

# NEW-BRUNSWICK RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on Earth peace, good will toward men."

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## ANNIVERSARY.

### KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

[The Report subjoined sufficiently explains the origin and object of this projected institution.]

Tuesday, May 16.

The subscribers and donors to the new college about to be erected on the east side of Somerset house, met to-day at the Freemason's Tavern, in order to hear the report of the provisional committee, detailing the plan on which it is proposed to conduct the institution. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and amongst those present were—the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Durham, Llandaff, Chester, Bath and Wells, Rochester, Winchester, Bristol, Salisbury, Lincoln, and Calcutta; Marquesses Camden and Bute; Earl Brownlow; Lords Bexley and Selsey; Sir R. H. Inglis, John Capel, Esq., Sir T. D. Acland, Sir Charles Forbes, T. Robinson, Esq. A. Spottiswoode, Esq., and the Hon. R. H. Eden, members of Parliament; Archdeacons Cambridge and Pott, the Dean of Peterborough, Joshua Watson, Esq., John Frost, Esq., Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, and most of the clergy of the diocese of London; together with several members of the universities.

After a brief address from the right Rev. Chairman, the Secretary, N. H. Coleridge, Esq. proceeded to read

#### THE REPORT.

It commenced by defining the object contemplated by those with whom the college originated, viz.—a system of instruction conformable to the principles of the Established Church; and then submitted the details of the plan recommended by the provisional committee for the future government of the college. The following are its principal features:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, to be visitor; the Lord Chancellor and eight other (four of whom must hold civil offices), to constitute a board of governors. The council to appoint the principal and professors, subject to the approval of the governors. The principal to appoint tutors. Professors and tutors to be remunerated out of the college funds, according to the number of their pupils. Persons, under the sanction of the principal, may attend the lectures in any particular course of study; but if under twenty, they must conform to the religious regulations of the college. A school for the reception of day-scholars to be established. The masters and all the professors, except the teachers of Oriental literature and modern languages, to be members of the Church of England. The resident students to attend the service of the Church of England, in the college, on Sundays; the non-resident students may accompany their families to church, but the principal must be satisfied that they do so attend.

A plot of ground east of Somerset-house (for many years a timber-yard), had been granted by government for one thousand years, free of all charges, for the erection of the college, and the committee had accepted it, as a most eligible site. Mr. Smirke, the architect, had estimated the expense of the building at £140,000; the purchase of houses for an opening to the Strand, at £17,000; and the requisite furniture for the institution, at £10,000; making a total of £167,000. The sum of £125,947 3s. 6d. had been raised; of which £54,074 3s. 6d. was contributed by donors, the remainder by subscribers.

The Bishop of Durham, on moving the resolution for printing the report, said that the public were under deep obligation to the provisional committee, for the manner in which they had discharged the important duty assigned to them. The report, in his opinion, afforded ample security that the first object contemplated in the foundation of the college—the inculcation of the principles of the Established Church of England and Ireland—would not be deviated from. If certain circumstances had

tended to place that religion in jeopardy, he urged it as an additional reason why they should support an institution which would be a main bulwark in its defence.

The Bishop of LINCOLN seconded the motion. As one closely connected with the university of Cambridge, he hailed the foundation of this college, not with feelings of jealousy but of cordial satisfaction. Great efforts had been made to meet the demand for liberal education, yet they had been found inadequate. Buildings had been erected at Cambridge for three hundred additional students, still the number was increasing, for whom no accommodation could be provided. He could have wished that government had established additional seminaries, similar in principle to our ancient colleges; but as they had not taken up the subject, he was glad to find that it had engaged the attention of individuals.

One general THORNTON observed, that there was only one part of the report in which he could not concur, he meant that relating to the connexion of a day school with the university. His chief objection was, that the funds were not overflowing, and that there were already a number of good public schools in the metropolis, more than adequate to the wants of its inhabitants.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY explained, that this was one of the original features of the institution, and the committee had no power to depart from their instructions.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

The Bishop of LONDON moved the next resolution, soliciting the friends of the college to use their exertions in obtaining subscriptions. He approved of connecting a school with the university. The diffusion of knowledge and the expansion of the human mind were benefits of incalculable value, but their value was infinitely enhanced when accompanied by religious instruction. The institution would form a nucleus to which every friend of the Christian religion would repair as his standard; and he trusted that the friends of Christianity would not permit the institution to languish for want of assistance.

Sir R. H. INGLIS said, that although connected with one of the ancient universities, he had great pleasure in supporting this institution. At one time he was of opinion that a college in London was unnecessary; but, when he considered the increase in the population of the metropolis within the last twenty years, and saw no commensurate increase in the means of affording education, he changed his opinion, and did not despair of its receiving adequate support.

The resolution having been carried.

The Marquis of CAMDEN moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Lord BEXLEY; and an emphatic address from the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in acknowledgment of the vote, closed the proceedings.

Several shares were afterwards taken in the room, and subscriptions handed up; and it was understood that the erection of the college would be commenced immediately.

## LONDON UNIVERSITY.

[Established in 1828, by shares and donations, for the purpose of affording all the advantages of a college education to the youth of the metropolis. No particular system of a religious belief is inculcated; but a chapel, where service is performed according to the forms of the Church of England, is lately opened near the college, for the use of the students, at their option. The management of the University is confided to a council of twenty-four noble men and gentlemen.]

1st Anniversary.—Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The proprietors met to-day in the theatre of the institution, to receive the first annual report, Lord MILTON was in the chair, supported by a numerous assemblage of distinguished individuals.

The report of the council stated, that the receipts in the year amounted to £59,503 1s. Its expen-

diture was £17,568 14s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand of £12,234 17s. 9d. The donations in the year had amounted to £772 10s., and the receipts from students applicable to the university were £1,902, 5s. 10d. The report calculated the annual current expenses of the university at £5,500 per annum, which would be produced by eleven hundred students. At present there were five hundred and fifty-seven, of which one hundred were of the Latin, seventy-seven of the Greek, and ninety-one of the mathematical classes. The books of the library were to be lent to students at their residences, and the reading-rooms to be opened from five o'clock till nine in the evening, as well as from ten o'clock till four in the day time.

The business concluded with the election of officers for the year.

On Saturday, May 23, the prizes and honours in the medical classes, which opened in October, 1828, for the first time, were distributed. Of the 182 students who attended during the session, 65 had competed for prizes and honours, and 52 were declared entitled to them. The ceremony of distribution was performed by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE.

## BIOGRAPHY.

### MEMOIR OF MR. MICHAEL SALTER, OF NEWPORT, NOVA-SCOTIA.

[CONCLUDED.]

In the early part of his affliction he complained much of not feeling so happy in his mind as he had done, which arose from his indulging in some trifling conversation, which, he said, had grieved the spirit of God. This gave him much uneasiness; but ere long it pleased the Lord to visit his soul again, when amidst most excruciating pain, and in the prospect of a speedy dissolution, he rejoiced exceedingly. Calling his father to him, he clasped him affectionately in his arms, exclaiming, "My beloved Father, I am going to leave you. I wish I could carry you to heaven, where you would feel no more pain of body or mind;" and then commenced exhorting him to prepare for death, and follow him. To his mother he said, "Dear Mother, do not grieve, I am happy, heaven is mine, I know it is; I shall soon be

"Far from a world of grief and sin,  
"With God eternally shut in."

on her observing it was with much difficulty she could surround him to death, he replied, "If I am permitted, I will be your guardian angel through life; and if there is such a thing as prayer in heaven, I will pray to my heavenly Father to bear you up under all your trials; and at the hour of death will help to convey your happy soul to God." The charities of his soul being thus awakened to the salvation of his relatives, he next addressed himself to his eldest brother. "My dear brother, I am younger than you, but I am going to die soon. Be in earnest for the salvation of your soul. I know you have had many good desires, but neither these, nor a moral life will save you. You must be converted, yes, and you must know it too. Prepare for death, and follow me to heaven." To another he said, "My dear brother seek redemption in the blood of Christ, the forgiveness of your sins. Grieve not the spirit of God any longer by your light and trifling conversation. You know how many precious moments you and I have spent in that sinful way; if you do not leave it off hell will be your everlasting portion, and what an awful thing it would be to see two brothers separated at the last, one to go to heaven, and another to depart to hell." He then let fall his hand, but probably expecting from the violence of the pains which he was sustaining, he should not see him again as he was about to proceed for Medical assistance, he recaptured his hold, and continued, "I again charge you to meet me in heaven, all glorious within, grieve no longer, that God, who