

"The regulations established after the last Encænia have been found effective; and nothing now appears wanting to the general utility of the institution, except the appointment of instructors in the mathematical and Physical sciences, (a late vacancy in that department having been but temporarily supplied), and the foundation of a competent number of Scholarships or Exhibitions for the best scholars from the several Grammar schools may be capable of furnishing: with, perhaps, the adoption of such measures as may divest the University of the restrictive character which it still unfortunately bears in the eyes of the community."

The Collegiate body now moved in procession to the Chapel; where the Chancellor having taken his seat, and opened the Convocation in solemn form, *Ad honorem Dei Optimi Maximi, Dominique et Servatoris nostri Jesu Christi,* was pleased to deliver the following

## ADDRESS.

"Mr. President, Mr. Principal, Gentlemen of the Council, Gentlemen Professors, and Gentlemen Students:—

"The office of Chancellor of this University being conferred by its Charter upon the Lieutenant Governor or President of the Government of this Province (*quædum Regi, domino nostro bene placebit*), I am desirous of expressing to you, upon the first occasion of publicly taking my seat in this chair, the satisfaction which I feel at finding the Colony, over which I have been called by our Gracious Sovereign to preside, in the possession of an establishment, which places a certain degree of refinement in scholastic education within the reach of all who may be disposed to avail themselves of its advantages. By the term *refinement* I would wish the younger portion of my auditors to understand all that is opposed to coarseness of mind or of manners, to vulgarity or debasement of sentiment or of conduct; in a word, I would describe by it, that combination of sound moral and religious principles with a due degree of intellectual cultivation, which constitutes the character of the Christian and the Gentleman.

"To the system of education pursued by England in her venerable Academical institutions I confess myself one of those who impute much of the envied superiority of our beloved country, in all that tends to civilize, to adorn, and to render life both useful and estimable; and, although that system may not be strictly applicable, in all its details, to the circumstances of a new country, it nevertheless appears to me that a British Colony cannot better evince its affectionate attachment to the parent state, than by cherishing among its youth a deep reverence for all those institutions to which Britain mainly owes her preeminence among the nations of the earth.

"Looking at this establishment as owing its origin to such feelings and views, I shall deem it both a duty and a pleasure to be instrumental in promoting its interests, as far as may be in my power; believing as I do, that they are not only not at variance with those of the other educational establishments of the Province, but that this institution may and ought to be made a powerful means of advancing the cause of elementary education generally throughout the Colony.

"In conclusion I will remark for the encouragement of the students, that a certificate from the heads of this College, of uniform good conduct on the part of those who have been subject to its rules and discipline, will always be regarded by me as constituting a strong claim to such favor and protection as it may be in my power to extend to them, either in my capacity of Chancellor, or as Head of the Government."

His Excellency having concluded his Address, the Rev. Dr. Jacob stated that, in obedience to the Statutes, which prescribe an "Oration in praise of the Founders and Benefactors of the University," it became his duty to rise; but that a sufficient reason for the brevity to which his observations would be confined, might be found in the circumstance that all those eminent and worthy men had been gratefully remembered at former celebrations of the festival. One however, who must be perpetually borne in mind as the actual founder of the College, it would be an unpardonable ingratitude to omit the mention, particularly as he had had the gratification, since the last Encænia, of receiving fresh testimonies of that

distinguished individual's affectionate remembrance of the institution.

"Amidst the peculiar and (one might well expect) absorbing interest of the scenes which now surround him; deeply engaged, as a mind and heart like his cannot have failed to be, while from the Palace of Corfu, from the spot where once rose the royal dome—where once bloomed the gardens—of Alcinoüs, he casts his eyes over the harbours of ancient Corcyra; and as the representative of his own Island King, of the great maritime power of modern times, calls forth all his energies to cultivate the resources, and revive the dormant spirit of the Ionian Isles—Sir Howard Douglas still reverts to this remote part of the world, once so happy under his Government—to this peculiar spot of his own special selection; enquires by name after "young friends" for whose improvement he had here provided; desires to be furnished with copies of the Essays which should from year to year have gained the "Douglas Medal;" and, to quote his own warm and characteristic language "cannot divest himself of the solicitude he feels, and will always feel, for the prosperity of King's College."

"In the first commemorative oration which it was my duty to deliver, I remarked that in this country the name inscribed on that Medal must ever be cherished with affectionate respect; and that at some future day, when these tongues had long been silent, others, far more capable of doing justice to the subject, might be heard to class it, amidst the applause of ample academical assemblies, with the first founder of the venerable University of Oxford, the ever-renowned and illustrious Alfred. That hope, notwithstanding some discouraging circumstances which may have intervened, I would still entertain. For when I reflect on the munificent endowment enjoyed by this College; on the powers committed to its Council; on the means which it possesses of collecting the rays of literature, science, and sacred truth, and of diffusing that light throughout the Province; I cannot but hope that, under the blessing of a benign and bounteous Providence, protected by Chancellors like the first, it will hereafter shine forth in its just character, and that many sons will arise to respect and bless their *Alma Mater*."

Having referred in conclusion to one class of benefactors, of whom the College has never been destitute, and without whom the benefits conferred by others would be unavailing—the students who had made good use of the opportunities of improvement here afforded; Dr. Jacob subjoined a mournful tribute to the memory of one of the number, now removed by an all-wise Providence from all danger of harm by human praise:—the student who had gained the prize for his Essay "*On the Benefits of a Collegiate Education*;" and whose whole character, founded on the principles of true religion, had been so highly exemplary that if a model were required to exhibit the kind of student which our College desires, it might be safely formed after *Robert Parker Du Vernet*.

Mr. William Henry Shore now proceeded to recite his Essay, for which the Douglas Gold Medal had been awarded, "*On the Discovery and First Settlement of New Brunswick*." It was a very comprehensive dissertation: commencing with a retrospective view of European discoveries in America; and accurately tracing the attempts to settle this part of the continent, from the first enterprise of De Monts in 1603, to the establishment of our Provincial constitution under Governor Carleton: it contained also a brief but judicious enquiry concerning the probable origin of the Indian inhabitants. The sentiments of pious gratitude, loyalty and patriotism, which pervaded this Essay, were not less deserving of commendation, than the neatness of the style, and the unusual research which it discovered in so youthful a writer.

The proceedings of the Convocation terminated with the Chancellor proposing as the subject of an Essay for the Douglas Medal of the ensuing year:—

"The peculiar Excellence of Monarchical Institutions."

The Encænia was honoured with the presence of Lady Harvey and the other members of His Excellency's family, together with most of the principal families in the neighbourhood; and the students testified their feelings on the occasion by illuminating the College. The evening Gun was the signal for this brilliant exhibition of the beautiful edifice; and as the lights expired at the usual hour for finally closing the doors, some of the students, who have cultivated their

musical talents, concluded the day with the national and appropriate anthem, "God save the King."

From the Church.

## THE TRUE CHURCHMAN.

The true Churchman may invariably be recognized by his calm and decided preference for the church to which he belongs. Various, perhaps, are the sects and denominations by which he is surrounded, and he is willing to give them full credit for sincerity in their attachment to their respective forms and opinions. For the pious Churchman is no bigot. He does not say proudly and arrogantly with the narrow minded Jew, "the Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord, are we," to the exclusion of all others. He is not intolerant: he has no disposition to rail, to ridicule, or to oppose; but still you will find him maintaining his own principles fixed and immovable. What he gives to others, he claims for himself—the full liberty of choice. He has duly weighed and impartially considered: and the result is, that her superior claims have decided and attached his spirit: and as such he warmly, not to say ardently, loves his church. He therefore clings to it. He does not run hither and thither attracted by novelty or excited by extravagance. He is not driven about by every wind of doctrine. But with steady consistency he is found in his own place, among his own people; and that, not as matter of constraint, or of mere bounden duty, but of grateful privilege; of warm and decided preference, loving his own church above all others.

But why this preference? His own church is Episcopal. He finds in it the three orders of ancient primitive times: it has its Bishops; its Priests, and its Deacons, as in the churches founded by the apostles themselves: and on this account he prefers it. Its doctrines, too, as seen in its Articles, its Homilies, and its incomparable—its almost superhuman liturgy, are sound, pure, and evangelical. In its pious ministers, too, he sees sobriety unmingled with fanaticism: and "zeal without innovation." He finds them energetic, persuasive, and warm-hearted; but at the same time divested of all rashness and enthusiastic wildness, disorder, and excess.

And it is this combination which has procured for our church that high elevation which it has so long held, and which we doubt not, it will still continue to maintain. Much, indeed, has been urged against it by the deluded and discontented of the day, as "a dominant church." But such from its very constitution it must ever be; not a *domineering*, but still a *dominant* leading church. Depress it ever so low; let its opposers do all they can to sink or to crush it; their efforts will prove in vain. It has within itself the elements of endurance and renovation. It will weather the fiercest storm. It will not merely survive but flourish and luxuriate, after the longest, bleakest winter. See its sister church in the neighbouring States. A few years since and Episcopacy and Episcopal congregations, were utterly despised; and their existence in very extensive districts altogether unknown. But see the extension of church principles at the present time, see them not merely spreading over every part of the union, but prevailing in many instances over all the previously established sects; and you will readily discover the enduring, renovating principle of which we speak. Our church then has that within it, which is well calculated to make it an ascendant, dominant, and leading church. Let it be found in circumstances the most disadvantageous, it will still gradually rise and maintain its wonted eminence. And, therefore, we are not afraid of either its hoped-for degradation, or its predicted extinction. The smile of our God has long rested upon us; gradually, but cheerfully, has the number of its efficient ministers and its pious members been increasing; invariably have its interests been upheld by the most sober and influential of our community; the superior education also of its ministers has ever ensured for it respect; the mass of its congregations are conspicuous for their attachment to conservative principles: and above all, though its members are not perhaps so easily wrought upon, yet when once they make a decided profession, their piety and consistency is of the highest order.

The true Churchman, therefore loves his church, and he scruples not honestly and candidly, though without any mixture of bitterness or hostility towards others, to avow it.