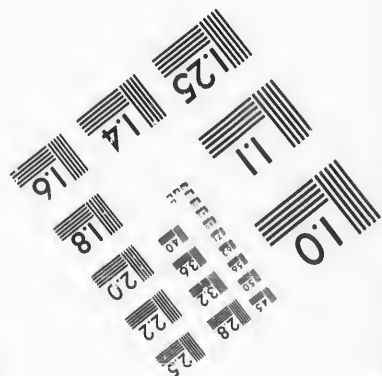
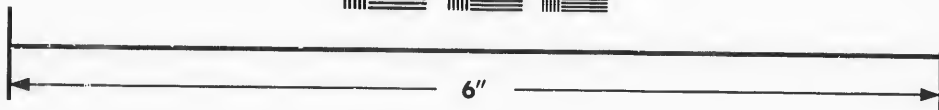
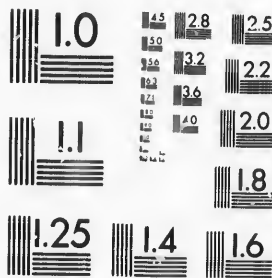


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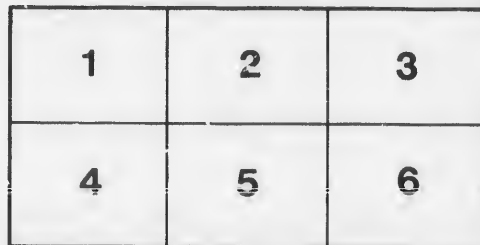
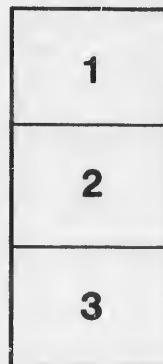
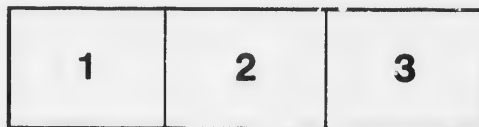
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DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO

KING'S COLLEGE, NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 279.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 13th August, 1851.

SIR,—With reference to the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, for withdrawing the annual grant from King's College, Windsor, I transmit to you the copy of a memorial which I have received against it from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

2. While I regret the decision of the Legislature to withdraw the grant hitherto made for the support of the College, I cannot but recognize the full right of that body to object to the continuance of such a grant from the Revenue of the Province, if the Institution is not regarded as producing advantages to the public equivalent to the cost incurred for it.

3. I am, therefore, not prepared to advise Her Majesty to withhold her assent from the measure in question, provided it can be shown that due regard has been paid to vested interests.

4. But I have to call your attention to a statement in the memorial from the College, transmitted to me in Sir John Harvey's despatch of 14th May last, to the effect that the President and one at least of the Professors have been induced to leave other situations on the faith of the continuance of that permanent provision which the Act of 1787 appeared to have guaranteed.

5. If this statement is well founded, it would be my duty to advise Her Majesty to disallow the Act, unless it were amended by making some provision for the President and existing Professors during their lives, or while they continue to discharge the duties of their office.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GREY.

The Officer Administering the Government
of Nova Scotia.

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(Copy.)

To the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Memorial of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, respectfully sheweth—

That when his late Majesty King George the Third was pleased, in the year 1787, to found the first Colonial Bishopric in the British dominions, by erecting the Province of Nova Scotia into an Episcopal See, it was thought essential to the object of that foundation that provision should be made towards procuring the blessing of a sound religious and general education within the Province, and accordingly the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was immediately called to the subject by special instructions from the Crown.

That in compliance with these instructions measures were adopted for the establishment of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, aid was generously afforded by the Provincial Legislature, and in the year 1789 an Act was passed by the local Government, securing by law an annual payment of four hundred pounds sterling, to be made yearly and every year for the permanent endowment and effectual support of the College, as expressly declared by the said Act. This annual sum has been regularly paid since the year 1790, but in the present year this grant has been repealed by the local Legislature, and the existence of the College thereby endangered.

That in reliance on the permanence of the said grant, as guaranteed by the State, large pecuniary assistance has from time to time been rendered to the College by Societies and individuals; and that the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge has made considerable grants in proportion to its means for that object.

That all efforts which have thus been made for the promotion of the designs for which the College was instituted will be in vain, unless the Act now passed by the local Legislature be disallowed by Her Majesty.

That the Institution has continued during successive years to answer the purposes of its foundation. Religious education, according to the principles and discipline of the Established Church, having always been afforded within the walls of King's College, where most of the Episcopal Clergy of the Province, and many now faithfully labouring in other places, have been diligently instructed, and that there can be no reasonable hope of providing a supply of men equally prepared for their important work to succeed them in the ministry if the present means of support be withheld from the College.

Considering, therefore, the importance of this object to the best interests of the Colony, your Memorialists earnestly and humbly pray that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to disallow the said Act.

(Signed)

J. B. CANTUAR,

*President of the Society for promoting
Christian Knowledge.*

2762

No. 17.

(Copy.)

Government House, Halifax, June 3, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, to be laid before the Queen, the enclosed Address to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly of this Province, received this day, praying Her Majesty, for the reasons stated in the Address, to leave to its operation the Act passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in the first Session of the year 1851, for discontinuing the Provincial Grant to King's College, Windsor.

I also transmit, to accompany the Address, a Memorial of the Governors, President and Fellows of the College, dated 7th May, 1852, with enclosures;—a communication dated 5th idem, from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and a Memorial from the Associated Alumni of King's College, dated 13th May, 1852.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BAZALGETTE, *Administrator.*

The Right Honorable John S. Pakington, Bart.

(Copy.)

Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 5th, 1852.

SIR,—As Visitor of King's College, Windsor, in my Diocese, I beg leave to offer some remarks upon the Address lately adopted by the House of Assembly of this Province, praying Her Majesty to give Her Royal Assent to an Act passed in the Session of 1851, to deprive the said College of a large part of its endowments.

You will observe, in the first place, that there is no attempt in this long Address to meet Lord Grey's objections to the Act, as stated in his Lordship's Despatch of Aug. 13th, 1851, or to show that "due regard has been paid to vested interests." No answer is given to the statement mentioned in Clause 4 of the Despatch; and they refuse to make the provision required in Clause 5, in default of which his Lordship stated "that it would be his duty to advise Her Majesty to disallow the Act." I doubt not, therefore, that in this matter you will at least carry out the declared intention of your predecessor, and that inasmuch as the conditions enjoined have not been complied with, the Act will be absolutely disallowed.

But I venture also to express a hope, Sir, that you will do more than this, and on a full consideration of the whole case, will repudiate Lord Grey's recognition of the right of the Legislature to withdraw the grant, and will declare that you cannot sanction the pro-

posed withdrawal, involving as it does a breach of faith and disregard of public pledges, even though the interests of existing office-bearers should be provided for. For full information upon the character and claims of the College, I beg to refer you to the Memorial from the Governors, transmitted in May last, and noticed in the despatch; to that from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, accompanying it, and to the Memorials from the Archbishop of Canterbury as Patron, and from myself as visitor, addressed to his Lordship in June last. In the Address, Clause 2, it is stated, "that the College has long ceased to realise the objects for which it was endowed." This statement is unsupported by any evidence whatever. On the contrary, it may be clearly proved that it is still, and always has been, conducted upon the principles on which it was founded and endowed by the Legislature. That it was to be an Institution closely connected with the Church of England is evident, for by the Act of 1789 the Bishop is appointed an Official Governor, and it is enacted that "*the President is always to be a Clergyman of the Established Church of England.*" But though thus characterized, it is not conducted in any exclusive spirit, for though the Professors must be members of the Church of England, the only qualifications for the admission of students are "competent skill in the Greek and Latin languages, and ability to construe the books usually read by boys in the higher classes in the public schools in Great Britain." Subscription to the Articles was indeed required by Statutes provisionally framed in 1803, but they were disallowed, and the obnoxious clause expunged within three years, so that in fact the requirement has never been part of the law of the College. This modification, moreover, was not made in consequence of any pressure from without, but by the Archbishop of Canterbury as Patron, under the authority conferred by the Charter, at the urgent solicitation of the Bishop of this Diocese, who had strenuously objected to the clause when first proposed by the Board of Governors.

Address, Clause 3. The ex-officio Governors appointed by the Charter were those previously named in the Act, with one addition, the Judge of the Admiralty Court. Thus far it cannot be pretended that the spirit of the Act was violated, though the language of the Address might lead to the supposition that an entirely different Board had been appointed. The only real difference was a permission to elect four others, including the President of the College, and I submit that this addition could not possibly "neutralize and defeat the policy of the Board proposed by the Act," for they are only four, and are to be elected by that very Board of eight ex-officio Governors, and one of them is to be the President, appointed by themselves. At the present moment, I may add, that one of the *four* is also Governor ex-officio, being Her Majesty's Attorney General.

Address, Clause 4. I have no means of ascertaining the relative proportions of the various denominations in 1789, but I beg you to

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observe this fact, that in the year 1758 the Legislature of this Province enacted that "the sacred rites and ceremonies of Divine Worship according to the Liturgy of the Church, established by the laws of England, shall be deemed the fixed form of worship amongst us;" which enactment continued in force until repealed on the revision of the Statutes last year.

Address, Clause 5. The Institution at Pictou was established simply as an Academy for the benefit of the eastern part of the Province, and on this ground it was aided by some of the most zealous members of the Church at that time in the Council. The allusions to "a more liberal and enlightened management, &c.," are met by my observations on Clause 2. But I would ask how it is that *four* Educational Institutions, beside King's College, have sprung up? For if "the other religious denominations were alienated from King's College by the exclusive spirit and invidious preferences manifested in its management," surely "*one* other institution under a more liberal and enlightened management," would have been more beneficial than *four*.

Address, Clauses 6 & 7. The relative proportions of the several denominations at present do not affect the question at issue, for it is certain that our number is greater, and our contributions to the Revenue much larger now than when the permanent endowment was first granted. We have not the slightest wish to interfere with other institutions, neither should we complain of any increase in the sums granted to them. We only claim for ourselves what has been granted to us in perpetuity, as it is expressed in the Address, "under a permanent Act of the Legislature."

Address, Clause 8. Other Institutions of a "kindred character" are mentioned, but they are not in existence,—those referred to are merely Academies or Grammar Schools, whereas King's College is constituted a *University* by Royal Charter, with power to confer degrees, and all corresponding privileges. We have indeed, in connexion with the College, a Collegiate School, to prepare Students for the higher department, and it is to this alone that the Academies can be properly compared.

Address, Clause 9. I earnestly pray you to consider the mischief likely to result from the admission of the "full right" of the Legislature to withdraw an endowment guaranteed by itself—for if this principle is sanctioned, public faith in this Province will henceforth be a delusion; moreover, the honor of the Crown itself is concerned, for the Charter especially recites the *endowment* as part of the foundation on which it rests. And, indeed, the grant of a Charter, constituting a University, where no endowment was secured, would have been altogether anomalous, and without precedent. *Although Colonial Legislatures may "regret" that a regard to vested interests is enforced, I trust that the day is yet far distant when English Statesmen will sanction a neglect of the claims of men, who, having relin-*

quished other appointments for the sake of their present situations, are diligently and faithfully performing their duties. Regard should also be paid to the vested interests of the numerous Graduates of this University, as well as of the Professors.

Address, Clause 10. Although the Salaries of the Officers of the College amount to a larger Sum than the Grant, it is only by its aid that they can be made up, for though they have been reduced to the lowest amount compatible with the great object of obtaining well qualified men, the total income of the College is *even now* barely adequate to the expenditure.

The suggestion, that the Governors who were authorized and required both by the Act and Charter to appoint Officers, should now be responsible for the remuneration, is too unreasonable to deserve any notice.

Address, Clause 11. The Grant of £1000 per annum was merely an annual Grant without any pledge or guarantee for its permanency, consequently its withdrawal is no precedent whatever for the course pursued by the Legislature of this Province.

Address, Clause 12. This Clause is a summary of the misrepresentations contained in the former part of the Address, and, as I humbly conceive, exposed and fully refuted above. For I have proved that the Act did *not* "contemplate a different Board of Governors," and that the College was by its Constitution evidently *intended* "to be chiefly managed and controlled by one body of Christians," though open to all. The statement that it is nothing more than a respectable High School, is a gross calumny, which I have already refuted in my observations on Clause 8; *and I can moreover testify from my own knowledge, that the standard of qualifications for a degree here is not lower than for an ordinary degree in the English Universities.*

The mention for an "annual" grant of £250, is likely to mislead, as it was expressly limited to one year.

I must also object to the mode in which this Address was introduced and passed. It was only proposed on the last day of the Session, a few hours before the prorogation, so that no opportunity was afforded for discussion or amendment.

In conclusion, I venture to affirm, that the whole Province has been and is materially benefitted by King's College, where many of the principal ornaments of all the learned professions here have been educated; and if it is sacrificed to the miserable feelings of jealousy which tempt men to destroy what they are unable to emulate, I believe that an irreparable injury will be inflicted upon the Colony, and the most talented young men, and the sons of all the principal inhabitants, will be sent to England for their education, and will finally be induced to remain there, deserting their native country—an evil, the dread of which appears to have influenced Mr. Grenville

and the other Statesmen of the day, when they determined to afford all possible encouragement to King's College.

As the Act of 1851 was passed *without any suspending clause*, I venture to suggest that it is very desirable that it should be disallowed as soon as you can conveniently advise Her Majesty to declare her disallowance thereof.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. NOVASCOTIA.

The Right Honorable

Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart., &c., &c., &c.

No. 5.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 15th July, 1852.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 17, of the 3rd June last, transmitting an Address to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, praying that the Act of 1851, for the discontinuing the Provincial Grant to King's College, Windsor, may be left to its operation, together with counter Petitions from the Governors, President, and Alumni of the College, and a letter to the same effect from the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

I have to desire that you will inform the Assembly, that I have laid their Address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive it very graciously, but that I have been unable to advise Her Majesty to accede to the prayer of it, *as I feel compelled to adhere to the Resolution expressed by my predecessor* in his Despatch to Sir John Hervey, of the 13th August, No. 279, *as regards the provision which it is necessary to secure for certain vested interests before leaving the Act in question to its operation.*

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

Lieutenant-Governor SIR J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT, of the Officer administering the Government of Nova Scotia.

(NOTE.)—*The following are copies (received 9th Feby., 1853) of certain Documents forwarded and referred to in Colonel Bazalgette's Despatch, No. 17, dated June 3rd, 1852, to Sir John Pakington, Bart.*

Pro. Secy's Office, 10th Feby., 1853.

To the Right Honorable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Memorial of the Governors, President, and Fellows of King's College. at Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, respectfully sheweth—

That they beg leave respectfully to submit to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Copy of a Memorial addressed by them to his predecessor, requesting that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to disallow an Act passed last year by the Provincial Legislature, to discontinue the grant made by a permanent Law, in the year 1789, to that Institution.

The Right Honorable Earl Grey was pleased to state, in answer to that Memorial, that he admitted the full right of the Legislature to withdraw the Grant if the College had failed to fulfil the object for which it was established, but he could not advise Her Majesty to allow the Act, unless provision were made for those officers who would thereby be deprived of the means of subsistence.

Had the College failed to fulfil the object for which it was established, the Governors would not advocate its continuance, but this is by no means the case. The majority of the Legislature of the present day appear to think that the College at Windsor was originally designed for all classes and creeds. It is so stated in the Address which passed the House of Assembly at the close of the late Session. But that opinion is altogether erroneous. When the first Bishop of Nova Scotia arrived here, in the month of October, 1787, he found himself surrounded by a large number of his fellow Loyalists, who had taken refuge in Nova Scotia, many of whom were Members of the Legislature and of the Church of England. He, and they, felt the want of the means of educating their children in the principles of the Church, and by their joint exertions the Act providing for the establishment of King's College at Windsor, passed the Legislature in April, 1789.

The Act placed the Government of the College in seven public Officers, among whom was the Bishop. All those Officers were then Churchmen, as were their successors for many years; and it was expressly enacted that the President should always be a Clergyman of the Church of England, which had been declared to be the established Religion of this Province, by an Act passed in the first Session of the General Assembly in 1758.

The College from its erection was always considered and governed as an Institution connected with the Church and when, many years ago, the Governors passed a Statute obliging Students to sign the 39 Articles at matriculation, not a voice was even raised against

that measure in the Legislature, which would have been a strange neglect of duty had it been as is now asserted, an Institution intended for all classes and creeds. Many Churchmen, and the Bishop among them, thought this Statute very injudicious, and it was subsequently repealed, not because it was deemed inconsistent with the principles upon which the Institution was established, but because the Governors became convinced that by excluding the sons of Dissenters, they prevented them from becoming acquainted with the doctrine and discipline of the Church, which they would learn at King's College, and which the more they are known the better they will be appreciated.

The Governors confidently assert, that King's College has not failed in its object. The great body of our Clergy have been educated there; many of the most distinguished members of the Bench and the Bar, in this and the neighboring Colonies, are among its Alumni, and it can boast of several others engaged in the various walks of life.

It was still pursuing its useful course, when, without a complaint alleged against it, this attempt was made to withdraw the provision for its support.

The plea alleged for this harsh measure, is, that the members of the Church are now, and *always have been*, a minority of the population. If they always have been in a minority, which may be doubted, the Dissenters of a former day dealt more liberally with them than their successors. That Churchmen are now in a minority is admitted, and we regret that we have such cause to lament it. A large portion of the Country was a wilderness when the Act of 1789 passed; that wilderness has since been peopled by emigration from Scotland and Ireland, in consequence of which the Presbyterians and members of the Church of Rome now outnumber any other denomination in the Province.

But though Churchmen have received but little addition to their numbers from this source, they still form a respectable body, much more numerous at this day than they were in 1789, and they feel it a serious evil that an Institution which they have long fostered, and which has become endeared to so many of them as their Alma Mater, should thus be threatened with destruction.

The members of the Church do not object to grants to other denominations, in such proportion as the Legislature may deem fit, but they feel it a grievance to be deprived of the sum which was permanently granted to them out of a Revenue of about £8000 a year, when that Revenue has increased to upwards of £100,000, to which they largely contribute.

They are still desirous of combining instruction in the principles of Religion with secular knowledge, and therefore wish to preserve an Institution in which they know that object will always be kept in view, and the existence of which is deemed by its opponents to pre-

sent a great obstacle to the establishment of one great College, from which all religious instruction will be banished.

In addition to these observations, the Governors of King's College respectfully submit the language of the Royal Charter to the consideration of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies—which thus commences and terminates :

“GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting :—

“Whereas we have declared our Royal intention to establish within our Province of Nova Scotia, in North America, a College for the education of youth in the principles of true Religion, and for their instruction in the different branches of Science and Literature which are taught in our Universities in this Kingdom.

“And whereas the Sum of four thousand pounds granted by our Parliament in that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, hath been applied in erecting a suitable building within the Town of Windsor in our said Province, on a piece of land which had been purchased by means of a Grant of the General Assembly of our said Province for that purpose.

“And whereas the said building hath been fitted for the residence of Professors and Students, and an endowment of * Four hundred pounds currency of that Province (equal to Three hundred and sixty pounds British sterling) per annum hath been granted for the support thereof by the General Assembly.

“And lastly, we do hereby promise and declare for us, our heirs, and successors, that we and they shall and will at all times hereafter give and grant to the aforesaid Governors, President, and Fellows, and their successors, such other reasonable powers and authorities as may be necessary for the government of the said College, and more effectual execution of the premises.”

They also beg to turn the attention of the Secretary of State to the annexed letter, dated “London, 1st June, 1802,” and signed by “Scrope Bernard, M.P.,” “Jos. Planta,” “William Wilberforce, M.P.” and “John Wilmot,” in which the views of the friends of the Institution were in that day so clearly expressed to their brother Churchmen in England, who were thereby induced to contribute liberally to its support and advancement.

The Governors of King's College trust that this statement will convince the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Institution has not failed to fulfil its object—that it has acquired a vested right in the sum thus granted to it—and they

* Errata.—The amount by the Provincial Act is £444: 10s. 10½d. currency, equal to £400 sterling.

humbly conceive that it would be inconsistent with the Honour of the Crown to assent to an act which would deprive it of that right, and will probably destroy that Institution founded by the Provincial Legislature and fostered by the Crown.

In conclusion, they would remark, that the Assembly have not only failed to provide for the officers alluded to in Lord Grey's despatch, but have suggested that the burthen of doing so should be thrown upon the Governors, whom they would deprive of the means of discharging that or any other of those duties which they have always gratuitously performed.

The Governors respectfully remind the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that unless her Majesty's dissent to this Act is expressed before three years elapse from the time of its passing, it will become law.

And, as in duty bound, your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

In the name and by the order of the Governors, President, and Fellows of King's College, at Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

(College Seal.)

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,

Secretary of King's College, at Windsor.

Halifax, N. S., May 7th, 1852.

Copy of His Majesty's Royal Charter for Founding and Incorporating King's College, at Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, dated 12th May, 42nd George III., 1802.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:—

Whereas we have declared our Royal Intention to establish within our Province of Nova Scotia, in North America, a College for the education of youth in the principles of true Religion, and for their instruction in the different branches of Science and Literature which are taught at our Universities in this Kingdom.

And whereas the sum of Four thousand pounds, granted by our Parliament in that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, hath been applied in erecting a suitable Building within the Town of Windsor, in our said Province, on a piece of land which had been purchased by means of a grant of the General Assembly of our said Province for that purpose.

And whereas the said Building hath been fitted for the residence of Professors and Students, and an endowment of Four hundred

pounds currency of that Province (equal to Three hundred and sixty pounds British sterling) per annum, hath been granted for the support thereof, by the said General Assembly.

And whereas humble application hath been made to us by many of our loving subjects in our said Province, that we would be pleased to grant our Royal Charter for the more perfect establishment of the said College, and for incorporating the members thereof for the purposes aforesaid, and for such other endowment thereof as to us should seem meet.

We having taken the premises into our Royal consideration, and duly weighing the great utility and importance of such an institution, are willing and desirous to condescend to their request: Know ye, therefore, that we, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have willed, ordained, and granted, and do by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, will, ordain, and grant, that upon the said land, and in the building or buildings so erected, or to be erected thereon at our town of Windsor, in our said Province of Nova Scotia, there shall be established from this time one College, the mother of an University, for the education and instruction of youth and students, in arts and faculties, to continue for ever; and to be called King's College: and that our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province, or the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province for the time being; the Right Reverend Father in God, Charles Inglis, Bishop of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, or the Bishop of the said Diocese for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved Sampson Salter Blowers, Chief Justice of our said Province of Nova Scotia, or the Chief Justice of our said Province for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved Alexander Croke, Judge of our Court of Vice-Admiralty in Nova Scotia, or the Judge of our Court of Vice-Admiralty in our said Province for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved Richard John Uniacke, Speaker of our House of Assembly and Attorney-General of our said Province of Nova Scotia, or the Speaker of our House of Assembly and the Attorney-General for our said Province severally for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved James Stewart, Solicitor-General of our said Province, or the Solicitor-General of the said Province for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Secretary of our said Province of Nova Scotia, or the Secretary of our said Province for the time being, together with such other person or persons as shall be elected in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be Governors of the said College, and that the said College shall consist of one President, three or more Fellows and Professors, and twelve or more Scholars, at such salaries, and subject to such provisions, regulations, limitations, rules, qualifications, and restrictions as shall hereafter be appointed by the statutes, rules, and ordinances of the said College, and until such statutes, rules, and ordinances shall have

been framed, subject in all respects to the orders and directions, and eligible and removable at the pleasure of the said Governors, or of the major part of them. And that the said Governors, or the major part of them, shall have the power of electing the President of the said College for the time being, to be a Governor of the said College, and also of electing any other person or persons, not exceeding three in number (subject to such regulations as shall be appointed by the statutes, rules, and ordinances of the said College) to be a governor or governors of the said College.

And we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordain and grant that the said Governors, President and Fellows, and their successors for ever, shall be one distinct and separate body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the name and style of the Governors, President and Fellows of King' College, at Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia; and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal, and that they and their successors shall, from time to time, have full power to break, alter, make new, or change, such common seal, at their will and pleasure, and as shall be found expedient; and that by the said name the said Governors, President and Fellows, and their successors, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall be a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, and be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy, and retain; and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant full authority and free licence to them and their successors by the name aforesaid, to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and retain, to and for the use of the said College, notwithstanding any statutes or statute of mortmain, any manors, rectories, advowsons, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and hereditaments of what kind, nature or quality soever, so as that the same do not exceed in yearly value the sum of six thousand pounds above all charges: and moreover, to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess and retain, notwithstanding any such statutes or statute to the contrary, all or any goods, chattels, charitable and other contributions, gifts and benefactions whatsoever: and that the said Governors, President and Fellows, and their successors, by the same name, shall and may be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all or any court, or courts of record, or places of judicature within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and our said Province of Nova Scotia, and other our dominions, and in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters and demands whatsoever, in what kind, or nature, or sort soever, in as large, ample and beneficial manner and form as any other body politic and corporate, or any other our liege subjects, being persons able and capable in law, may or can have, take, purchase, receive, hold, possess, enjoy,

retain, sue, implead or answer, or be sued, impleaded, or answered in any manner whatsoever.

And we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordain and grant that the governors of the said College, or the major part of them, shall have power and authority to frame and make statutes, rules and ordinances, touching and concerning the good government of the said College, the performance of divine service therein, the studies, lectures, exercises, degrees in arts and faculties, and all matters regarding the same; the election, qualification and residence of the President, Fellows, and Scholars; the management of the revenues and property of the said College; the salaries, stipends and provision for the President, Fellows, Scholars and officers of the said College: and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, fit, useful, and agreeable to this our Charter: and also from time to time to revoke, augment, or alter all, every or any of the said statutes, rules, and ordinances, as to them, or the major part of them, shall seem meet and expedient. Provided, that the said statutes, rules and ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the laws and statutes of this our realm, and of our said Province of Nova Scotia; provided also, that the said statutes, rules and ordinances, or any revocation, augmentation or alteration thereof be subject to the approbation of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and shall be forthwith transmitted to the said Lord Archbishop for that purpose; and that in case the said Lord Archbishop shall signify, in writing, his disapprobation thereof within three years of the time of their being so made and framed, or of their being so revoked, augmented, or altered, the same, or such part thereof as shall be so disapproved by the said Lord Archbishop, shall, from the time of such disapprobation being made known, be utterly void and of no effect, but otherwise shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, charge and command that the statutes, rules and ordinances aforesaid, subject to the said provisions, shall be strictly and inviolably observed, kept and performed, from time to time, so long as they shall respectively remain in full vigour and effect, under the penalties to be thereby or therein inflicted or contained.

And we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, will, order, direct, and appoint that the said *Lord Archbishop of Canterbury* for the time being be Patron of the said College, and the *Bishop of Nova Scotia* for the time being shall be Visitor of the said College.

And we do further will, ordain and grant that the said College shall be deemed and taken to be an University, and shall have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by other Universities in our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed, by virtue of these our letters patent. And that the students in the said College

shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in the several arts and faculties at the appointed times; and shall have liberty within themselves of performing all scholastic exercises for the conferring such degrees, in such manner as shall be directed by the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said College.

And we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and declare, that these our letters patent, or the enrolment or exemplifications thereof, shall and may be good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense, for the best advantage of the said Governors, President and Fellows of the said College at Windsor aforesaid, as well in all our courts of record as elsewhere, and by all and singular judges, justices, officers, ministers, and other subjects whatsoever, of us, our heirs and successors, any mis-recital, non-recital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, without fine or fee, great or small, to be for the same in any manner rendered, done or paid to us in our Hanaper, or elsewhere to our use.

And lastly, we do hereby promise and declare, for us, our heirs and successors, that we and they shall and will, at all times hereafter, give and grant to the aforesaid Governors, President and Fellows, and their successors, such other reasonable powers and authorities as may be necessary for the government of the said College, and the more effectual execution of the premisses.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.—Witness ourself at Westminster, the twelfth day of May, in the forty-second year of our reign.

LIBRARY.—KING'S COLLEGE, NOVA SCOTIA.

London, 1st June, 1802.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have been desired by the Governors of King's College, in Nova Scotia, publicly to express their gratitude for the great assistance received from their friends and benefactors in this Kingdom, in forming a Library for this infant Seminary.

By the munificence of His Majesty, and of the British Parliament, in addition to the liberal support of the Legislature of the Province, a spacious and convenient building was erected in 1798, at Windsor,

in Nova Scotia, where many young men have already completed their studies. But as the funds of the College were inadequate to the purchase of a sufficient library, many contributions in books and money were received last year for this purpose, under the patronage of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London and Rochester.

His Majesty has been since graciously pleased to grant his royal charter, dated 12th May 1802, for founding and incorporating the said College, by the name and style of "The Governors, President, and Fellows of King's College at Windsor, in Nova Scotia," for the education of youth in the principles of true religion, and for their instruction in the different branches of science and literature, which are taught at the universities in this United Kingdom. It must be particularly gratifying to every friend of his country, to find that the munificence which has distinguished His Majesty's reign, is thus extended to the remotest provinces of his dominions.

The genuine patriot, the sincere Christian, and the lover of classical and polite literature and the sciences, will rejoice to see the blessings of the mother country communicated to the distant regions of North America; and from the establishment of this infant college, which it is hoped may hereafter become, as the charter expresses it, "The Mother of an University," will anticipate the most important and beneficial effects; the general diffusion of sound learning, the promotion of every liberal art and science, and above all, the firm support of the Christian religion, as professed and taught by our Reformed Episcopal Church.

Experience has abundantly proved, that as nations advance in wealth and luxury, in commerce and the arts, truths, the most universally received and the most highly respected, are apt gradually to lose their estimation: hence the value of Schools, and Colleges, and other learned foundations; hence the value of the Institution for which we presume to solicit the public support. In the New World such an Institution was peculiarly necessary, and is likely to be attended with inestimable benefits. In the American College, for which we are now pleading, the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, fixed on firm foundations, will hand down, from age to age, the genuine principles of the Christian religion in their original purity, as the most valuable treasure which could be secured to posterity by the provident wisdom of their ancestors.

These important objects, however, will be greatly promoted by the extension of the patronage already experienced, and by the friendly aid of a generous and munificent public.

Whilst then, in the name of the Governors of this Institution, we return their grateful acknowledgments to the following Subscribers and Benefactors, we cannot help earnestly requesting the assistance of others in promoting its welfare, either by a contribution in books, or by a pecuniary subscription, in order to enable the Governors to

procure an useful and extensive library, which must be highly conducive to the success and prosperity of this infant University.

SCROPE BERNARD, M.P.
JOSEPH PLANTA.
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, M.P.
JOHN WILMOT.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, &c.

CASH.

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, PATRON of King's College, Nova-Scotia - - -	50	0	0
Sir John Wentworth, Bart., Governor Nova Scotia	25	0	0
Right Rev. Charles Inglis, Bishop, Visitor of King's College - do.	25	0	0
Hon. S. S. Blowers, Chief Justice - do.	25	0	0
Richard I. Uniacke, Esq., Attorney-General do.	25	0	0
James Stuart, Solicitor-General - do.	25	0	0
Sir Thomas A. Strange, late Chief Justice do.	25	0	0
Alexander Brymer, Esq., Paymaster do.	25	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Durham - - -	20	0	0
Hen. Thornton, Esq. M.P. - - -	20	0	0
Scrope Bernard, Esq., M.P. - - -	10	0	0
W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P. - - -	10	0	0
Hon. George Knox, M.P. for the University of Dublin	10	0	0
John Wilmot, Esq. - - -	10	0	0
William Lambert, Esq. - - -	10	0	0
Hon. Mr. Eardley - - -	5	0	0
Rev. J. H. Michell, King's College, Cambridge	5	0	0
Culling Smith, Esq. - - -	2	2	0
W. Waterhouse, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
Culling Smith, Esq., Junior - - -	2	2	0

Books.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Durham, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Right Rev. the Dean, and Rev. the Chapter of Westminster, the University of Oxford, the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, Trustees for the British Museum, Society for bettering the condition of the Poor, the Right Honorable Lord Eardley, Scrope Bernard, Esq., M.P. Mr. Baron Maseres, Mrs. H. More, William Wilberforce, Esq., M.P., John Wilmot, Esq., Hon. Mr. Eardley, Culling Smith,

Esq., Junior, Joseph Planta, Esq., Capt. Sykes, R.N., T. Cadell, Esq., Guillerharde, Esq., Mr. Edwards, Sir J. B. Warren, Bart., K. B., Rev. Dr. Kipling, Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Gilpin, Rev. Dr. Glasse, Rev. Mr. Hewlett, Rev. Mr. Boucher, Rev. Mr. Gray, Thomas Cochran, Esq., Chief of Prince Edward's Island, Capt. Taibot, John Gifford, Esq., Mr. Buckwoods, J. H. Browne, Esq., M. P., Rev. Mr. Tooke.

BOOKSELLERS—*Contributors.*

Messrs. Beckett, Bickerstaff, Cadell and Davis, Callow, Carpenter, Cobbett and Morgan, Debrett, Faulder, Harding, Hookham, Law, Longman and Rees, Miller, Nicoll, Payne, Rivington, Robson, Vernor and Hood, White.

To the Right Honorable the Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Memorial of the Governors, President, and Fellows of King's College, at Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, humbly sheweth—

That at the termination of the American Revolution, a large body of the American loyalists removed into the province of Nova Scotia, w^here they found that little provision had been made to afford to the rising generation the benefits of a liberal education.

That to remedy this evil an Act was passed by the provincial legislature in 1789, for founding, establishing, and maintaining a College—which reciting that “Whereas the permanent establishment and effectual support of a College at Windsor, would by the blessing of God, become of the greatest public utility to this Province, and to His Majesty's neighbouring colonies,” enacted by the first clause, that the sum of £400 sterling should be granted and paid yearly, and every year, to the governors of the said college, towards its maintenance and support.

The Act then named the Governor of the Province, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Chief Justice, the Secretary of the Province, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General, as the Governors of the said College, and created them a Body Politic and Corporate, and directed them to appoint a President and Professors, with a stipulation that the President should always be a Clergyman of the Established Church of England.

The Governors and other friends of the Church, both in this Province and in England, exerted themselves to the utmost to carry the benevolent intentions of the Provincial Legislature into effect, in which they were most liberally aided by the Government of the mother country, and a Royal Charter was granted, as contemplated by the Provincial Act under which the endowment was given.

These efforts were very successful; a building was soon erected at Windsor, affording accommodation for the President, Professors, and Students. The kind contributions of many zealous Churchmen in England provided a valuable Library, and the Institution has for nearly sixty years past, supplied this and the neighbouring Colonies with many valuable Pastors and other public servants, few of whom would have able to obtain a liberal education elsewhere.

It is with the deepest regret that your Petitioners now see this valuable Institution threatened with ruin.

While it was quietly pursuing its useful career, without any complaint having been preferred against it, without calling upon your Petitioners for any explanation, if any such complaint unknown to them existed, without inquiry or investigation to the knowledge of your Petitioners, a Bill was introduced into the Assembly by a private member for a second time during the last Sessions, and which, to the astonishment of all friends of the Institution, then passed, depriving the College of the annual sum of £400, which was permanently given to it by the Act of 1789.

By that Act your Petitioners were directed to procure and employ a President and Professors and to pay them their salaries out of the sum so permanently granted. In compliance with these directions, a President and a Professor have been long appointed and employed, and while they were in the faithful discharge of their duties (without a complaint being urged against them) the means of paying them are withdrawn. The President was induced, some years ago to leave a situation in the College of New Brunswick to become President of King's College, at Windsor, where he had been educated, and of which he has long been an ornament. The Professor of Mathematics was more recently induced to quit England, and remove to Windsor, where his services are deservedly valued.

Notwithstanding the exertions of the Alumni and other friends of the Institution, these Gentlemen must be left without their stipulated salaries, if Her Majesty allows this act to become a Law; and your Petitioners feel it their duty to bring these circumstances under your Lordship's consideration without further comment, in the humble hope that your Lordship will be of opinion that good faith ought to be kept with them and with those they were not only empowered but directed to employ.

And, as in duty bound your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

In the name and by the order of the Governors, President, and Fellows of King's College at Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

(College Seal.)

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,
Secretary, King's College at Windsor.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 13th 1853.

*Extract from the Journals of the Legislative Council of 4th April,
1851, Pages 123—4.*

A Bill, entitled an Act to discontinue the Grant to King's College, Windsor was read a third time, and the question was put by the President,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient :

1. Because the Act of 29 Geo. III., was passed for *founding, establishing, and maintaining a College in this Province*, and by the first clause thereof, the sum of Four Hundred Pounds Sterling, was given *in perpetuity* for the *permanent establishment and effectual support of this College*, in anticipation of great public utility therefrom to this and the neighbouring Colonies, which has been realized beyond the expectations of its wise and benevolent founders.

2. Because from the very long period during which the said Act has been in force (now 62 years) the sanction of time has also been given to this permanent endowment, and the approbation of successive Provincial Parliaments has ratified the wisdom of our ancestors in making it.

3. Because such an Institution, from its very nature, requires a permanent endowment, and to deprive it of this, is not merely to cripple its resources and to diminish its usefulness, but to destroy that which the other unrepealed clauses of the Act still uphold.

4. Because, therefore in repealing this first clause, whilst the Legislature still continues the others in force, they recognize the advantage of this Institution, which they at the same time tend to destroy, and are thus inconsistent with themselves.

5. Because confiding in the permanent and effectual support on which this College was established, many pious and beneficent individuals have, from time to time, given to it pecuniary and other gifts, and now to withdraw this permanent support, and to risk its very existence, would be unfair and unjust to these contributors.

6. Because it would be unfair and unjust to the numerous Graduates of this College to destroy that upon which their honorary distinctions and honors depend, which must fall with it.

7. Because the fourth Clause of the 29 Geo. III., directed the Governors of the College to procure and employ the officers requisite to carry the intention of the Legislature, as expressed in that Act, into execution, and therefore in so doing, the Governors acted as the agents of the Province.

8. *By this Act repealing the first Clause of the 29 Geo. III., depriving the Institution of the permanent grant made for its support the Governors are deprived of the power of paying the officers they were directed to employ, when it is not even alleged that the Governors have*

exceeded their powers, or that the officers have failed to fulfil the duties they engaged to perform.

9. *Because, that if this were a transaction between private persons, the ordinary tribunals of the Country would compel the principal to fulfil the contract which his agent had made by his authority.*

10. *Because it is unworthy of the Province of Nova Scotia to deprive its agents of the means of fulfilling the contracts entered into by them on behalf of the Province, because there is no tribunal that can compel the Province to fulfil them.*

11. *Because the Institution, has ever since its establishment, widely diffused abroad, learning, science, taste, and refinement, and extensively promoted the cause of good morals and religion, and good government, of which these are the basis, and thus has returned, in ample measure, all the pecuniary aid which it has derived from the Provincial grants, and that to check such public benefits, by a repeal of its grant, is unworthy of an enlightened age, and the Legislature of a free and liberal people.*

12. *Because this College offers the strongest proofs of its usefulness and excellence in the many able and learned men whom it has educated, and of whom some are the ornament and honor of our Legislature, and others fill the highest offices in this and neighbouring countries, and having thus largely contributed to raise the character of the Province here and its reputation abroad, to be thus ill-deserved the ungrateful requital of this present measure.*

13. *Because no complaint has ever been alleged against the College, nor a single petition presented for the repeal of the grant, which is consequently a pure gratuitous wrong to the Institution.*

14. *Because the present measure is a great discouragement to Literature in general, shewing at how low an estimate it is held, when for so small a saving this long established College, the oldest in British North America, is thus endangered by an Act, which will be held in future times a blot and blemish on the Legislature by which it is passed.*

15. *Because the Act to repeal the permanent endowment is, under all these circumstances, in our opinion, a palpable and direct breach of public faith.*

16. *Because at the time when a great public work is in contemplation, for the completion of which the credit of the Province may be staked, it is especially unwise to show to the world how easily an Act may be repealed by which a permanent grant has been pledged for a most useful purpose, and on how insecure a foundation rests the dependance upon the public faith of the Province.*

M. B. ALMON,
W. A. BLACK,
H. G. PINEO,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
A. KEITH.

(Copy.)

To the Right Honorable Sir John Pakington, Bart., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Memorial of the Associated Alumni of King's College, Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, respectfully sheweth:—

That in the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, an Act of the Provincial Legislature was passed, granting a sum of Four hundred pounds sterling per annum, to be paid "yearly and every year," in order to the "permanent establishment and effectual support of a College at Windsor," as appears by the preamble of the Act.

That by the fourth clause of the Act the Governors of the College are empowered and directed to appoint a President and Professors, and to assign them respectively, out of the sum granted, such Salaries and Allowances as they shall think fit.

That when the office of President became vacant, several years ago, the Governors in discharge of that duty, appointed to the office the able and learned Gentleman who now holds it. He then held a Professorship in the College in New Brunswick, which he resigned, upon the firm conviction, entertained equally by himself and the Governors, that he was to hold his office, and receive its emoluments, so long as he discharged its duties faithfully.

That the Professor of Mathematics was within these few years induced to quit a situation in England and come to this country under a similar understanding.

That in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, an Act was passed in the Provincial Legislature, to repeal that part of the Act of the year 1789, which grants the sum of Four hundred pounds sterling per annum, leaving still in force the other portions of the Act which confer the control of the College on a Board of Governors, composed almost entirely of public and legal Functionaries, who may be, with the single exception of the Bishop of the Diocese, Dissenters from the Church of England, and some of whom, at this moment, are not only Dissenters, but actuated by feelings of avowed hostility to the College.

That the Royal assent having been hitherto withheld from that Act, (of 1851), a Memorial has passed the House of Assembly of this Province, praying that such assent may be given, but that should the Act of 1789 be repealed, in accordance with that Memorial, it will be impossible for the Governors of the College to retain the services of the above-named gentlemen, and equally impossible to dismiss them without a flagrant breach of faith.

That your Memorialists humbly beg to deny, in the most emphatic manner, that the College at Windsor is of an exclusive character,

or that it has failed to "realize the objects for which it was originally endowed," as stated in the Memorial of the House of Assembly.

That in proof of the benefits which have resulted from the establishment of the College, they can point with pride to many of the most eminent men in the British North American Provinces, who have received their education within its walls, but in order to place their assertions beyond dispute, they beg leave to adduce the testimony of a witness above impeachment, and to refer to the following extracts from a public address delivered by the late Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, Sir John Harvey, at the Encœnia of the College, in the year 1846.

"In the cause of education generally, and more especially as respects its widely extended diffusion, I have at all times felt a deep degree of interest, and with reference to this particular establishment, I may be permitted to say, that the respect which I have always entertained towards it, during a connection with the British North American Colonies, extending over a period of thirty-four years, has been founded not upon any intimate individual acquaintance on my part with the Institution itself, but upon the fact that its benefits are so co-extensive with all those Colonies, in every—the most remote parts of which, (in which I have resided, or which I have visited) the Alumni of Windsor College are to be found prominent among their most enlightened inhabitants."

They also beg leave to refer to the following extract from the same address, in order to refute the charge of exclusiveness. After acknowledging the merits and claims of the Institution upon the public support, his Excellency proceeded to say, "but those claims are greatly strengthened in my estimation, when it is considered that by the absence of all stringent regulations, tests, or conditions of admission, any character of 'exclusiveness' which it may have been attempted to affix upon it is best refuted."

That, in corroboration of this testimony, they refer to the fact, that dissenters have availed themselves, and do still avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Institution, and that they have, as is well and publicly known in this Province, obtained the highest honours in the gift of the College.

Your Memorialists would further state in proof of the estimation in which this College is held by the Public, that when the grant formerly made by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts to the Institution was withdrawn, and an appeal was made to supply the deficiency, your Memorialists' Association was at once formed, who have raised a sum of Two thousand pounds as the nucleus of a permanent fund in aid of the College, in addition to an annual subscription of upwards of One hundred and twenty pounds for the same object.

That with respect to the charge contained in the third clause of the address of the House of Assembly, your Memorialists beg to

state, that it is calculated to create an impression directly opposed to fact; that the ex-officio Governors of the College form the large majority of the Board, and that the only Governors holding seats at the Board, in addition to the ex-officio members, are Mr. Justice Bliss, the senior Puisne Judge of her Majesty's Supreme Court of this Province, and a Master of Arts of the College, Lewis M. Wilkins, Esquire, one of her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, formerly a member of her Majesty's Executive Council, and also a Master of Arts, and the Reverend George M'Cawley, Doctor of Divinity, the President of the College; while the ex-officio Governors number eight, of whom but one, the Bishop of the Diocese, is necessarily a member of the Church of England.

Your Memorialists therefore pray that you will be pleased to advise her Majesty not to allow the passage of the Act for repealing the grant, or in any case to require such a provision for the present incumbents as shall enable the Governors to keep their faith unbroken. And your Memorialists, as in duty, &c.

(Signed) H. H. COGSWELL, D.C.L., *President*.
P. CARTERET HILL, A.B., *Secretary*.

Halifax, May 13, 1852.

Governors' Memorial to Three Branches of the Legislature against the Repeal of the Endowment Act,

To the Honorable the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia. The Memorial of the Governors of King's College, Nova Scotia, respectfully sheweth—

That a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House to repeal the first Clause of the Act 29 Geo. III. c. 14, entitled "An Act for founding, establishing, and maintaining a College in this Province," and by which Clause the sum of £400 sterling per annum was granted and secured towards the *permanent establishment and effectual support of the College at Windsor*.

That the objects contemplated by this Bill were, as expressed in the preamble, that this College might, by the blessing of God, become of the greatest public utility to this province and to Her Majesty's neighbouring colonies.

That the pious anticipation of the Legislature in making this endowment has, under the favour of Almighty God, already received, and is continually receiving, its fulfilment, in the education within this college of numbers of this and the neighbouring colonies in the moral and religious instruction there combined with the higher branches of learning and science; and in the spread of divine truth, the general increase of knowledge, literature, and the love of letters; the improvement of taste and refinement of mind which adorn and elevate the character of a people.

That these are the general advantages flowing directly from this seat of learning, which, as a natural consequence, excite others to a generous emulation, and lead to the same happy results.

That since its first establishment, this College has supplied to all the learned professions, and to various employments in life, here and elsewhere, many eminent and distinguished men, and able and useful members of society; and it is not a little remarkable that at this very time *her sons are to be seen on the Bench in Canada, in Gibraltar, in New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, as well as in Nova Scotia.** That these many public benefits have well repaid the wise liberality of your predecessors, and it is confidently believed cannot fail to obtain from every Legislature, approbation, encouragement, and support.

That the establishment of a College, unlike many objects of Legislative aid, is essentially of a permanent nature. Formed not to suit the purpose of the day, nor the variable feelings, passions, or prejudices of men—its very character—its institutions—its objects—its distinctions (the fair reward of learning) and its usefulness suppose and require a permanency of existence. *Chartered for all times* and above all changes, it holds the even tenor of its way, fulfilling its duties, and diffusing the blessings of education and the light of science and truth abroad through the land.

That this continuing existence was beyond all doubt the intention of the Legislature who thus expressly *endowed the College in perpetuity.*

That encouraged by that *permanent endowment*, and relying on the faith of the Legislature thus pledged, other munificent benefactors have contributed their support to the College in money, books, and instruments, and enabled it to attain to its present usefulness, which must necessarily be greatly impaired, if the Institution be not itself destroyed, should the proposed measure now before your Honorable House pass into a law.

That this Act for the support of learning has been in force *for more than sixty years*—and framed as it was for perpetuity and sanctioned as it has been by time—with the public faith and public character for its guarantee, for an object so honorable and purpose so useful, which have been thus far fulfilled—is now at this day threatened with repeal.

Your Memorialists respectfully pray that you will not assent to a measure so injurious to the cause of learning and to the rights of this College—that this Endowment may be preserved in all its integrity—that this Institution, looking back to the past with pride, and with hope to the future, may continue its useful course of education, and, encouraged by success already secured, may train up the youth of distant times in the path of religion, literature and science.

* The Hon. Sir James Stewart, Chief Justice of Canada; Sir James Cochran, Judge at Gibraltar; Chief Justice Jarvis, P. E. I.; Judge Parker; and Hen. Neville Parke, Master Rolls; Judge Bliss, and Judge Haliburton.

*Report of the Committee relative to a Public School, Windsor, N.S.,
22nd Nov., 1787.*

The Committee appointed by the House for the purpose of considering the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, recommending from His Majesty the establishing and maintaining of Schools within this Province, report,

That they conceive it indispensably necessary that a public School be established as soon as possible in some commodious central situation in this *Province*, for the purpose of instructing the rising generation in the principles of sound Literature and the *Christian Religion*.

And as they conceive it necessary that the master or head of such School should be thoroughly qualified and accomplished for that important trust, they recommend

That an exemplary Clergyman of the Established Church, well skilled in classical learning, divinity, moral philosophy, and the belles lettres, be provided and placed at the head of the said School. And as an encouragement for such an one, so qualified, to accept of the employment, that a sum not less than £200 sterling per annum be allowed to him.

They also recommend that a *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy* be likewise provided for the said School with an allowance of £100 sterling per annum. And that THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA be requested to endeavour to procure two gentlemen of the above qualifications for those purposes.

The Committee conceive that the neighbourhood of Windsor will be the properest place for this School, and recommend that a commodious house should be hired there for that purpose, till, upon experience of the propriety of the situation, the Province shall find it expedient to erect a more *suitable building*, or to enlarge their place of education.

The Committee, in deliberating upon this subject, having duly considered and lamented the wretched state of *literature in this Province*, and having been unavoidably left to contrast it with the state of literature in the neighbouring Republics, beg leave earnestly to recommend to the consideration of the House, whether it would not be proper, as soon as it can be found practicable, to erect a *College or University in this Province*, to prevent, as early as may be, the youth of this country (now panting after knowledge) from rushing into the various seminaries already established in the United States of America, by which means their attachment to their native country may be in danger of being weakened, and principles imbibed unfriendly to the British Constitution.

These the Committee apprehend are consequences of a very serious nature, and when, added to them, they consider the natural advantages of this Province, which, in point of *situation, climate, salubrity*

of air, and fertility of soil, render it inferior to no country, and superior to most. They cannot but be jealous of the honour of it, and wish that in this also we might have something to boast; and that religion, learning, and virtue may be so publicly encouraged, as to render us worthy of those other blessings which Providence has bestowed upon us.

The Committee therefore further recommend to the House, that the different members be requested to consult their constituents on the foregoing head, as well as on the resources that may be obtained from the several Counties within the Province, for the purposes of effectually establishing and endowing such an University, and to come prepared at the next Session to give the House the fullest information on that subject.

ISAAC WILKINS,
THOS. BARCLAY,
WM. CHR. JESSEN,
THOMAS MILLIDGE,
CHAS. HILL,
RICHD. JNO. UNIACKE.

Extract from an Appeal made a few years ago in behalf of King's College, N.S.

It is the earnest hope of its friends that this appeal, upon the success of which the permanency of the Institution depends, may not be in vain. They cherish this hope on account of its past usefulness; still more so, with a view to its increased efficiency in future; and especially, and above all, its utility to the Established Church in that Colony. To extend the benefits of true religion, under the auspices of that Church, was, as already stated, a primary object of its establishment; and hitherto it has answered that end. It has been increasingly, of late years, a Missionary College. At the present moment three-fourths of the Missionaries in that diocese are graduates of it; and should it fall, there is no other source from whence men, duly qualified for that office, can be obtained.

There are some in the Colony who wish to see it severed from its present connection with our Church; and, in short, divested altogether of its religious character. Its present difficulties have been urged as a plea for demanding the surrender of its Charter and the remodelling of its entire system, to render it more suitable to popular taste. But this its friends will never consent to, conscious as they must be, that its original design and chief usefulness would be subverted by such a change. Their fixed determination is, that if it stand, it shall be in its original character; and aid is, consequently,

sought for it from the friends of our Church; not as a mere literary institution, but as one which, by its Charter, is bound to sustain the interests of religion, by its constitution is capable of doing so, by its actual working has already done so, and, if sustained, will more effectually do so in time to come.

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