

itude to Almighty God for the measure of success he has been pleased to vouchsafe to the labors of the members of his Church in all parts of the world.

Moved by G. McManue, Esq., J. P., seconded by Mr. W. Allen,—

That this meeting desires to place on record its conviction, that the measure passed at the last session of the Provincial Parliament for the secularization of the lands called Clergy Reserves is a sacrilegious act and calculated to bring down upon the perpetrators of it the just judgment of an offended God.

Moved by Mr. Joseph Alexander, seconded by Mr. Henry Carson,—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to those persons who acted with so much efficiency as collectors during the past year, and that they be respectfully requested to continue their services during the present year.

Merrickville, Feb. 20th 1855.

DEAR SIR,—May I ask you the kindness to let the following find a corner in your next issue.

The Minister, Churchwardens, and congregation of Trinity Church, Merrickville, acknowledge most thankfully the receipt of another present to their Church from Mrs. S. Jones, Rockford, Brockville. This exemplary daughter of the Church, in addition to her former gift of a marble font mounted on walnut pedestal, has this year furnished the Communion Table with a neat set of cloths for sacramental purposes. On looking over the Church files, it appears that we are not the only privileged congregation, other churches also have shared in this pious lady's liberality, and they will doubtless echo our prayer, that she may be "remembered for good, for the good deeds she has done for the house of her God and for the offices thereof."—*Con.*

ADDRESS TO THE REV. N. WATKINS.

Leeds, September 27, 1851.

REV AND DEAR SIR,—It is with feelings of deep regret that we the undersigned have learned that your declining health and domestic afflictions has rendered it imperative on you to resign this prosperous mission on the 1st Oct.

We cannot, Rev. sir, repine at the inscrutable ways of Divine Providence—"Clouds and darkness are round about him, righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his seat." Yet we cannot permit the happy relation that has subsisted between you and us for the last seven or eight years to be severed without an expression of our sympathy in your afflictions and of our sincere prayers for your happiness and prosperity. We beg to assure you that the soundness of your doctrine, your untiring exertions for our spiritual welfare, your self-denial, your unostentatious but godly counsels, and your kindness to us as well as to our children, will never be forgotten.

When you first came amongst us we were as sheep without a shepherd; you found the whole country without either a church or congregation, and no one seemed to care for our souls. But you, Rev. Sir, began your work in the spirit of the Gospel, through good report and evil report, through heat and cold, through wet and dry, and through all the conceivable dangers of the forest at midnight, you toiled incessantly to establish the Church and "to gather the lost sheep into the fold." Your sermons embrace two prominent topics—Christ Jesus is all and in all, and the Church as God's chosen instrument to make known the richness and fulness of his grace to all nations. We are sensible, dear sir, that your enemies within and without have made you the target at which the tongue of scurrility might fire its envious and poisoned darts; but all these puerile attempts

have only increased your congregation, and endeared you to our hearts.

Please accept this small purse, and ever believe us faithfully and truly yours.

EDWARD GREEN.
JOSEPH SINGLETON.
JOHN NIBLOCK.
WILLIAM MORRIS.
ANDREW DILLON.

WILLIAM COCKERALL.
JOHN JACONS.
ADAM GILLESPIE.
JOHN SINGLETON.
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Wardens and Vestries of St. John's Church, Leeds.

SAMUEL GREEN.
WILLIAM MOULTON.
WILLIAM WEBSTER.
JOHN WILLIAMSON.
JOHN WEBSTER.
JOHN KESDRICK.

JONATHAN JOHNSON.
HENRY JOHNSON.
JAMES C. GREEN.
RICHARD JOHNSTON.
SAMUEL JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM GREEN.

Wardens and Vestries of Trinity Church, Lansdown.

To Rev. N. Watkins, Travelling Missionary.

REPLY.

Longleat Farm, Waterloo,
Oct. 1st, 1851.

To the Churchwardens and Vestries of St. John's Church, Leeds, and Trinity Church, Lansdown.

GENTLEMEN,—With emotions of gratitude and pleasure I have the honour to acknowledge your kind and courteous address (with the purse).

My dear brethren, after seven years' acquaintance and the repeated greetings and happy welcomes which I have on all occasions received from you and your families, I needed no such assurances or donation to convince me of your sympathy, affection and confidence. Notwithstanding my infirmities and disabilities for the work assigned to me by our beloved diocesan, I must confess that the mission is in a prosperous condition. The churches are free from debt, and generally filled with attentive worshippers. But this success, under the blessing of God, is due to your liberality and zeal for the Church of God rather than to anything praiseworthy in your missionary. However, I can truly say that my motive in the work was you, not yours. My oath of office to the Bishop and my accountability to the Judge of all have enabled me to endure hardships, and I trust to leave memorials among you which time will not efface. I shall never forget your kindness, nor cease to pray that you may stand fast in the Lord, holding forth in your lives the lamp of truth (Christ and the Church), that I may rejoice in the day of judgment that I have not run in vain nor laboured in vain. With sincere affection for you and your families,

Believe me, dear brethren,

Faithfully yours, &c., &c.,

NATHANIEL WATKINS.

DIocese of NOVA SCOTIA.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

This institution was founded sixty-five years ago, and originated with four clergymen in the city of New York, of whom the Rev. Dr. Inglis, first Bishop of Nova Scotia, was one. The local legislature granted a sum of money to purchase a site for the College, and gave £400 sterling per annum towards defraying its expenses. The Home government also granted aid towards the erection of the building, and £1,000 per annum for its support, and that of the academy at Windsor. The imperial endowments were however subsequently withdrawn; and an effort was made to withdraw that granted by the local legislature. In consequence of some objections to the college to provide against such a contingency it is now designed to raise by

subscriptions a permanent fund of £10,000, with which to endow the college. Contributions of £100 entitle the donor and his heirs to a free scholarship in perpetuity. A gentleman in Nova Scotia has offered to give £1,000 towards the fund provided the other £9,000 be collected by a certain day.—*Condensed from Hazard's Gazette.*

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

In 1832, there were in Nova Scotia proper 420 schools, containing 11,771 scholars. In 1851, there were 916 schools, with 26,554 scholars, being in the proportion of one pupil to every 8½ of the population, a proportion usually regarded as denoting an adequate supply of the means of elementary instruction. This is so far satisfactory. Still more so is the passage of the Act for the Establishment of a Normal School. If that institution be founded on a liberal basis,—if it be well supplied with the apparatus of sound and useful learning and science,—if it be generously sustained,—and if it be managed with judgment and energy, it will prove a blessing of no common magnitude and worth. I cannot but hope that the enlightened zeal which prompted the measure will continue to be encouraged by a patriotic legislature, and that the intellectual growth of the people will not be checked by mean and sordid calculations; for it is written by the pen of inspiration that "happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding, for the merchandise thereof is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold." I may further observe, that the common schools of this country stand greatly in need of improvement, as the reports of the superintendents of education abundantly testify, and that their improvement mainly depends on the qualifications, mental and moral, of the teachers. The incompetency of a large number of the persons now holding that office is justly complained of by the superintendents. If, therefore, in the institution about to be established, a judicious system of instruction be adopted, suited to the state and wants of the people of this province,—if care be taken that the teachers are thoroughly instructed and trained, and their capabilities practically tested, by drilling them in tuition from the alphabet form to the highest class,—and if uniformity of method (including text books) be prescribed, we may anticipate brilliant results in the course of the next few years. And here I may be allowed to remark, that the recent efforts made by various religious bodies for the endowment of their educational institutions are among the most noticeable signs of the times in Nova Scotia. It cannot be said that we are not making progress, when the fact is recorded that the sum of thirty thousand pounds has been subscribed in this small province, within the last three years, for the purpose above mentioned.—*From a lecture on "The progress and prospects of Nova Scotia," by the Rev. Dr. Cramp, Halifax, Oct. 23rd, 1851.*

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