

cation alike suffer from it. With divided strength the community find it difficult to support ministers and teachers. Each denomination is obliged to erect places of worship and maintain a pastor—a task to which they are quite unequal, however willing and even anxious they might be to perform it. If united in sentiment, their combined means would enable them to plant and cherish the Church of Christ, as also to create and foster an educational establishment, which, with God's blessing, would fit their sons and daughters for the various duties to which they might be called.

In Newport, the Church of England embraces but few families. The emigrants from the older colonies, whether farmers; loyalists from the Carolinas, or disbanded soldiers, were more frequently Presbyterians, or independents of some form, than members of the Established Church. Hence a comparatively small proportion of the population now belong to it. But few as these have ever been, their spiritual interests were early cared for.

The first notice of Newport as a mission of the Church of England, is found in the report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for the year 1762. In the month of April of that year, a letter from Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Lieut.-Governor of Nova-Scotia,

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