

once, to every public and private source of liberality and benevolence, from which they may venture to hope for any assistance."

A Resolution was unanimously adopted, that the writer of this paper, then recently elected to a Seat at the Board, "should be requested to assist the object of the memorial, by writing to the Universities in the parent Kingdom, the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel, and for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and to other public Bodies and individuals, explaining and urging the merits and wants of the Institution in such a manner, as in his judgment, may best conduce to the obtaining the patronage and active assistance of all who may be disposed to promote the prosperity of King's College."

A Circular letter was immediately prepared, under the direction of the Board. It was accompanied by Copies of this Resolution, and of the Charter, and amended Statutes; and contained the following passage.—"It can hardly be necessary to dwell upon the importance of this Institution to the prosperity of the Established Church in these Colonies. This was the primary inducement to the first efforts for its Establishment; and it now prompts the exertions that are renewed for its advancement."

Some kindly feeling towards the College was excited by these letters, but little efficient aid was procured in the two following years. The improbability of obtaining all that was required, concurred with other circumstances in suggesting about this time, an attempt for uniting King's College and Dalhousie College, upon principles that would not interfere with the primary objects of either.

Proposals were made for this purpose,—agreed upon by a Majority of the Governors of both Institutions, and approved by the Earl of Dalhousie. These proposals were accompanied by observations, which were approved by all the parties. They contained the following explicit declaration: "Especial provision for the sound Instruction of the Members of the Established Church; and particularly of those who are intended for Holy Orders in that Church, is considered the primary object of King's College."

The plan was resisted by some of the Governors of King's College; and a very able protest against it, was entered on their Minutes. The Alumni were greatly opposed to it; and the Patron could not consent, because it would require a violation of the Charter. It was therefore silently abandoned; but the necessity for increased exertion on behalf of King's College, became every day more urgent. The writer went to England in the early part of 1824, and under the same commission, with which he had been honoured in 1821, he renewed the solicitations made at that time, and urged them by personal applications. Earl Bathurst admitted the reasonableness and strength of the appeal to Government,—acknowledged that more aid should be extended,—and intimated that such assistance might be hoped for at a more favourable time for application to Parliament.

A Paper was prepared by the Rev. C. Benson, the present Master of the Temple, which was printed and extensively circulated. This greatly assisted in procuring benefactions, to the amount of £4000, of which £500 have been continued annually, to the present time. The information conveyed by that paper, was chiefly taken from the memorial of the Governors of King's College to Earl Bathurst. It grounded the first necessity for the College, upon the erection of Nova-Scotia into an Episcopal See,—stating that "to preserve those Doctrines, and that Liturgy and discipline," [namely, those of the Church of England,] in their unabated purity, it seemed necessary, at the same time, that the means of a right religious education should be provided, both for those who were to teach, and those who were to be taught the holy principles of our Church, that they might live and die in the faith and hope of their forefathers. For this purpose the University at Windsor was established."

Letters which accompanied the printed paper, were addressed to many individual Members of the Church, by the writer, in which he availed himself of the opinion gravely pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and stated "the existence of the Church, in an extensive portion of the British Empire, has been publicly pronounced by the highest Ecclesiastical authority in the Kingdom, to be dependent on the prosperity of that Institution." The appeal in

these Letters, and in the printed paper which accompanied them, was made to the Members of the Church alone. The plea was founded on the interests, and the wants of the Church, and the whole of the £4000 thus obtained, was given by Members of the Church, and for the benefit of the Church. In 1832, a memorial was addressed to Lord Goderich, and signed by all the Governors. It referred to the former memorial to Earl Bathurst, and stated,—"That in a colony like Nova-Scotia, where a majority of the people are not members of the Established Church, it is a matter of some delicacy and difficulty, to secure any advantages to that Church, however desirable it may be on every account, to obtain them.—And yet this College, although diffusing its general benefits among all denominations of Christians, has uniformly proved, as it was always designed to be, an efficient handmaid to the Church."

It cannot be necessary to add any thing more, though much more might easily be produced, to prove the uninterrupted connection of King's College at Windsor, with the Established Church, from the early period of the first suggestion of it in 1783, to the present time. Those who have been its advocates, and its benefactors, in every period of its history, have been influenced by that connection, in every effort that has been made. All that belongs to the College,—its building; its Library; its little funded property; formed by its benefactors; its annual allowance from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; have all been obtained on account of that connection. Even its grant from the Colonial Legislature, under the circumstances which led to its attainment, may be regarded in the same light. It may well therefore, be asked, if it be possible fairly to apply any part of this property to an Institution, which may have less intimate connection with the Church. Let the Survivors of the benefactors be consulted; and if these are willing that the benefactions given for one object shall be applied to another, the unfair character of the change may be diminished; but until the consent of these persons is obtained, the property cannot be so alienated, without a violation of principle, which would have a tendency to diminish the force of moral obligation, and to loosen the security of all property, both public and private.

It is possible that a part of this property may be transferred by some Act of the Legislature, from one Institution to another; wholly dissimilar; but a very material portion of it is secure, even from the effect of such enactment. Notice has already been given, that the largest portion of the annual income; that which is received from the benevolence of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, amounting to £500 sterling, will be withheld at once, if any change is made; and the twelve Scholarships, formerly endowed by that Society, and now likely to be adopted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, if the integrity of the character of the College is preserved, will certainly not be adopted, if that integrity is violated.

Many of the facts which are disclosed and proved by this paper, have probably been unknown to those who have entertained the question of alienating the property of King's College: but it is hoped and believed, that neither a member of the Church, nor any respectable Dissenter, would be willing to take part in producing such alienation, when aware of the circumstances, which are thus brought to his knowledge.

To his Excellency Major General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

THE ADDRESS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL.

May it please your Excellency—

His Majesty's Council have been ready during the present session, to enter into the full consideration of that part of your Excellency's Speech at the opening of the session, and your Excellency's Message which had reference to the Union of King's College and Dalhousie College, in compliance with the Despatch of his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated April 30, 1835.

The Council supposed that their attention would be particularly drawn to this subject, by some proceedings of the House of Assembly; but they find by the Journals of that House, and after consideration of the subject for several days, it was Resolved, THAT THE HOUSE DO NOT FURTHER PROCEED THEREIN THE PRESENT SESSION.

This determination by the House of Assembly, might apologize for the Council's abstaining from any notice of the subject: but they have thought it more respectful to your Excellency, and to his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to enter into a full consideration of it.

The result of that consideration upon every member of the Council, is a firm conviction, that an union of those Colleges, which was attempted more than twelve years ago by the Governors of the Colleges, and then found impracticable, is equally impracticable now:—that the advantages to be derived from the union would be doubtful—that the injury inflicted by any violent interference with the Constitution of either, would be severely felt; and that any alienation of the property of either, without the unanimous desire of its Governors, would be unjust.

The Council feel the delicacy of their situation, in giving an opinion which appears to militate against the desire of his Majesty's Secretary of State; but they beg permission most respectfully to state, that they have ventured to express this opinion, under a full persuasion that the Despatch from Downing Street was written under a misapprehension.

It was evidently supposed by his Majesty's Secretary of State, that the union of the Colleges had been the subject of much controversy in the Province, and was earnestly desired by the Legislature, and by a large portion of the people of Nova-Scotia; and that the surrender of the Charter of King's College was equally desired, as the first necessary step for the accomplishment of the union. The Council beg to assure your Excellency that such surrender was never spoken of, or as far as they know, even thought of, until suggested by the above Despatch. The union of the Colleges, though brought to the notice of the House of Assembly in 1830, by Sir Peregrine Maitland, was never made the subject of full consideration in that House, or in the Council, until the present Session; and any controversy respecting it is totally unknown in Nova-Scotia.

While the claims of the Pictou Academy were the subject of yearly discussion, they were the subject also of yearly controversy; and the advocates of that Institution often objected to the Constitution of King's College, and successfully urged the Legislative Grant to that College, as a reason for making a similar grant to the Pictou Academy. The same plea has also been successfully urged for procuring Legislative aid to the Baptist Academy at Horton.

The Council are aware that, for a short period, several Statutes of King's College were justly objectionable, and especially the Statute which confined the Instructions to the children of members of the Established Church, by unwisely requiring subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles by every Student when he entered the College.

This Statute, however, was not in operation three years; it was annulled by the Patron, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1806, since which period the Education of the College has been alike open to persons of all Religious Denominations; although there was a Statute then in existence (which however was not enforced) that prohibited the Students from attending any other place of Worship than the Church of England. In the year 1827, other restrictions were removed, and since that period all the honours of the University have been equally open with the exception of Degrees in Divinity. Provision was also made in the same year, for permitting Students under the controul of the President, to attend such places of Religious Worship as their Parents or Guardians might desire.

The removal of these restrictions has not yet removed all the prejudice which their existence created; and although the benefits conferred upon this and the neighbouring Provinces, by the King's College, during forty eight years, have been great and valuable, they would certainly have been more extensive, if the restrictions had never been imposed.

As the removal of these impediments becomes more generally known, and more duly appreciated, there is