

the leaders of the established church, who were in the majority in the council, altho four of its nine members, as well as influential Anglicans of the Assembly championed its right with great oratorical ability. Now they were to meet opposition in their own ranks. Presbyterian was arrayed against Presbyterian. The trustees were asked to drop the teaching of the higher branches, by members of the Church of Scotland. The former refused. The petitions sent to the Assembly during the next few years asking for a change in the school, influenced the council to refuse all aid, while the management remained under the then trustees, altho they later agreed that 400 pounds be placed in the hands of the Governor for the benefit of the institution.

Thus the struggle continued until 1831. Bill after bill was passed by the Assembly with large majorities—sometimes unanimously—and as often rejected by the Upper House. A great amount of political and religious animosity was engendered. But speeches were also made in behalf of education and popular government, which have no superior in the annals of Nova Scotia history. In the same year Jotham Blanchard was entrusted with a mission to England to lay the case of the Academy before the British Government, which after hearing him, virtually sustained all his contentions. The Local Government was severely reprimanded. As a result, a compromise measure was introduced in the Assembly, and after several modifications, was passed by the Council. Both Collegiate and

Grammar School studies were to be taught in the same building and 100 pounds of the 400 pound government grant, was to be devoted to the latter.

From now on the institution declined. In 1838, Dalhousie College, which had been established in the meantime, received a grant of 800 pounds, and Dr. McCulloch was appointed its president, a position he held until his death in 1843. Pictou Academy continued to do efficient educational work, but its glory had departed. The collegiate studies were gradually abandoned, until it reached the status of a Grammar school, and as such it remained until 1865, in which year under the Nova Scotia School Act it was remodelled as a County Academy.

Altho the institution did not confer degrees, it gave its students a thorough classical and scientific education. Three of the students belonging to the first class which had graduated from the Academy won on examination the degree of M. A. from Glasgow University. It has trained a large number of men for stations of usefulness in Church and State. It has educated more than 300 men for the ministry. It has given eight college presidents to Canada, and several to the United States. Among its graduates was the late president of McGill College, Sir Wm. Dawson, one of America's famous scientific men, Sir T. D. Archibald, Baron of the English Court of Exchequer, Judge Ritchie of the Supreme Court of Canada, Sir Hugh Hoyle, Chief Justice of Newfoundland, D. D. M. Gordon, president of Queens College, Toronto, and