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"Our Queen and Constitution."

[By James S. Segee.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the Church Witness.]

Your correspondent "A friend to Inquiry," will doubtless prove a real friend to the cause of Evangelical truth. He has broached a subject which you very properly designate as "of immense, of incalculable importance to the interests of our Church, and of religion generally." The Tractarians know this, as your excellent correspondent "A" has shown. That he is by no means singular in this opinion will be seen by the following extract from the *Church and State Gazette*, so far back as May 2, 1845, (when the Bishop of Fredericton was about to sail for this Province):—"We are exceedingly gratified by the allusions of the Bishop of Salisbury to the necessities of the Church of England, as it now exists in our distant Colonial possessions. It is not that nothing is doing there; on the contrary, there is much activity, much zeal, much energy and determination. An immense work is now being hotly pursued towards accomplishment in the colonies. The misfortune is that they who are struggling to effect its achievement are the *external* and the *internal enemies* of the Church—the Romanists on the one hand, and the Tractarians on the other. The latter, especially, claim to have got full and entire possession of the Colonial mind. On our territories beyond sea, they have long looked as a field of which they might make an enclosure of their own, and into which no other should intrude. We know that some localities are spoken of * where they hope to enact the drama that was so long and so profitably played by the Jesuits in Paragua. On the spot they have organised their plans, and these being sufficiently matured, we have reason to think that they will soon have an establishment at home, from which those who are to carry those plans to a practical denouement will receive direction and advice.—When our toes are active, it becomes the true friends of the Church to be not less zealous.—We make no doubt of the sincerity of those who are engaged in transplanting *Tract 90*, and all its consequences in the Colonies; but we should also make as little ceremony in opposing them.—Without such opposition there, we shall have a Tractarian sect for a time, and a Romish Church afterwards for a permanency. Indeed we have conversed with men who not only acknowledge as much, but while they pronounce the prophecy, look forward to its accomplishment with joy.—How this prediction may be falsified we cannot at present enter upon. We must reserve that consideration for a future opportunity, merely confining ourselves to the statement, that while all good men will be willing to contribute towards the two Societies—the Church Missionary, and that for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—to whom so much praise is due for much that has been done abroad; the same men will, and ought to scrutinize both the means taken to accomplish what remains to be done, and the choice of men who may be selected to make that accomplishment secure."

If our Church is to be unprotestantized in this Province, her members ought surely to be informed thereof, and the sooner we know this the better.

"A" intimates his belief that "if the question were plainly put to our Diocesan he would boldly declare that his intention is not to admit officially any person into the Diocese who differs from him in certain doctrinal points, provided he can possibly help it,"—and cites cases to justify his statement. I trust then we shall have an explicit avowal of his intentions from his Lordship.—The question may very properly be put at the

Surely recent events point out New Brunswick in the number!

Anniversary Meeting of the Church Society—and if the principle of "live and let live," is no longer to be acted upon, let it be as publicly retracted as it was publicly made.

Your correspondent "A" gives expression to the sentiments of many subscribers to the Church Society, that "a sense of duty will demand of us a distinct organization for the support of such men as will maintain the Evangelical truths to which we profess to be attached" in opposition to Tractarianism. This step will be forced upon us by the Bishop's rejection of *such men*, in order to bring in those of an opposite character.

Rumour speaks of some misunderstanding between the Bishop of Fredericton and the Lieutenant Governor, upon the subject of Church Patronage. My opinion is that the Bishop is fully empowered by the Propagation Society to place their Missionaries in whatever vacant Parish he thinks proper; but that the right of presentation to the Rectory of the parish is vested in the Queen's Representative. If it be so, his Excellency may "present his Clerk to the Bishop for Institution—in which case it would remain with his Lordship to show cause for refusing; as in the case of Gorham v. Bishop of Exeter." His income must then be derived from sources which are not under the Bishop's control. The Colonial Church Society will adopt him: we too, will contribute liberally towards his income—"He shall not want."

If young men of spotless character, good connexions, good acquirements, known talent and piety, are to be driven from the Church in this to another Diocese, because they cannot in their conscience subscribe a Bishop of Exeter's test, declaring their belief, according to his interpretation of the terms, in *Baptismal Regeneration*, it is high time that the Churchmen of New Brunswick knew the fact. If, as I am credibly informed—and who will venture to deny it—if a venerable and faithful servant of God, like that worthy man who is recently gone to reside in St. John, is to be refused, in a way that almost surpasses belief, a License to officiate there, till it can no longer be withheld, common fairness requires that Churchmen should know this.—Such lordly acts of men in high places may be passed over by your citizens in comparative silence, but they tell in the country, and should be known.

Church Patronage has lately been exercised in filling up the post of that departed servant of God—Mr. Stirling. This is an appointment which I doubt not very many of the clergy in this Diocese would have been very thankful to obtain. The situation of the mission is desirable, its duties comparatively easy, its Glebe and Parsonage very valuable. The parishoners suggest to his Lordship that, from a certain number of the clergy—believing them to be like-minded to their late pastor—they have a desire that their minister may be selected. But no! his Lordship wears their efforts to obtain such a one, by delay, in order to bring over from a neighboring Diocese—from Prince Edward Island, one who will support him in upholding *Baptismal Regeneration*.—I say this advisedly, for I have heard that Reverend Gentleman declare his full belief in it. No doubt his Lordship's own clergy will feel themselves flattered in this instance of Patronage, particularly when they are made aware that the Society at home has been written to request that Dr. W. may continue to draw upon their Treasurer for £200 sterling, per annum, which is the sum allowed in his former mission, where he had no such advantages as Manguerville presents. We do not complain that the sum is too large for any married Clergyman, but the ground of preference is too manifest to

pass unobserved by Clergy or Laity. His Lordship has no patronage for the Evangelical Clergy, but brings from Exeter, and from any other quarter, those who hold Exeter views of the "Sacramental" system. LATIMER.

[From the Toronto Christian Guardian.]

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.

According to the notice in our last, the ceremony of laying the Chief Corner Stone of the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, took place on Wednesday, July 2nd. The day was very favourable for the occasion, and a large number of spectators were present to witness the ceremony: ample accommodation having been provided for them. A detachment of the 71st Highlands Light Infantry were on the ground, with the Band of that Regiment.

His Excellency the Governor General arrived about half-past twelve o'clock, accompanied by the Countess of Elgin, and some other members of the household. The platform was occupied by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, the Members of the Executive Council, the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament, Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, and several others.

The members of the Council of Public Instruction having been severally introduced to the Governor General, by Dr. Ryerson, prayer was offered by the Rev. H. J. Grassett, A. M., a member of the Council; after which the Chief Superintendent read the Address to His Excellency, which together with the reply we give below.

Without designing to make any comments on the subjects they contain, we may just remark that the liberal and truly catholic sentiments expressed in the reply of His Excellency, will probably not be very palatable to those narrow souled bigots in religion, who appear to be resolved on separating themselves, in everything, and as far as possible from every other class of their fellow-subjects.

ADDRESS

By the Rev. Dr. Reyson, Chief Superintendent of Schools, to His Excellency the Governor General, on the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, July 2, 1851.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada have been established for the instruction and training of school teachers. The special education of teachers is an essential element in the systems of public instruction of all countries in which the general education of the people is regarded as a matter of national importance. Experience has shown the necessity and advantage of a preparatory course of instruction and practice for the profession of teaching, as well as for the other professions and trades which are demanded by the necessities of every civilized community. Acting under a conviction so strongly and generally established, our Legislature provided, in 1846, for the establishment of a Normal and Model School, for Upper Canada. This was done, not by making a new or special grant out of the public revenue, but by appropriating for that purpose a small part of the Upper Canadian portion of the legislative grant for the support common schools. The success of the experiment has rendered indispensable the erection of the structure, the corner stone of which is about to be laid by your Excellency.

This Institution is designed to accommodate 200 teachers-in-training, and 600 pupils in the Model School;—a school intended not merely as a pattern, according to which common schools

generally should be conducted, but a school in which the teachers-in-training will practice in teaching the subjects of the instructions and lectures given in the Normal School. In addition to this, accommodation has been provided for the offices of the Department of Public Instruction; a depository for maps, apparatus, text and library books for schools throughout Upper Canada; a library and museum; rooms for a school of art and design, in which it is proposed, by the aid of a legislative grant of about £500 per annum, to give a special course of instruction adopted to the interests and progress of the mechanical arts and manufactures.

The land on which these buildings are in the course of erection, is an entire square, consisting of nearly eight acres, two of which are to be devoted to a botanical garden, three to agricultural experiments, and the remainder to the building of the Institution and grounds for the gymnastic exercises of students and pupils. It is thus intended that the valuable course of lectures given in the Normal School in vegetable physiology and agricultural chemistry shall be practically illustrated on the adjoining grounds, in the culture of which the students will take a part during a portion of their hours of recreation.

The system of instruction and discipline adopted in this Institution, is founded upon Christian principles, and, I hope, pervaded to a great extent by a Christian spirit; and though free from the slightest tinge of sectarianism in its management, the provision made for watching over the moral interests of the students and their religious instruction, has been found during the last three years, to be more effective than that of any other public educational institutions with which I am acquainted.

The principles on which the Normal School is established and conducted, from the basis of our whole system of public elementary instruction for Upper Canada,—a system which recognizes Christianity as an essential part of education, and unites the clergy with their people, in providing for it, and imparting it,—a system in support of the teachers of which alone, the people of Upper Canada have during the last year, (according to returns which are prepared, and which will shortly be laid before Parliament,) paid by self-imposed taxation, the sum of £88,526, besides £14,189 for the erection of school-houses, and which includes in its 3,059 schools, 151,891 children.

The Institution, the corner stone of which Your Excellency has graciously consented this day to lay, is erected by a public grant of £15,000—an enlightened liberality for this object on the part of our Legislature, in advance of that of any other Legislature on the American continent—a liberality which I trust, will be more than justified by the practical and simple, but comprehensive operations of the system of which it is the mainspring and exponent.

In furtherance of the same great object, arrangements have recently been made, and will be carried into effect in the course of a few months, by which maps, school-books, and every description of school apparatus will be provided for and rendered accessible upon the same terms to all the public schools of Upper Canada;—also books for libraries, including a large selection of the books best adapted for popular reading that issue from the British and American press. By the arrangements which have been entered into, and which have been effected in England by the aid of the Imperial Government, through the cordial and active exertions of Earl Grey, these facilities for school improvement and general knowledge, will be rendered accessible to municipal and school authorities throughout Upper Canada at