

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH AT THE ALBION MINES.

His Lordship left Antigonish on Monday the 20th ult. for the Mines, and was met on his way by the Clergyman and a number of the resident gentry of the Mines, who accompanied him thither, and on the following day he consecrated the Church and Burial Ground at that place. The Church at the Mines has lately been erected partly at the expense of the Mining Association, and partly by the inhabitants. It is a well built and neatly finished structure, capable of holding about 300 persons; the site has been happily chosen. It does much credit to the inhabitants of this place. His Lordship said it recalled the Churches of England more to his mind than any other he had yet visited since he came to the Province. Besides the consecration of the Church, His Lordship also administered the rite of Confirmation to seven persons, to whom he gave a most impressive address, at once explaining the reasons of that Apostolic rite, and the lasting responsibility its reception involved. It was not the least pleasing circumstance, that six of those at the invitation of their Clergyman, took their place again at the Lord's table, and participated in the Holy Communion, which was afterwards administered. It appearing to him that if they were really in earnest in taking upon themselves their Baptismal vows, they could at no other season be better prepared for the reception of the Lord's Supper. His Lordship afterwards delivered a sermon, in which he explained the rites and ceremonies used at the consecration of Churches, and met, we trust, successfully, most of the objections usually urged against that custom. His Lordship was afterwards waited upon by the Incumbent, the Churchwardens and Vestry, who presented him with an Address. He received this affectionately, and returned a very appropriate reply. In the afternoon his Lordship took his departure for Picton, accompanied by the Rev. O. Elliott, who took part in the services of the day. I am happy to be able to add that his Lordship's visit has made a happy and I trust an abiding impression upon the minds of our people. I rejoice at this, as the Church may be said to be almost in its infancy here. This place has been much neglected; the Mines have been now about 25 years in operation, with a population at present amounting to about 1300 souls, and no building for religious worship among those belonging to any religious denomination, till now that the Church which his Lordship has just consecrated, has been erected. An all important want at the Mines has now been supplied; a standard has been raised against the profanity and vice which every one knows is common in a Mining community, and we have no doubt that many who formerly found their way to the alehouse, will now find their way to the House of God; and many that spent their Sabbaths in idleness and forgetfulness of religion, will now accept the opportunity they have of learning the life-giving truths of the gospel, and of spending that holy day in His sanctuary. Happy effects are already beginning to appear, on last Sabbath 91 children were present at our Sunday School, where they are carefully instructed in the word of God: and as we know that youth is the spring of life, we are encouraged to hope, that the precious seed now sown by this means in their hearts, will not fail under the Divine influence to produce a rich harvest of piety.

When I have hinted at the profanity and vice common in a mining community, to prevent a wrong impression from going abroad I may be allowed to add, that though there is much of this here, yet I have pleasure in saying that there is perhaps a greater amount of morality than is generally found among the same classes in Great Britain, and that there is a goodly number of them, both of our own communion as also of the Presbyterian, who are worthy, and I sincerely hope pious men. May that number daily increase! May those who have taken a lively interest in the erection of this building, find their reward above, (and he that lays up treasure there will not be disappointed!) May our people rightly appreciate their privileges in having now among them the House of God and the ministrations of His sanctuary! And may their Minister, sensible of his responsibility, be the instrument of effecting all that the Church of Christ was designed to effect—turning sinners to Jesus—confirming the wavering—building up the Saints in their most holy faith—and advancing the interests of the Saviour's kingdom! J. F.

Albion Mines, Sept. 30, 1852.

THE Rev. J. STANNAGE, Rector of St. Margaret's Bay, Lady and daughter, went passengers in the *Niagara* for England. A zealous performance of his clerical duty, in a rugged part of Nova Scotia, has induced a state of health which renders a change of climate indispensable for its restoration. The Rev. Gentleman carries with him in his departure to the genial climate of his native land, the sympathies and prayers of the people among whom he has long resided; and the heartfelt consciousness of having been the permitted instrument under Divine Providence of doing much good among them, and preparing the way for further exertions in their behalf. Before his time St. Margaret's Bay was a much neglected portion of the Diocese—now there are five churches at the Bay, the erection of four of which may be attributed mainly to his influence and example; and plenty of work for at least two zealous and energetic missionaries. We trust that his health may be speedily restored, and that he will be enabled to carry out successfully his benevolent objects connected with the spiritual welfare of his late flock. Of this we feel assured, that wherever his future lot may be cast,

whether in his native land he may find a field of labor, or return to this country again to dispense the services of religion,—the doctrines of the Church will always find in him an able defender, and the cause of pure and undiluted religion a single-minded and ardent advocate.—W. G.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1852.

KING'S COLLEGE.

THE Rev. Mr. COCHRAN, in prosecution of his mission in behalf of the College, preached in St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, P. E. I. on Sunday last, when he urged the claims of the Institution before a large and attentive congregation. A collection was taken after the sermon in aid of the funds. On Monday a meeting of the resident Alumni and other friends, took place, agreeably to previous notice, the Hon. Capt. Swabey in the Chair. After an able and very earnest address from the Chairman, and another of the like description from John Lawson, Esq. A. M. (who entered King's College forty-three years ago, but whose love for it has not yet waxed cold,) certain Resolutions were unanimously adopted for the formation and regulation of a BRANCH ASSOCIATION of the "Alumni of King's College." The Hon. Capt. Swabey was chosen President, and Mr. Lawson, Secretary for the ensuing year, aided by a Committee of five, consisting of Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Rev. Henry Swabey, G. W. Deblois, Robert Hutchinson, and H. Haszard, Esq.

An excellent feeling was exhibited on this and other occasions during Mr. Cochran's visit, and it is confidently believed that when the Churchmen of that beautiful Island shall through the agency of the Branch Association, have been made better acquainted with the claims of the College, they will feel themselves bound, in addition to what they have already done, to respond liberally to the systematic appeals which will hereafter be made, for supporting that useful seminary.

The influences of the education imparted at Windsor, have not been unfeeling unnoticed in P. E. Island. Besides other instances in the Professions of Law and Medicine, as well as of commerce, it is somewhat remarkable that three of those who have filled the high and important office of Chief Justice, have either in whole or in part been educated at Windsor.

Under the active and zealous superintendence of the Officers and Committee who have thus been installed, we may confidently expect that the Association at Charlottetown, will prove a valuable auxiliary to the College. The projected Professorship in Pastoral Theology seemed to be regarded on all sides with much interest, and it is believed, will receive such support as can reasonably be expected, when the numerous local demands in connection with the Church are considered. It is hoped that the friends of the Church throughout the Province, who regard its future welfare, and desire to see a well furnished and pious Ministry raised up amongst us, to take the places of those who now labour in the field, will not wait to be called upon for donations to this particular object, but will, for the sake of Christ, and for the benefit of souls for which He died, freely offer of that substance with which the Lord hath blessed them.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The following subscriptions have been received "towards the Endowment Fund of St. Paul's Church, St. Margaret's Parish:—

Jas. Croucher, Esq.	£4 0 0
W. E. Brine, Esq.	1 0 0
P. G. Boutilier, Esq.	1 5 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jun. Sec'y. D. C. S.

THE CLERGY RESERVES QUESTION.

THE Clergy Reserves Resolutions, brought before the Canadian Assembly by Hon. Mr. Hincks, enunciating the principle that the Colonial Legislature has alone the right to legislate upon their disposal, passed the House Sept. 18, by a majority of 46. In so far as the abstract right is concerned, we do not quarrel with its assertion, whenever a case occurs in which it can be legitimately exercised; for instance, in every case in which the Imperial Government has not acquired a previous right of interference: but it may with much truth be asked, what right the present almost stranger population of Canada, heterogeneous in race as in religion, have to participate in a portion of the conquest of England, set apart by her for religious purposes, when the act could not have interfered with any one public interest. Certainly, if under these circumstances the Clergy Reserves are handed over to the Canadian Legislature, it will be a palpable fraud upon the interests under whose management they are placed, and it is easy to foresee that the proceeds would be applied to any other object than the benefit of those interests. In the course of the debate the Members of Ad-

ministration were frequently asked to state their intentions with reference to their future disposal; but as any opinion of this nature would have withdrawn the support of many who now form the majority, they took good care to confine themselves within the scope of the Resolutions. Mr. Hincks, therefore, found no great difficulty in provalling upon a Canadian Assembly, loosely constituted as it is, to take a step towards the unlawful possession of so rich a prize, although the assertion of the principle in this instance, has not gone to the extent of his wishes, or committed the House to the bravery of a collision with the Imperial Parliament.

The peculiar temperament of Mr. Hincks, has given rise to a supposition, that his object by these Resolutions, is as much to embarrass the Derby Ministry, by whom, according to his own account, he was somewhat cavalierly treated, as to secularise the clergy reserves, which could only be a rather too hasty co-operation with the designs of the separatists; and if the first is attainable, and the second rather problematical, he will gain at least one wish of his heart. It is some consolation to find that the loyal people of Canada are not quite blind to the game which this dangerous character is playing in the high places of the Queen's dependency; and we are glad to find, that even their representatives, carried away as they have been by the unjust assertion of a plausible principle, have taken the edge off the Resolutions, and rendered them in no small degree rapid and unmeaning. The feeling against the present settlement of the Clergy Reserves, is thereby proved to be not so strong as Mr. Hincks' naked Resolutions would lead us to believe. The spirit of disaffection is not sufficiently evoked; and whether it remain in latent strength to work the will of a master, has yet to be proved by subsequent events—all previous action on the part of the people, based upon the present attempt, discountenancing the idea.

It is somewhat difficult to prejudge the action of the British Ministry upon the Address to Her Majesty which will be based upon the Resolutions of the Canadian Assembly; but we hope in this matter the Mother Country will not lose sight of that principle of common justice which is due to all concerned (to the Church especially), in the settlement of the question. She stands with reference to the Canadian Parliament, and to the Canadian people and all their separate interests, in the position of an arbiter, to prevent spoliation and wrong by any party; and if she suffer the enemies of any one of these interests to prevail against it, either by legislation, or popular clamour, she weakens in the loyal the feeling that her power is equal to their protection, and increases that disaffection which it is idle to think has ever been subdued by all her acts of paternal kindness, and which is insidiously pursuing its career, and seizing upon every advantage which will enable it to consummate its designs.

We give below the Resolutions brought in by Mr. Hincks,—the comment upon their passage taken from the *Quebec Chronicle*, will show the nature of the Amendment, and gives the names of the Members who voted for their passage:—W. G.

MR. HINCKS' RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLVED—That an humble Address be presented to her most Gracious Majesty, to assure her Majesty that this House deeply regrets to learn from the Despatch of the Right Honourable Sir John Pakenham, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that her Majesty's Imperial Ministers are not prepared to introduce a Bill to repeal the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Vict., chap. 8, intitled, "An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof."

2. RESOLVED—That whatever difference of opinion may exist among the people of Canada as to the best mode of disposing of the Revenues derived from the lands known as Clergy Reserves, the great mass of the people will ever maintain the principle recognized by the Right Honourable the Earl Grey, then her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his Despatch of the 27th January 1851, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kintcardine, that the question whether the existing arrangement "is to be maintained or altered is one so exclusively affecting the people of Canada, that its decision ought not to be withdrawn from the Provincial Legislature, to which it properly belongs to regulate all matters concerning the domestic interests of this country."

3. RESOLVED—That while the people of Canada are devotedly attached to Her Majesty's person and government, and most anxious to maintain inviolate the connection which binds them to the Great Empire over which she rules, yet this House is bound by a high sense of duty to inform her Majesty that the refusal of the Imperial Parliament to comply with the just demand of the Representatives of the Canadian people on a matter exclusively affecting their own interests, will be viewed as a violation of their constitutional rights, and will lead to deep and wide spread dissatisfaction among Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

4. RESOLVED—That this House is well aware that in-