

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

We copy from "The Church" published in Hamilton, Canada West, the following sensible remarks on the religious education of the children of the Church, as applicable to most of the Dioceses of "Frisch America."—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is an observation as full of wisdom now, as when the Royal preacher, who had felt its truth from experience, first gave it utterance.

"Almost every one amongst us, whatever his peculiar religious belief may be, reads the Bible. The Methodist says that he does, and that there he has discovered the errors of the Anglican Church, and there found out the highly spiritual character of those who profess Methodism, so the Socinian, the Baptist, the Unitarian. And so too every individual will say that he reads the Bible, and that he is quite prepared to prove his own peculiar notions correct. Nor is this astonishing, when we reflect upon the fact, that the Bible was never given to men for the purpose of their finding out therefrom their own particular faith. Our Holy Church teaches us that nothing is to be required of any man to be believed as necessary to salvation, but what is contained in Holy Scripture or "may be proved thereby," but that is a very different thing from asserting, that any child, or any stupid ignorant man may read the Bible, and from thence, be able to gather "a right faith." I suppose indeed that there are extremely few men in the world wise enough to gather together unassisted the "Three Creeds," from the Bible, had they never heard of them before. When they are first known, the Bible most easily shows that they are true, but to prove their truth is a very different thing, from picking out their contents, and gathering together the Church's faith, unaided and unassisted. The Bible was never given us for this purpose. The New Testament Scriptures were not written until after our Divine Master had formed and established His Church, and as St. Luke says, had made known to His Disciples, "the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God." And then as the necessities of the Church required, the Gospels and Epistles were written. Therefore to say the Bible is read is not to satisfy the necessities of the Church. These children may be brought under a master who is perhaps a Methodist, or of one who like Gallic, may care for none of these things, and in the one case, they will probably be taught that Methodism is quite right, and in the other case, they will be permitted to form their own ideas and opinions.

"And yet while these children are suffered to grow up either prejudiced against the Church of Christ or at least ignorant of Her Holy doctrine, the Church is sending out Her Ministers to gather men into Her fold. We cast the children away, and then seek to gather them as men; we suffer them to grow up in ignorance, or in open dislike to the Church, and then we set about endeavouring to win them back. Surely it would have been better, never to have permitted Christ's little ones to have been contaminated with the foul breath of heresy and schism, surely we should then work to more advantage, and with a far greater measure of success. And here I believe lies the cause of very much of the trouble which we have had, with regard to Church doctrine, and Church temporal affairs. We do not begin to teach the children of the Church the distinctive doctrines, which our church holds, in their youth. They go perhaps once in the week to the Sunday School, but upon the other six days, they very likely go to some schoolmaster who dislikes the Church, and knows nothing of her doctrines, and for this reason dislikes Her, who very probably fancies that there is no true religion where there is no phrensy or excitement, this person of course will endeavour to impress his own peculiar views and feelings upon his scholars, and the consequence is, that if these young persons do not become open schismatics, they grow up at least with no knowledge, and therefore with no love for the Church of Christ.

"Thus when a clergyman endeavours to treat them as baptized members of Christ's body, they do not understand him, and not seldom they are offended and cry out that they are hearing novelties and strange things. And so to them they are novelties and strange things, only they should have been taught them from their earliest childhood, then the knowledge of these things would have grown up with them, and they could be dealt with as Christian men."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The excitement of the elections having subsided, we are glad to perceive that the New Brunswick Press, as well that part of it which defended, as that which opposed the action of the Lieut. Governor in dissolving the Assembly, are beginning to take a more reasonable view of the constitutional points involved in his procedure. While the former are willing to concede the hazardous nature of the step by which Governor Sutton risked as the Minister of the Crown the attachment of the people, and his own character and position—the latter are more and more inclined to repudiate the republican idea it first assumed, that such an exercise of the prerogative was a violation of the principles of popular re-

sponsibility. It is of no use to attempt to ignore such a power under our monarchical constitution. It is not at all weakened in a Provincial Government—and in fact it is an essential safeguard of public liberty, inasmuch as the whole body politic, in the last resort is the party appealed to—is the judge of its propriety, and as the source of all power, passes its sentence upon the way in which it may have been exercised. No stronger proof could be afforded of the attachment of the people of New Brunswick to the monarchy, than the noble manner in which they have in this instance supported the prerogative. The decision has not been upon the men whom the Lieutenant Governor has called to his councils, or any one of them: but is an acknowledgment of the constitutional power vested in the Queen's Representative, and an approval of his judgment on the occasion which called for its exercise. His present administration may be unpopular, the opposition may soon become too strong for them; but the great question is set at rest, and the Legislature in resuming its legitimate functions will no doubt for a long time to come be careful lest such a cause shall bring the royal prerogative again into collision with the Council, whose advice the Governor is bound to receive in all things that conduce to the public prosperity and social order. We are glad to see that even the chief Temperance organ of New Brunswick can now take a sober view of the Sovereign power as applied upon responsible principles, and quote with much satisfaction its observations on that head, which are as follows, only remarking that "the wisdom and propriety of His Excellency's exercise" of it, can only be judged by the response of public opinion, which it appears to us has been decidedly given "in His Excellency's favour":—

"No one that we know of disputes the power entrusted to the Sovereign, or his or her representative by the Constitution—or that the principles of the Constitution admit of the possibility of its being put forth—but the wisdom and propriety of his Excellency's recent exercise or abuse as we deem it, of that power, and the sufficiency of the cause which induced him to reduce to practice the ancient abstract and rarely illustrated principles of the Constitution which he hath played with in the spirit of puerile and mischievous levity—these are questions which no vote of the present Provincial Parliament can settle permanently in his Excellency's favour; but which, however decided, for the moment by observant and sympathetic or ill-informed and mistaken individuals, will be reviewed and dealt with, possibly by the men of the present generation in this country, but certainly by their posterity, as their importance demands."

The Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor to the House of Lords, to provide for the retirement of the present Bishops of London and Durham, provides that the sees in respect of the present Bishops shall be vacated on the last day of September—that the Bishop of London shall continue to hold during life, the Episcopal palace or residence at Fulham, with obligation to maintain the same—that the Bishop of London shall receive an annual pension of £6,000 during life, and the Bishop of Durham £4,500, payable out of the Ecclesiastical Commission fund—that the present Bishops, after their sees become vacant, in respect of the powers of conferring Holy Orders, and the persons admitted into Holy Orders by them shall respectively be subject to the provisions to which by law Bishops who have exercised the office of Bishop in her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions, and not being Bishops of England or Ireland, and the persons admitted into Holy Orders by such Colonial Bishops are now subject to, under the Act of the 59th year of King George the Third, chapter 60, and the Acts of the 15th and 16th years of her Majesty, chapter 52, and the 16th and 17th years of her Majesty, chapter 49, or under any other Acts of Parliament.

The Steamship *Arabia* arrived on Monday last, in 9 days from Liverpool. There is no news of importance. The Crimea had been completely evacuated by the allied armies. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the room of Lord Hardinge, whose failing health compelled him to resign his office.

The papers contain a graphic description of the return of the Guards to London, on the morning of the 9th July, and of their enthusiastic reception at Hyde park, in which Her Majesty and many of the nobility took a part. After the formality of inspection, the populace broke through all restraint, and "rushed in a mass upon the Guards, cheering as they ran, and exchanged that close and personal greeting with the returned soldiers which many must have prized beyond even the presence of the Queen." The Guards numbered about 5,500 rank and file.

The joint remonstrance of France and England to the King of Naples, has been replied to in a manner characterized by Lord Clarendon in the House of Peers, as in the highest degree unsatisfactory.

It appears from letters that have passed between the Honble. J. W. Johnston and General Williams, that the return of the latter to his native country may not be immediately expected. Some hope is held out of a visit next year. Come when he may the gallant General will meet with a hearty reception, and will find every man, woman and child, prepared to do him honor.

REPEAL OF THE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Bill to repeal the Liquor Law passed the New Brunswick Assembly on the 25th ult., only Messrs. McClellan and Gilmer voting against it.

We shall notice the Lord Bishop's Letter in reply to *Clericus*, as published in the *Church Witness* of St. John, and other matters connected therewith, in the *Church Times* next week.

The Pio Nio of the Charitable Irish Society took place on the grounds of John Shaffer, Esq., head of Bedford Basin, on Wednesday. A very large company embarked at Power's Wharf, the avenue to which was decorated with spruce trees and flags. The Society and their guests appear to have amused themselves after the most approved mode on such occasions, and the whole affair was highly creditable to all concerned. Geo. Nicholls was the provider upon the occasion, and did his duty in the best style. We wonder will the Sons of St. George venture this year upon a similar celebration?

The Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia is appointed to be held on Thursday October 10th, being the day after the Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society.

The Election in Sydney, N. B., for a Member to serve in the General Assembly, in place of the late Mr. McLeod, deceased, came off on Tuesday the 15th inst., and resulted in the return of Mr. Caldwell by a majority of fifty votes over his opponent, Mr. Ferguson.

Rev. Mr. Ambrose, of Petite Riviere, requests us to insert the following acknowledgment:

Subscription in Halifax to Conquerall Church—
Joseph Robinson, Esq. £0 10 0
We have also received on acct. of above Church.
From a Friend 0 2 6

THE NINTH OF JUNE ADDRESS.

27th JULY, 1856.

YOUR WORTHIP,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor commands me to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch received from the Colonial Office by the last mail, acknowledging the receipt of the Address forwarded to the Queen by Your Worship, on behalf of the citizens, and conveying the expression of Her Majesty's satisfaction in receiving such a proof of the loyalty of the City of Halifax.

I have the honour to be Your Worship's most obedient servant

(Signed)

R. H. BULLOCK,
Private Secy.

(COPY)—No. 53.

DOWLING STREET,
6th July, 1856.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your despatch of the 9th ult., enclosing an Address to the Queen from the Mayor and Citizens of Halifax, Nova Scotia, adopted on the occasion of celebrating the ratification of Peace.

I have laid the address before the Queen, and Her Majesty commands me to express to you the great satisfaction she has felt at receiving this proof of loyalty and attachment from the Citizens of Halifax.

I have, &c.

H. LAPOUCHERE.

Lieutenant Governor,
Sir Gaspard LeMarchant,
&c. &c. &c.

D. C. S.

Received—

July 1.	Amherst offertory,	W. & O.	£3 16 0
3.	Albion Mines	do.	1 10 0
	St. Mary's East	do.	1 0 10
8.	Yarmouth	do.	1 10 0
10.	Manchester	do.	1 19 4
11.	P. Lynch, Esq. donation	do.	10 0 0
16.	Prem. from Clerk	do.	0 19 0
	Sub. from St. Marg. Bay by Colporteur		3 0 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Secy.

Mr. Tays will find a further supply at Liverpool, as per his first directions—and another supply will be forwarded to that point, which we hope will meet him there. His letter arrived after Lunenburg packet sailed. The orders sent will be supplied as far as able, and means be immediately taken to meet all requirements.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS possess magical powers in the cure of sores. Mr. Henderson, of St. Andrews, N. B., writes that Holloway's Ointment and Pills have acted on his son like magic, the boy was covered with sores from the time he was a few months old, and every remedy tried seemed to increase the disorder. A relative of Mr. Henderson assured him that Holloway's Pills and Ointment would cure him, and although doubtful of the truth, he determined to give them a trial, which he did. Nine weeks perseverence with these celebrated remedies completely restored the child to health, leaving every part of his body without the slightest blemish, for which Mr. Henderson has rendered his everlasting thanks to Holloway's Ointment and Pills.