

The second Resolution, referring to the necessity of an educated native Ministry, was moved by Mr. Jos. W. TAYLOR, assistant teacher in the Trinity Church School, who referred his audience to the far-sighted wisdom of Alfred the Great, who with this idea, and with a heart expanded by Divine grace, could look beyond his own day and generation,—could lay aside his own narrow views, and provide for the benefit of future ages the noble university of Oxford. Truly might the epithet of "great" be conferred on this king, who had wisdom enough to perceive the unadaptedness of the foreign clergy,—patronism enough to secure the great system of education to his own countrymen,—and religion enough to do this work of the Lord with a free heart and an open hand. And now the same work is required, and it has become our duty and privilege to imitate the example of this truly great and good man. Until the great spiritual harvest will the faithful of Alfred's work appear, and can we admit this without feeling our own duty? Mr. Taylor concluded with an earnest exhortation that, at least, on the present occasion, no Churchman's name should be found against it.

The third Resolution was moved by C. MORSE, Esq., who spoke in glowing terms of the success which had attended the Institution at Windsor, and of the pride and gratification with which its friends must look upon its list of graduates,—embracing names eminent in every profession and distinguished in many. This was a strong incentive to youthful generations indeed must be that mind to the noblest qualities of our nature, that would not be stimulated by such example to emulate their fame. The speaker set forth in general terms the advantages of a liberal education, and the duty of every parent to send his child as the richest legacy he could give. In urging the peculiar advantages of King's College, the learned gentleman set forth the privilege of its Royal Charter—its extensive Library and its scientific apparatus. In alluding to the comprehension so long existing with regard to the existence of this Institution, he spoke of the kindly way in which it must ever be regarded, and of the moral aid which it had a right to expect from all other denominations, whose professors and pupils had received their education thereat. The speaker concluded by directing attention to the scheme for the funds required, by which the subscribers could send his son to College free of all charge. The fee, and which might be transferred to him when no longer required by himself. Thus to receive an education at this University within reach of almost limited means.

JOHN ANDROS, in seconding the third Resolution, remarked, that so far as the past history and prospects of the College were concerned, the man who had preceded him had left him nothing. The Secretary of the meeting had eloquently alluded to the shining ornaments whose career in action had given the truest evidence of the eminent character of the College in which they had been reared, and in this sentiment every candid mind would coincide. The Rev. speaker went on to say, that whilst we look at our College as she stands, meekly suffering wrong and oppression, high consolation that though she may be stripped of her possessions, yet she never can be robbed of her children.—though her enemies may slander her name, and misrepresent her intentions, yet the faithful and grateful people will eventually acknowledge the inestimable benefits she has conferred on America. But Churchmen should surely support this Institution, which all must acknowledge to be the nursery of the Church in this Dominion, to which we must look for a native Ministry. He concluded by cautioning the audience from two worldly arguments by which the good are so frequently met and discouraged.—"Let us before we are generous," and "I like to see him pay their honest debts." These maxims are a legitimate sense, but as anti-missionary they cannot be admitted, except by such as are at the future, but consider man as a body and soul. They can never satisfy the conscience that from the heart of him who in the present day that we are the stewards of the Lord's endowment called upon by Him to perpetuate the mission of His holy Church,—and also that added to past generations for this school of the living God in our diocese, and are morally bound to this high privilege, and thus discharge a duty to future generations.

Wm. STERNS, Esq., in introducing his Resolution, and by paying a just and merited compliment to the Venerable Society, and others, of the Institution at Windsor; and presenting of gratitude by which we should ourselves bound to perpetuate—to hand on to posterity those inestimable benefits which a liberal education confer upon every man. While deprecating the Spoilation Bill, which would temporarily embarrass in the affairs

of this most useful Institution, he felt assured that the loss incurred would be more than made up by the willing contributions of the friends of the College. He would not attempt to prove the benefits of a Collegiate Education—the day was gone by when such a proposition would be for a moment disputed; but he would close his remarks by calling their attention to the zeal and liberality lately evinced by our Baptist neighbours in a like cause—there was an old Latin maxim—"Fas est ab hoste doceri";—let us imitate them in this good work—let us all give according to our means, freely and cheerfully, ever remembering the assurance which we have from the highest authority, that "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

This Resolution was seconded by J. SNOW, Esq.

Mr. M. F. AGNEW, in moving the fifth Resolution, viz:—that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, regretted that he was unprepared to make a speech, but had listened with pleasure to the short history of the College, given by the Rev. Chairman, and especially to the refutation of that oft repeated slander of compulsory subscription to the thirty-nine Articles, on the part of students, in matriculation. He had himself heard and believed that story, and never until now knew that no such regulation exists in King's College. But he had not come to make a speech, and was of opinion that, after all, the strongest arguments are pounds, shillings and pence. As a Churchman, he for one was determined that the College, the nursery of the Church, should be supported. As regarded the assistance derived to the College from extraneous sources, it was necessary in the infancy of that institution, but now that she had become fully grown, her children and her friends could, would, and should rally round her. Mr. Agnew with his well-known gallantry, alluded to the cheering presence of the ladies, and argued well from their gentle perseverance and proverbial eloquence. He would move, therefore, that a committee be appointed who should forthwith solicit subscriptions, and felt assured that their appeal would not be in vain.

Seconded by F. W. COLLINS, Esq.

Capt. J. L. DANNOW, in supporting the preceding Resolution, delivered the most stirring and effective speech to which it has ever been our privilege to listen, a speech which in these days of expediency and smooth sayings was truly most refreshing. We regret that we can furnish but the merest outline.

He commenced by observing that he was no public speaker—but I am bound, said he, to say something on this occasion. I have listened, Mr. Chairman, to all that has been said this evening, and I think that none have come so near the mark as the gentleman who last addressed you. He talked to you, sir, of pounds, shillings and pence, and I think that

A great deal has been said to you, sir, about supporting the College, and the benefit of a good education. That is not all, and with that every man had the benefit of it. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am a Churchman, and that is why I am here to-night. It is a wonderful College that we are to get our Ministry, and let us let it go down our Church must go down with it. That is what I look at. Our people have not considered this, or there would be no danger. Put it to them, sir, in this way. Other people are not backward in making their wants known, and why should we be. See what they have done—and let no one tell me that Churchmen cannot do the same. Our Church go down! No sir, never while I have a drop of blood to shed or a farthing to share, shall my support be wanting. And let no one talk air, of inability. In the days of your predecessor, sir, I gave three pounds per year to the Church—I now find it as easy to give five and twenty. "Where there is a will there is a way," and I have also learned to believe that what is given in this way is returned one hundred fold. But, Mr. Chairman, as I said before, I am no speaker—I have risen to express my feelings on this subject, and I have but one argument left—Mr. Secretary, put my name down for one hundred pounds! (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The following gentlemen having been then nominated as a Committee to take up Subscriptions, &c., the benediction was pronounced and the meeting adjourned:

WM. STERNS, Esq.
JAMES SNOW, Esq.
Capt. J. L. DANNOW,
F. A. KNAUT, Esq.
Mr. JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

To P. C. HILL, Esq.

Secretary of the Alumni of King's College.

HAVING left Halifax only on Monday of this week, on my Agency in behalf of King's College, it will not of course be expected that I can have much to report, at this early day. And yet, I suppose, those friends of the Institution who have taken such a deep interest in the present efforts to procure for it a permanent Endowment, may perhaps look for some account of my impressions at the commencement of my undertaking.

I arrived at Windsor on Monday afternoon, and was not long seated in meditation upon my probable reception in this place, so long favoured by the manifold advantages which the University cannot but confer on its immediate neighbourhood,—when I was cheered by a message from a kind member of the Church, bidding me to put him down for Five Pounds, without the trouble of a call. Thanks for this first fruits of my

mission, which served to dispel some gathering clouds, and to inspire pleasing expectations of success.

I was kindly welcomed by the Rev. A. Gilpin, Rector of the Parish, H. King, Esq., D.C.L., and other friends of the College, and made some arrangements for a public meeting to be held on the evening of Monday next, the 3rd April, when we expect the valuable aid of A. M. Uniacke, Esq. and Rev Geo. W. Hill, the latter of whom will (D.V.) preach in behalf of the College, at Windsor, on Sunday next the 2nd.

On Tuesday morning agreeably to previous arrangement, I went over to the interesting and beautiful Parish of Newport, where I spent that and the following day, visiting several members of the Church, in company with Rev. Mr. Spike, and presenting the claims and circumstances of the College to their notice. On the evening of Tuesday I preached to a large congregation in upper Newport. Many of those present had walked several miles after a hard day's work in the woods, in order to attend the meeting; and an excellent feeling was exhibited, both on that occasion, and on my numerous domiciliary visits, with reference to our object. One old lady, of more than fourscore, whom I visited in the early part of the day, could take me back to the period when the incipient College was located in the old house which stood where the Rev. Mr. King now lives, and she seemed to have a lively recollection of the commencement of the present building, the foundation of which she saw laid. I told her we were now trying to lay it a second time in an enduring manner, upon which, with tears in her eyes, she offered me her "widow's mite,"—the first gift from Newport—which I hope under God's blessing, may be followed by many more.

I am unable at present to say what amount will be contributed there; but after preaching there, as I expect to do on Sunday next, I hope I shall be able to report well. I think that at least £100 may be expected, judging from the spirit manifested by only a few. I found good evidence of the importance of a Church Paper, in the fact that wherever it was found, there was the best information on the subject of the College and other kindred matters.

On Wednesday morning I went into Rawdon, where in consequence of the recent heavy affliction of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and at his request, I shall forbear from making any efforts at the present time, further than preaching there on Sunday afternoon next, hoping to cheer and believe that by and bye he will be enabled to give his energies to a cause which I know he has much at heart; and that from Rawdon we shall receive no less than from its neighbour. After paying a long visit of sincere condolence at Mr. Murphy's (Mr. Taylor's father in law) who seems favourably disposed to the College, and I trust will help us liberally, I retraced my steps to Newport, in order to complete some visits to friends not seen before, one of whom offered to pay £25 towards a Certificate.

Intending to devote the remainder of the week to Windsor and Falmouth, I returned to the former place, much gratified by the kindness and warmth with which I was everywhere greeted in this scene of my father's early labours more than sixty years ago, and the first portion of the field now being visited by his son in behalf of that Institution to which he devoted 44 years of his life.

I hope after a successful canvas of Windsor, to be in Cornwallis on Wednesday next, the 5th April. I must not omit to mention that I hear on all sides warm commendations of the liberality evinced by the members of the Church at Halifax, which I am persuaded will contribute much to the success of the present appeal to the Country.

March 30, 1834.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

The following Address passed the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia unanimously on Monday last:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
The humble Address of the Representatives of the People of Nova Scotia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Nova Scotia, have learned with extreme regret, that Your Majesty's Government has been compelled to fit out armaments, and prepare for active hostilities, in order to maintain the faith of Treaties, and guard the interests of the Empire from the aggressive spirit manifested by the Emperor of Russia.

Though far removed from what may be the theatre of War, Your Majesty's loyal Subjects in Nova Scotia will regard, with grave solicitude, the operations of Your Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land, and Your Majesty may be assured that, wherever the National Flag is borne, their sympathies will follow it; and that, in triumph and disaster, the efforts of its gallant defenders will ever be watched with deep interest in this portion of the Empire.

Should the land forces now in this Province, be required elsewhere, Your Majesty may rely upon the loyalty and devotion of the Militia of Nova Scotia, who, until the return of peace in Europe, will defend their own Country, and protect Your Majesty's Ports and Armaments from foreign aggression.