SUPERINTENDANT OF EDUCATION.—The duties of this office as Principal of the Normal School have been already referred to, (No. 1.) As Superintendent he is requested to collect and diffuse information on all subjects connected with the improvement and prosperity of the School, to supply teachers to vacant districts; to prepare and circulate forms and instructions, to establish Associations and Institutes of teachers; to expend the grants for school books, apparatus and libraries; to report annually on the state of the schools.

In addition to these duties, he is required to prepare and publish instructions for the proper carrying out of all the provisions of the Act, to print the Act and its accompanying instructions in sufficient quantity to supply every teacher and Board of Trustees with a copy, and to publish an Educational Journal for gratuitous distribution to Commissioners and teachers. The proper performance of these last mentioned duties alone,