

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1854.

THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA'S Primary Charge, has just issued from the Press. It is published "at the request of the Clergy," and contains 27 pages. Appended are the minutes of the late meeting of Clerical and Lay Delegates. The Charge may be obtained at the Bookstore of Mr. Gossip. It is well worthy of perusal by every Churchman in the Diocese. It gives no uncertain sound as to the fundamental and vital doctrines of the Gospel, and is replete with earnest and judicious counsel on the solemn responsibilities of the Ministerial office, and the right discharge of its sacred duties. We have marked several passages for transfer to our pages in this and succeeding numbers. The Bishop thus begins:—

"MY REVEREND BRETHREN,

"It is with much pleasure that I meet you now for the first time assembled together, and yet it is with unfeigned diffidence, and a deep sense of my inability adequately to perform the duty which devolves upon me to-day, that I proceed to address you. Indeed as time rolls on I feel more and more painfully conscious of my own insufficiency for the great trust committed unto me. Let me ask the aid of your prayers my Brethren, that strength and wisdom may be vouchsafed to me, that the Church of God may not suffer loss through my weakness, yea that it may ever thus be the rather manifest that the excellency of the power is of God and not of us. At the same time I depend upon your hearty co-operation in the work in which we are together engaged, in the success of which we must be equally interested, and if at any time the course pursued by me does not altogether commend itself to you, I shall be happy to receive and ready to consider your representations, though it must be remembered in every case that a responsibility is laid upon me, of which I cannot divest myself, and that I may sometimes be compelled to act according to my own judgment, when I unhappily differ from those with whom I should always wish to agree, and I can only pray that I may have a right judgment in all things."

He then discusses the question of Synods, as extracted in a late No.

On the important subject of Sunday Schools his Lordship remarks:

"Since then religious instruction is not provided for in our Common Schools, we must endeavour to supply the defect, by the only instrumentality available, I mean that of the Sunday School. There is reason to believe that the first Schools of this kind were commenced in this Province, and I would fain hope that the importance of attention to them is understood and felt by all of us. Without the preparatory teaching of the Sunday School your preaching will be almost useless. You will speak as it were in an unknown tongue, and even the most simple statements of doctrine will be unintelligible to those who have not been early instructed in the elementary truths of religion. The nature of your Parishes presents a serious obstacle to the Sunday School, as it is impossible in most cases to exercise that superintendence which is required, and in many Districts it is very difficult to find any qualified person to take charge of the School in your absence. Still you should make a point of establishing a School in connection with each Church in the Parish, and I doubt whether there are many cases in which some person cannot be found competent at least to hear the children read the Scriptures, and repeat the lessons learned under your direction. And although much of your Sunday is often occupied in travelling from one Church to another, it is very desirable so to arrange as to visit at least one of your Schools on each Sunday in rotation, and to catechise and instruct the children yours if for a brief space. This will aid very much in keeping both teachers and children attentive to their work."

He thus notices our Collegiate Establishments and the recent efforts for their endowment:

"With respect to a location of a higher class, I trust that we are now well provided, and that our Colle-

* Speaking of Parochial Schools generally, the present Bishop of London said in 1830.—It is to these seminaries that we are to look for a succession of youthful branches, which having been grafted into the body of Christ's Church at baptism, may here imbibed the sap of holy principle, and be prepared by culture under the gracious influence of the Spirit, sought for in prayer to become trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord. It is hardly going too far to assert, that a Clergyman's attention to his Parochial Schools is the most hopeful part of his ministerial exertions. He may severely calculate upon being listened to in his public ministrations, with intelligence and profit, by those who have been long habituated to his mode of teaching divine truth, and with attentive respect by those who have been accustomed from their infancy to regard him as their instructor and friend, to fear his kind rebuke and rejoice in his approving smile.—Charge at Primary Visitation.

† It is generally objectionable to use the Churches for Schools, if it can be avoided, for the reverence due to the Holy place is apt to be diminished, and the children are led to regard the House of God as an ordinary School House, and attendance there becomes irksome. It is always best therefore if possible to procure a room, if there is no School House in the vicinity, for this purpose—but at the same time it is much better to use the Church than to erect a new one.—Christ's Block, who have a claim to the Pastor's peculiar care and attention.

late Establishment will bear comparison with any Institution that is, or likely to be, established in this country. We have passed through a crisis. At one time we were tempted to despond, but He who never forsakes any who trust in Him has evolved good out of evil, and the withdrawal of the public grant, instead of striking a death blow, has been instrumental in imparting new life, and we have good reason to hope that both our College and Academy will be more efficient and prosperous than ever before, whilst the indirect advantages resulting from this call to our people are not to be lightly regarded. An interest has been awakened throughout the Diocese, which, if properly fostered and improved by you, will not be confined to the College, but will extend to all other matters connected with the welfare of our Church.

"I have been frequently charged against our people, and there has perhaps been too much reason for the charge, that they were unwilling to maintain their own religious system, that they have long been depending upon extraneous support that they could not walk alone. We may rejoice that this reproach is now for ever taken away, and when I reckon up the amount contributed throughout the Diocese during the last three years, I thank God and take courage, feeling that Churchmen are learning to appreciate their privileges and advantages, and proving this in the most satisfactory manner by a readiness to give what is required in order to preserve what they profess to value. I must however state, in justice to those who have done much, that there are still some places of which it cannot be said, they have done what they could. And I call upon you, who are the appointed teachers in those places where little is done for the Church, where the people contribute grudgingly, and not in proportion to their ability, to consider whether this defect may not be attributable to neglect on your part, whether you are in the habit of setting before your Congregation their duty in this respect.

"We are always too ready to find excuses and reasons for not parting with our money, and the Ministers of God must enforce the absolute necessity of alms giving and oblations, not merely because a certain amount is required for God's service, but because a readiness to give, which can only be nurtured by the habit of giving, is an essential ingredient in the Christian character, and because otherwise you will omit the inculcation of a duty on which much stress is laid in Holy Scripture, and to the due performance of which special blessings are promised. I know that in some cases you are deterred from asking your people to contribute in consequence of their poverty, but if this matter is rightly regarded, you will see that you thus wrong the poor man, and are injuring him who has little, if you do not afford him the opportunity of gladly giving of that little, knowing that "where there is first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not."—Moreover there can be no doubt, that you will find your people together, and strengthen their attachment to their Church, by leading them to join in its support, and that each will feel a more devoted regard for the Minister, the Church, and the Institutions, to which he feels that he is himself contributing his proportion however small it may be."

(To be Continued.)

THE BEST MONUMENT.—Instead of expending large sums in stately monuments of cold marble, to keep up the memory of the departed, how much better to do something like the following, which while it perpetuates the name and worth of the deceased, will at the same time advance the interests of immortal souls for all generations. We wish our rich men would thus expend their money in this city, before they go hence and are no more seen. We want a real FREE CHURCH, with open seats, where the humblest and most ragged may come and worship God, without fear of being scoffed at, and where the thousands who are deterred by the expense of sittings in our existing Churches, may be sure of a place.

Who will move in this matter, without waiting any longer? We undertake to say that if a neat and plain Building to contain 1000 people, were erected north of Jacob Street, with free sittings, it would soon be filled, and that by numbers who now seldom enter a place of worship.

"It will be seen by a note from one of the Managers of the Fund for the erection of a Free Church to perpetuate the memory of Bishop Wainwright, that every precaution is taken to secure its freedom, as a Place of Worship, from all exaction of pew-rents, at any time, now or hereafter. The building will be erected under the provisions of the Act of the Legislature passed last year, which enacts that the seats and pews shall be "free forever, for the occupation and use, during Public Worship, of all persons choosing to occupy the same." This is certainly most satisfactory; and it ought to ensure a liberal response to the appeal for so affectionate and affecting an object."

† A Sale of Fancy Articles, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the gallant Soldiers and Sailors who fall in the present contest, is to be held at the Artillery Mess Rooms, on Tuesday, 9th Jan. 1855, under the patronage of Hon. Mrs. Gore. Contributions will be received by her, and Mrs. Twining, Mrs. Walker, and Miss Stothard.

LITERARY NOTICES.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from E. G. Fuller, Esq., of several works from his well furnished Establishment.

The Church Review and Eccles. Register, for July and October, Vol. 7, Nos. 2 & 3—New Haven, Conn. and E. G. Fuller, Halifax.

This periodical is already favourably known in these Provinces, and on the other side of the Atlantic, and is conducted with acknowledged ability. The number for July contains a searching review of Archbishop Wilberforce's work on the Eucharist, which has led to his recent flight to Rome. This article occupies upwards of 30 pages, and contains a complete refutation from Scripture, and from Primitive and Catholic Reformers, of the unsound views which the late Archbishop ventured to put forth, on the subject of the Real presence. When it is recollected that the Reviewer writes several months before the perversion of this author, the following remarks will seem prophetic. Speaking of his Jesuitical twisting of one of the Rabrics, he says—"It is hard to suppress rising indignation at these words of Wilberforce, at this juncture, in a double sense, with Formularies, which he has solemnly engaged to hold and maintain, at this open denial of their plain force and meaning. We grieve to see in him another sympathiser with Trent, of whom others have preceded him to Rome, and unless he is recalled, as we devoutly trust he may be, to the true doctrine of Catholic antiquity, we may expect him to be stranded on the wide beach of development, striving to recognize in the monstrous phantoms of those shores, the forms of Christian beauty and truth, and having each last echo from the Vatican, as a new revelation from Heaven."

Art. IV.—embraces 23 pages of a critical examination of Dr. Levi Silliman Lee's book, which has been so industriously circulated here since his perversion. We recommend every candid reader to peruse these 25 pages, in the Church Review, after which he will be better prepared to pass judgment on the ex-Bishop's case and performance.

Art. VI. is devoted to a notice of the Poetical Works of Geo. Herbert, with Life, &c.—Rev. Geo. Gillilan, N. York. No commendation of Geo. Herbert is wanting to the intelligent Churchman, poetical or not, at this late day. We may give some extracts from the Reviewer's glowing eulogium upon him, on some future occasion.

"Sketches of the Colonial Clergy of Maryland" close the number. Of that for October we can only give the contents list. 1. A Creedless faith, and a faithless Creed. 2. Gibbon confronted. 3. The Revival system: its good and evil. 4. The question of the Papacy. 5. Apathy of the Church to the genius and wants of the Am. people. 6. The West and its wants. 7. The Church among the Slave population. Besides such articles as are elaborately reviewed, each No. contains what are called "Book Notices," comprising lively sketches of the Literary productions of the day, to the extent of 30 or 40 in each. Moreover there is a copious summary of Foreign Intelligence, especially of an Eccles. nature.—Upon the whole, we recommend our readers to patronize this work. Price 25— at Mr. Fuller's.

"The Young Housekeeper or thoughts on Food and Cookery," by W. A. Alcott, author of the Young Husband, Young Wife, &c. N. York 1853, 20th ed.

The Young Mother, or management of Children in regard to health—by the same author.

We have not space to say much of these. They are well got up, and treat of subjects of every day interest and importance. The first, as its name imports, will be found a valuable auxiliary to the manager of domestic affairs. It treats of all imaginable articles of food for the outer man, and of all approved modes of preparing it,—and what is better, it treats on mental food and culture, the formation of good and regular habits of thought and action, and in short of whatever pertains to the well ordering of individual households—of which whole communities are composed.—It is intended as "a means of rendering housekeepers thinking beings, and not mere creatures of habit or slaves of custom—as a contributor to the cause of human improvement—to the melioration, elevation and restoration of fallen humanity." We think it would be well for "old housekeepers" as well as young ones to add this work to their stock.

In the second work, the "Young Mother" will find abundant directions for the physical education of her children—a subject on which there is, confessedly, much ignorance and carelessness, even among enlightened parents. Here may be found the fullest information and directions as to the "nursery, temperature, ventilation, child's dress, cleanliness, food, bathing, exercise, amusements, sleep, society, employments" &c., as called for in bringing up a family of children. We have been engaged in that work for the last 27 years, without the advantages of such a code as that before us—but late in the day tho' it be for ourselves, we are still glad to have it—and, whether they go by its rules and subscribe to its theories or not, we certainly would advise "young Mothers" and fathers too, to buy this work from the obliging Bookseller who sent it to us.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next Lecture will be on Tuesday evening, 15th inst. by P. C. Hill, Esq. Subject—"The daily increasing testimony to the subterfuge of the Holy Scriptures."