

CIRCULAR.

HALIFAX, MARCH 6th, 1854.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

Assuming that you have seen the Appeal lately issued by the Incorporated Alumni, and sanctioned by the Governors of King's College, I have to request your hearty cooperation with us in our endeavours to attain the contemplated object. We believe that the intention of the College has not been rightly understood, and that if it is to flourish and be extensively useful, all classes of our people must be taught to feel that they are interested in it, that it is not merely an Institution for the sons of the more wealthy and higher classes, but that it opens a door by which the son of the Farmer and the Tradesman, and in short every talented youth in the Province, may enter upon the path leading to the highest and most honourable positions in society, and supplies an education by which he may be qualified to fill with credit to himself, and advantage to his country, any station to which he may be called.

You will perceive that the gift of £100 is to entitle the donor to a perpetual right of nomination, in virtue of which he may always have one Pupil at the College, without paying any fees for Tuition; and as a Divinity Student may obtain an exhibition of £30 per annum, the son of a poor man wishing to prepare for Holy Orders may pass through College without any expense to his family or friends. Hitherto a well educated Ministry has been supplied from England, but as the grants of the Government and the Societies are withdrawn, it is not to be expected that men will come out trusting to the precarious support to be derived from their Parishioners. We must therefore educate our Clergy for ourselves, and if Churchmen desire to have their Ministers retain the high position which they have hitherto occupied, the College must be maintained in an efficient state.

It may be thought by some that our scheme is visionary, and that it will be impossible to raise the proposed sum, but what is possible for others must be so also for us, and the success of other denominations will surely stimulate all the Members of our Church to accomplish as much. But to this end every man and woman must be interested in the matter. Committees must be formed, and zealous persons must undertake to explain to their neighbours the importance of the object, and to collect their contributions (which will be thankfully received however small) whilst the Clergy must conscientiously do their part.

I am persuaded that much more is at stake than is commonly supposed, and that the stability and progress of our Church is closely connected with the efficiency and prosperity of our Educational Institution. The Alumni, with the sanction of the Governors, are about to send an Agent immediately throughout the Diocese, to hold Meetings in every district, and I earnestly entreat you to do all that is in your power to make his Mission successful, by calling the attention of your people to the subject, prevailing upon them to attend the Meetings, and in every way facilitating the attainment of the object in view. We want the contributions of all, and we want every Churchman however humble, to feel that he is interested in the College, in which those who are to minister to his children are to be educated; whilst those who are able to afford a liberal education for their sons, should esteem it a privilege to have their names inscribed amongst the list of distinguished men, whose characters have been formed and minds cultivated, in the course of half a century, in the first University founded in the British dominions on this side of the Atlantic.

The following particulars are mentioned for your guidance:—

1. When a man is not able to purchase a Nomination for himself, he may join with others, not exceeding four in number, and it may be held in their joint names.
2. Although the number of names in any Certificate may not exceed five, any number of persons united in an Association or Society, may obtain a Nomination for, and in the name of, that Society.
3. The Fees now paid are about £13, and will probably be more when additional Professors are appointed, so that the possessor of a Nomination will save at least £13 per annum.
4. Any Student may pursue a particular course of study, without attending all the Lectures, and will thus be enabled to apply more exclusively to a preparation for the profession to which he intends to devote himself in after life.
5. In order that competent Instructors may be secured in the various branches, liberal salaries must be offered, but the Governors will make the most economical arrangements possible, and will be careful to reduce the expenditure to the lowest amount consistent with the character and efficiency of the several departments.

6. The Governors desire to be enabled to revive the Academy, so that at Windsor a boy may be thoroughly instructed from the commencement to the completion of his education.

7. The Board are preparing new regulations for the management and discipline of the Students, and parents may be satisfied that the utmost attention will be given to the moral and religious training of their sons.

I am, Rev and Dear Sir,
Your affectionate Brother,
H. NOVA SCOTIA.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854.

THE BISHOP'S CIRCULAR.

We call attention to the excellent letter of our Diocesan to the Clergy, on the subject of the College, which will be found in another column. The active and cordial cooperation of the Clergy will be essential to the success of the Agent about to be sent forth, in order to raise the amount now required for the permanent and efficient security of the Institution at Windsor.

We cannot but believe, that if a proper interest is awakened in the minds of our Churchmen and their families, in behalf of the College; if they can be made to feel that it is to the Church, what Acadia is to the Baptists, or Sackville to the Wesleyans; that they are to look to King's for sound secular and religious instruction, in conformity with their own principles; above all, if they can be made to realise that unless King's College can be made thoroughly and practically effective for the training of a native Ministry, the Churches of our land must eventually be left without Pastors,—then, surely, we need not doubt that the whole TEN THOUSAND will be forthcoming before the year 1854 shall close. But it is not to be alleged, that such an interest as we speak of has yet been created in the minds of the great bulk of our people. Supported as the College has hitherto been, by generous aid from abroad, without calling upon Churchmen for their contributions, they are in general strangers to its concerns, and have never regarded it as an object in which they have a near and important concern, and which they are bound to cherish; nor have they been accustomed to dwell upon its vital connexion with the welfare of their Church at large.

We trust that juster views will now be taken of this matter, and that the sympathies of our members, old and young, will become enlisted in behalf of the College—that they will feel it to be *their* College, and will resolve that it shall not go down. But to promote such a feeling, so necessary to the success of the Appeal just put forth, will require all the exertion which the most active members of the Church, clerical and lay, male and female, can bring to this subject.

Information as to our present Educational crisis must be widely and diligently diffused. The whole matter should be canvassed at every gathering of our people, parochial and social; and herein the female friends of the Church may afford important help. We would pay them no unmeaning nor sickening compliments, but every body sees and knows what they can do when nerved to action. They have been proved to be most efficient auxiliaries in building up all useful and benevolent Institutions. Let the female members of our Church then but exert themselves with their husbands, fathers, brothers, and other connexions,—let them only enter heartily into the College cause, as identified with the very existence of their Church, and with the future religious, moral and intellectual advancement of those who are dear to them, and then, we are persuaded, the Agent will find the main obstacles to his success removed, and will meet in every Parish a warm and liberal response to the Appeal which precedes him.

EARLY AT CHURCH.

THE article which our friend sent us on this subject has already appeared, at least in substance, in this paper. An extract from his own letter, however, may answer his purpose, and do good to some.

"It has often occurred to me, that if occasional remarks were made in the *Church Times*, concerning regular attendance at Church, and the great benefit that would accrue from persons being there at, or before the service commences, that such would be the means of bringing the people in the country out in time, and enable the Clergyman that has distant

Churches to attend, to perform the arduous duties of the Sunday, with more profit to his people and greater satisfaction to himself, and for this purpose I send you a number of the *Record*, in which appears a letter from the Archbishop of Dublin, on this subject."

We hope the hints of our Correspondent may have the desired effect. Late rising is one cause of the evil. Let every one consider that by coming late to Church after service begins, he loses one of the most important parts, the Confession—and besides disturbs the rest of the Congregation—many of whom have the ill manners to turn round to see who has entered—especially if there is such a clatter of feet and slamming of doors as is sometimes heard. As to a Clergyman waiting for these lazy folks before he begins, if he does that and has other Churches to serve, then he will cause them to wait for him, or perhaps pitch over his horse's head in his hurry to overtake time—a tail which it never occurs to his slow moving friends of the morning is caused by them. The best way is to wait for nobody—not even his own wife—nor the great Squire himself—but begin the service punctually at the hour even tho' he might not be able truly to address "dearly beloved Brethren." Sharpness on his part will probably induce it on that of his people.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.—In a recent discussion in the House of Commons, we find the following gratifying expression of opinion on this subject by Lord John Russell. We would like to insert other speeches on the same occasion, but our space will not permit.

Lord John Russell, giving every credit to the inducers of the measure found the question beset with difficulties, and believed the people of Manchester were adverse to the bill. The helping schools on the denominational system, without interfering in their management, Lord John said had been found to work well. But this bill, in founding free schools, and admitting scholars not bound to conform to the religious regulations, would drive away liberal subscribers who gave time and money, and worked as a labour of love in the schools. He believed there was no chance of realising any thing like a system of national education, in which there should be any approach to uniformity for a long time to come. Were schools for secular education only adopted by parliament, he was satisfied that there would be the most general and entire repugnance to them on the part of the people.

"No scheme of education which should omit religion from its plan would, he was sure, be found suitable to the feelings and habits of the people of this country. And for himself he would say that it appeared to him an utter fallacy to propound that there should be two separate systems of education—the one for secular instruction, the other for religion. It seemed to him that religion was not a thing apart, but intimately connected with the whole secular business of life, and which therefore was precisely one of the very first and leading things which those who had to teach the people should teach them, because it was teaching the child what the man had to do in this life. Instruct the child in reading, in writing, in geography, in arithmetic, in history, yet omit to tell him his duty to God and to man, and you have failed in the office you have undertaken when you said that you would instruct him. This separation then, of secular from religious instruction, appeared to him as objectionable in itself as he considered it to be impracticable of operation. Whatever the difficulties of the denomination plan now, they would be increased tenfold by the imposition of compulsory rates in the manner suggested. Before he sat down he begged to remove a misapprehension which seemed to him entertained of something he had said on a former occasion with reference to education in Scotland; that he had said was, that it was desirable, nay absolutely necessary, to legislate with reference to education in Scotland, and that for this purpose a bill would be introduced by the Lord Advocate, which would elicit the opinion of the house on the subject; but he had said, certainly he had not meant to say, that the measure so introduced, however suitable it might be to Scotland, was afterwards to be extended to England. A plan exceedingly apt in Scotland might have no stability for England."

N. B. LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We have been favoured with a Report of this excellent Institution for the year 1853, which exhibits a very encouraging account of its condition and management. It is under the superintendence of ten Commissioners, and Dr. Waddell (a N. Scotian) is the Medical Officer. Rev. W. Scovil, Chaplain; R. G. Ham, Supervisor, Book and Store Keeper, and Woodstock, Supervisor. The gross expenditure 1853 was £4,329. But out of this came the revenue from paying Patients £579—Crops raised on the premises £250, and other items, leaving £3,378 to be paid by the Province. At the close of 1852 there were the Books 79 males and 53 females, together 132. There were received during 1853, 92—making 224 under treatment in this year. Of these 66 have been discharged, recovered, 52—much improved 5—improved 16, unimproved 3—died 22—