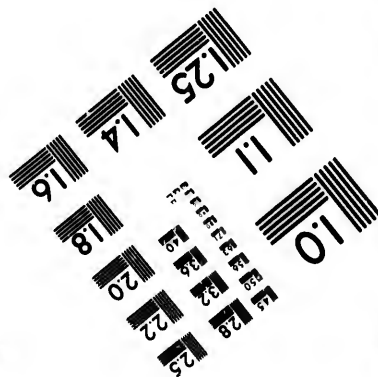
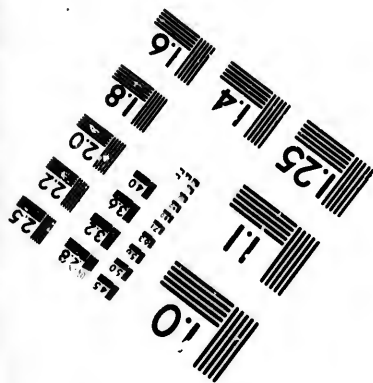
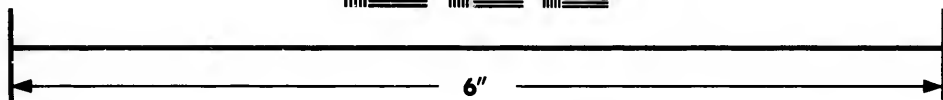
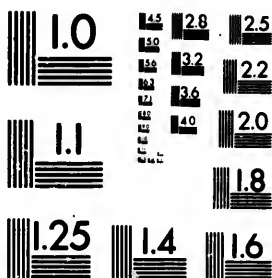


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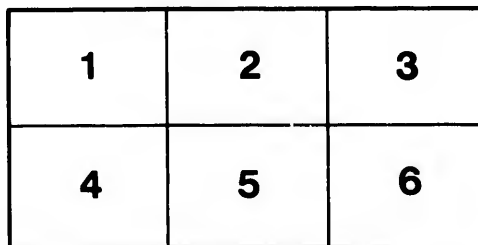
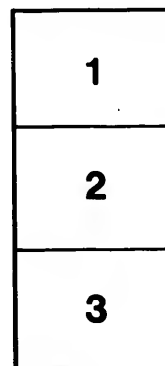
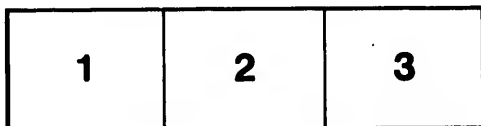
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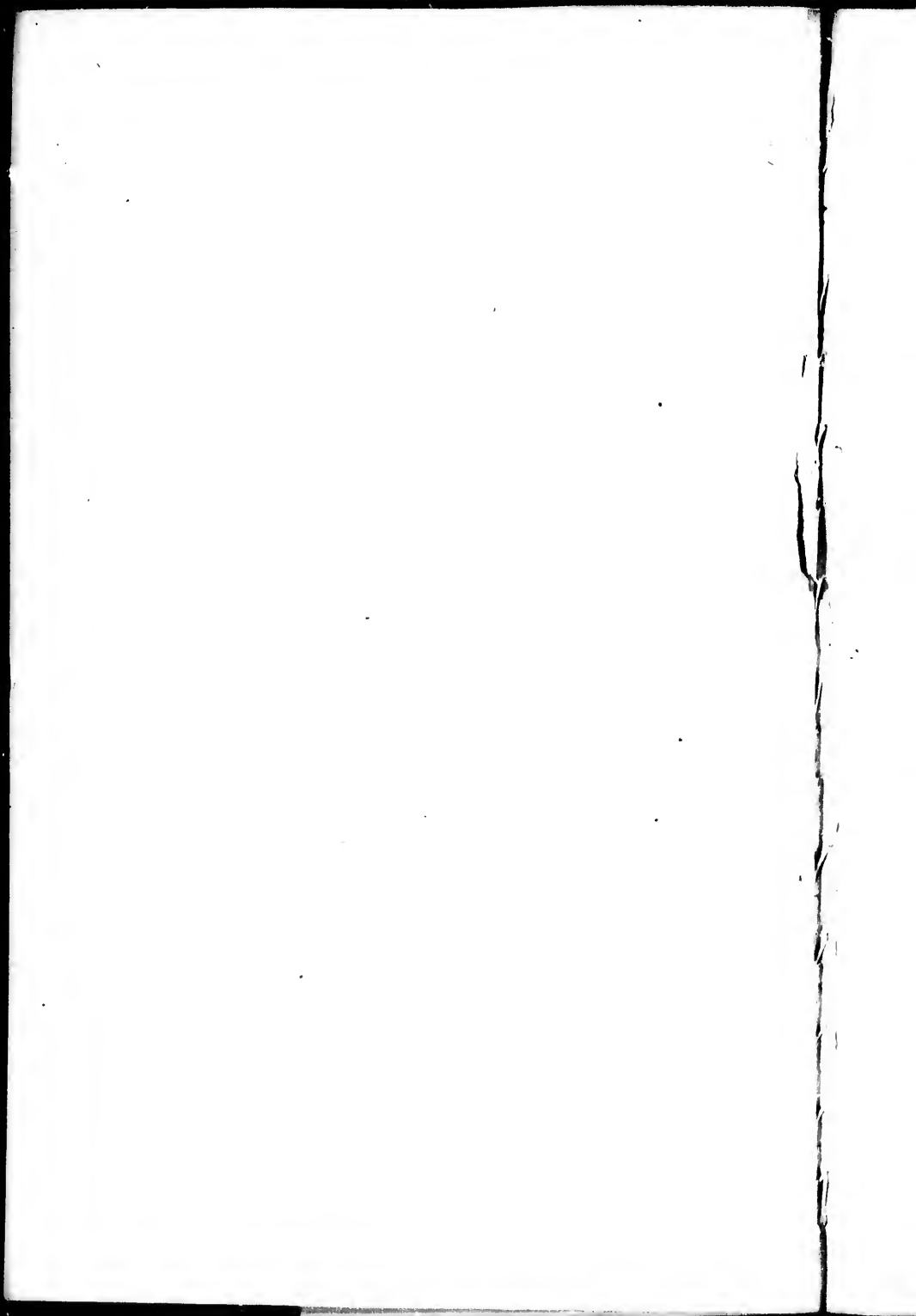
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*Wm Gladstone Esq*

MEMORANDA

RESPECTING

KING'S COLLEGE, AT WINDSOR,

IN

NOVA SCOTIA.

COLLECTED AND PREPARED FOR THE PURPOSE

OF MAKING EVIDENT

THE LEADING OBJECT

IN SUGGESTING AND ESTABLISHING

**That Institution.**

---

BY ONE OF THE ALUMNI.

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*"For my brethren and companions' sakes: I will wish thee prosperity.  
"Ye, because of the house of the Lord our God: I will seek to do thee  
good."—PSALM cxxii, 8, 9.*

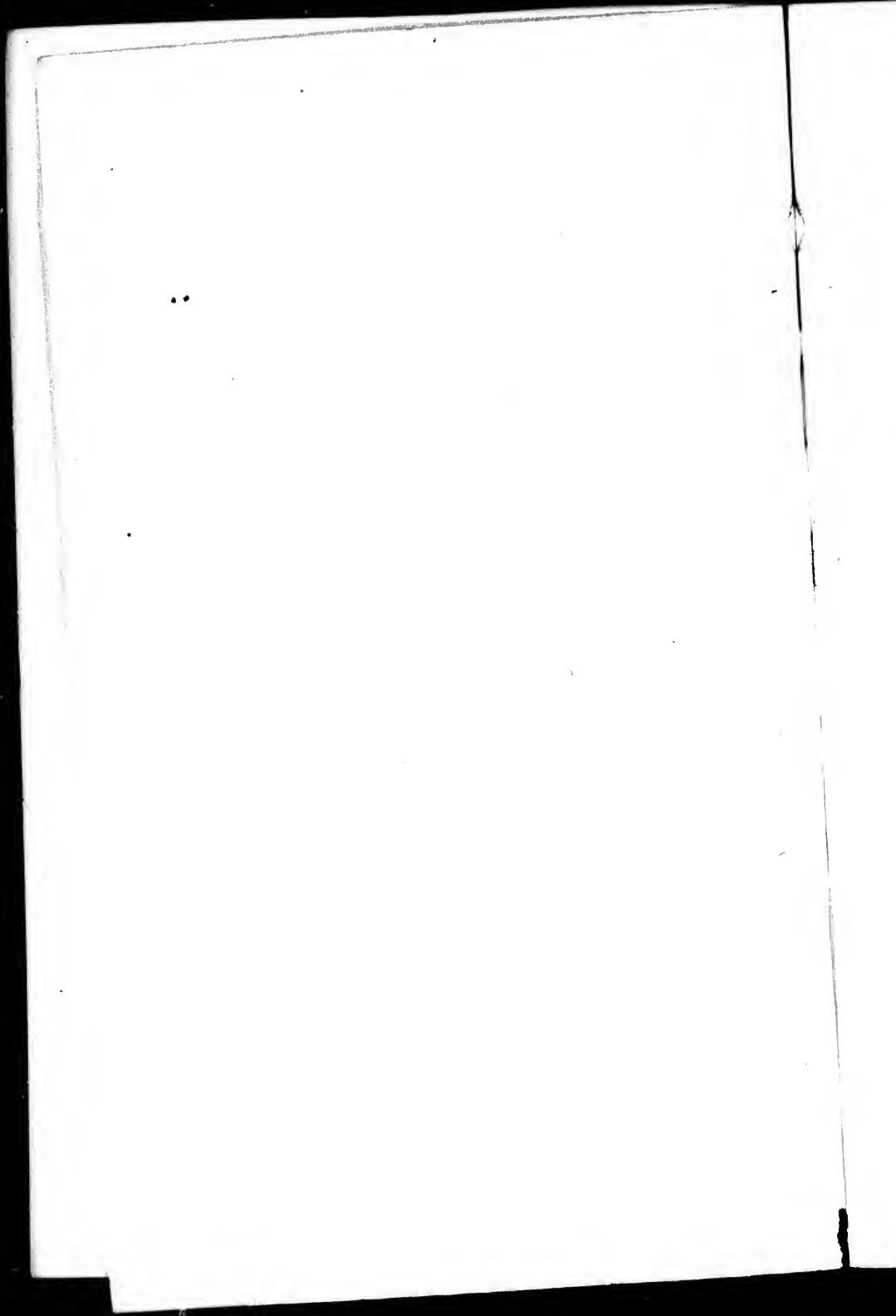
HALIFAX, FEBRUARY, 1836.



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## P R E F A C E .

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THE following MEMORANDA are intended to form a collection of evidence, to shew that the main design, in Founding and Supporting the King's College, at Windsor, was to uphold and extend the Established Church : that all the property, owned by the College, was required for this object, and from members of the Church, who would not have contributed towards the College, if they had not believed that it was indissolubly connected with the Church.

One inference from these facts, if they can be clearly established, will be plain ; namely, that any separation of the College from the Church, and any transfer of its property to another Institution unconnected with the Church, would be acts of violence, wholly unjustifiable.

It may be proper to state, that although almost every thing, contained in the following Memoranda, is clearly in my recollection, I have diligently referred to documents in my possession, from which the Extracts have been faithfully copied. My name stood first upon the List of Students, at the Opening of the Academy, at Windsor, in Nov. 1788 ; and I have been intimately connected with the Institution ever since. This is mentioned only to show that I must be well acquainted with all its history ; and to justify the anxiety I feel for its preservation from injury and wrong.



The annual grant of £1000 from Parliament, which was coeval with the Charter of the College, was certainly intended to be permanent ; and therefore its withdrawal was considered a severe measure, if not unjust. The Governors of the College, as in duty bound, remonstrated with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, against this unexpected and undeserved injury ; and the frequent changes in the Ministry, required repetitions of their Memorial. Instead of obtaining the relief they solicited, they were called upon by a Despatch to the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, from the Right Honble. Charles Grant, to *surrender their Charter*, although it was not pretended that it had been abused, or that the duties it enjoined had in any respect been neglected. This Despatch, dated April 30, 1835, was forwarded soon after Mr. Grant took charge of the Colonial Office, and is marked No. 1. It was evidently written, under much misapprehension respecting the College, and various matters supposed to be connected with it ; but not more perhaps, than might naturally be expected, in such a case, when the Secretary of State had just entered upon the duties of a new office ; and a variety of important business must have pressed upon his attention. As soon as it was possible, the Governors supplied the Secretary of State, (now Lord Glenelg) with a correct detail of the facts of the case.

The immediate effect of the proposed surrender is made evident by the Despatch. The Buildings, and other property of King's College, would be united with those of Dalhousie College, and handed over for the support of one general Seminary, for which the Assembly would be called upon to frame a popular constitution, and determine upon a site.—But this effect could not be produced without total disregard of the Constitution of King's College ; of the intention of its Royal Founder, and its numerous benefactors ; and of the feelings of those who are most intimately connected with the Institution.—There are now between two and three hundred of its Alumni, (including those who received their education at King's College, before the Royal Charter was obtained) who, with one voice, would call out against the violence of such proceeding. It must be obvious also, that no measure of such importance, ought to be attempted, without a reference to the Patron, who has the power of a negative, upon every Statute or Bye-law of the College, and ought certainly to be consulted in a matter affecting its existence.

If His Majesty's Secretary of State, under the pressure of the present times, does not think it expedient to apply to Parliament for a renewal of the Grant, which was formerly voted, it is

difficult to imagine why the Institution, which His Lordship cannot assist, should therefore be destroyed. Although its present Funds will hardly enable its Governors to make it as useful as they would desire it to be ; those funds, while assisted as they have hitherto been assisted, by the benevolent Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, will be sufficient for the support of the present Establishment at Windsor, and for the continuance of those benefits, which it has happily dispensed for nearly half a century.—It will not, therefore, be thought unreasonable to hope, that if the College cannot be rendered more efficient, by assistance from the Government, the destruction, with which it is now threatened, may at least be stayed, and that Lord Glenelg will gladly consent and co-operate in averting so great an evil.

These Memoranda are printed for the purpose of handing them to such Members of the Church, and other Friends of the Institution, as may be desirous of reading them. It is hoped that they will not be unacceptable to the Alumni of King's College, many of whom perhaps, have had little opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the early history of their Alma Mater. And it is impossible that I should not have satisfaction in contributing to the gratification of these, in whose welfare I must ever feel a very lively interest.

JOHN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, FEB. 26, 1836.



## MEMORANDA

RESPECTING

KING'S COLLEGE, AT WINDSOR, IN NOVA SCOTIA,

COLLECTED IN FEBRUARY, 1836.

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IN OCTOBER, 1783, when the Loyalists were departing from New York for the remaining Colonies of Great Britain, in North America, five Clergymen (three of whom were afterwards Bishops) addressed a letter to Sir Guy Carleton, then in New York, dwelling upon the importance of the immediate establishment, in Nova Scotia, of a Seminary of Learning, "*which*" (as they observe in their letter) "*in conjunction with the Episcopate in Nova Scotia, lately recommended by Your Excellency, will diffuse Religion, Literature, Loyalty, and good Morals there.*"

This may be regarded as the *first* suggestion for the Establishment of a College in Nova Scotia;—and there can be no doubt that the Seminary, then contemplated, was intended by the five Clergymen, who interested themselves for its establishment, to be in connection with the Established Church. The letter was signed by CHARLES INGLIS, H. ADDISON, JONATHAN ODELL, BENJAMIN MOORE, CHARLES MONGAN.

Dr. Inglis, who probably wrote the letter, sailed in the same month for England, where he had frequent communication upon the subject with Sir Guy Carleton, as appears by their subsequent correspondence.

In 1786, the late Bishop of Durham, Dr. Barrington, then Bishop of Salisbury, drew up a paper entitled "*Thoughts on the Establishment of the Church of England in Nova Scotia.*"—This paper was submitted to Government, and had its influence in the arrangements which soon followed. It recommended the establishment of Grammar Schools, and of a *College*, with an immediate view to the education of candidates for the Ministry of the Church; and its concluding paragraph thus unites these objects. "*Upon these measures—the appointment of a Bishop; a provision for the Established Clergy; a Seminary of Learning to furnish a regular succession of Ecclesiastics; depends the very being of the Church of England in our remaining Colonies of North America.*"

In the year 1787, Dr. Inglis was consecrated the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, with Episcopal jurisdiction in the Canadas, and New Brunswick; and as several new Instructions from the Crown were rendered necessary, by the recent Consecration of a Bishop, who was consulted upon the occasion, he requested that one of these might call the attention of the Governors of the Colonies, to the establishment of Seminaries of Learning, and very naturally, with an especial regard to their assistance in promoting the prosperity of the Church.

The new Bishop arrived at Halifax in October 1787. His first labours in his Diocese, and his subsequent efforts, and his correspondence, through a long course of years, with the Government in England, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, with several Bishops, with the King's Agent for the Province, and with many other persons, all prove most clearly that he greatly devoted himself, first to the establishment of an Academy, and afterwards, of a Chartered College, at Windsor; with a conviction that these were to be, and actually were, so constituted, as to be efficient Handmaids to the Established Church. He early received a letter from Sir Guy Carleton, (then Lord Dorchester,) Governor General of these Colonies, dated at Quebec, the 3rd of November, 1787—requesting the Bishop's advice in establishing an University in the Province of Quebec, which was greatly desired by many of the respectable inhabitants. Lord Dorchester was desirous to conciliate the overwhelming proportion of Roman Catholics in that Province, and consulted the Bishop on the propriety of having no Clergymen among the Officers of the College, and no Theology mingled with its instruction. The Bishop in his reply of Dec. 27, 1787, respectfully demurs to such a *novelty*,—remarks upon youth as the season for receiv-

ing the principles of religion,—and inquires how the daily and Sunday devotions of the Seminary can be properly conducted, without a Clergyman, and some distinct form of Divine worship? The Bishop admits the propriety of all reasonable concessions, but cautions His Excellency against going too far with these, inquiring whether such concessions will not sink in the estimation of those for whom they are made; who being strongly attached to their own peculiar opinions, will naturally think we place little value on our principles, if we too easily give them up; and concludes the subject by saying—“*The happy medium of shewing a liberal spirit, and a desire to meet them where it is proper; and yet avoiding whatever might diminish a due respect to Government, and the National Church, evidently appears to be the most eligible.*” The Bishop adds, that the Legislature in Nova Scotia had made a small advance towards a Seminary here.

In the Bishop's first Letter from Halifax, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated December 26, 1787, he informs His Grace,—“The Assembly of this Province met the latter end of October; some of the principal Members of which were my old friends. To these I communicated my wishes respecting a Public Grammar School, and urged the absolute necessity of the Legislature's interference and support, for the purpose. Those friends perfectly concurred in opinion with me, and promised their warmest support. I afterwards spoke to several other leading Members of the Assembly, on the subject; and while matters were in this state, the Packet arrived with the Governor's Instructions relative to a Bishop. I immediately requested Governor Parr, to lay the King's Instruction relative to Schools, before the Council and Assembly, which he did; and soon after the Assembly voted the Sum of £400, to be appropriated to the use of an Academy, in the manner which Your Grace will see directed in the Proceedings of the Assembly which accompany this Letter.” The Proceedings alluded to contained a Resolution for the speedy establishment of a public School, in a central situation; *that an exemplary Clergyman of the Established Church*, should be placed at the head of the School; and that a Professor of Mathematics should be provided; and that the Bishop of Nova Scotia should be requested to endeavour to procure these Officers. They also recommend to the consideration of the Members, the propriety of establishing a College, upon which the Members were recommended to consult their Constituents; and also upon the resources that might be obtained from the several Counties, for the endowment of a College, that they might come prepared at the next Session,

to give the fullest information on the subject. The Bishop in conclusion, apprizes His Grace of the communication from Lord Dorchester, and of the suggestions he had offered respecting a College in Canada.

About this time the Bishop prepared for the information of those who took an interest in the Establishment of the Seminary, —“ *A brief Sketch of the plan on which it is proposed to Conduct the Academy of Nova Scotia, with some reflections on the properest place for its situation.*” At the time this was written, the Bishop had seen no part of Nova Scotia but Halifax, and its immediate neighbourhood. It is clear and forcible in its statements, and contains objections, not easily answered, against placing the Academy in a Commercial, Dock Yard, and Garrison Town; objections which then prevailed against a very strong inclination, among the Members of His Majesty’s Council, to have the Seminary in Halifax. The following passages are copied from this paper. “The greatest attention must be paid to the morals of the Students in both Schools, and every precaution used to guard them against the infection of bad principles, and bad examples. Generous sentiments of virtue, benevolence and religion, according to the principles of the Established Church, are to be sedulously inculcated.” At the close of the *Sketch* the Bishop observes,—“Separate from the above considerations, and the disgrace which must ever attend a country plunged in ignorance, and destitute of the means of Instruction,—a Seminary of Learning is now become indispensably necessary for the Established Church. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint a resident Bishop; to whom is also committed the pastoral charge of the adjacent Provinces. One great object of his appointment, is to Ordain Candidates for Holy Orders, to supply vacant Churches with Clergymen, who cannot be supplied from Europe. But if there is no Seminary, we cannot expect any to be duly educated, and qualified for Orders; and consequently none can be Ordained. So that in fact, the want of a Seminary will totally defeat, in this respect, one principal object which Government had in view, by appointing a Bishop, as well as the benefits thereby intended for the Church of England.”

In January 1788, the Bishop thus wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury. “There are two great objects which I have in view,—one is, a proper Establishment of the Church in this Province, by an Act of the Legislature: the other is, the Establishment of a College, without which Church matters must be in an imperfect state. The last has been talked of, and one

“ step towards it has been taken.” On the First of March, 1788, he again writes to His Grace,—“ I have a Letter from Lord Dorchester, dated January 9th, in which he says, ‘ You may ‘ rely on every assistance on my part, in the execution of your ‘ office. The Education of Youth, is a point,’ he tells me, ‘ he has much at heart ;’ and desires my assistance in forming ‘ and executing, a general system of Instruction, throughout the ‘ King’s Provinces.” A Letter from the Bishop to Lord Dorchester, dated April 5th, 1788, has the following passage :—  
 “ The plan mentioned by Your Lordship, of one or more Universities, from whence as from a common source, light and knowledge might be diffused among subordinate Seminaries in the several Provinces, and co-operating in the same design, is truly noble, and worthy of an enlarged and benevolent mind—I cannot sufficiently applaud or express my approbation of it. *This is the very thing that is wanted to make an Episcopate extensively useful, and to disseminate the principles of the Church of England.*

In pursuance of the wish of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, the Bishop was earnest in his endeavours to procure a fit Clergyman, to take charge of the Academy at Windsor, and wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, requesting His Grace to enquire for, and forward such a person, well knowing that the Institution would derive great benefit from having, at its head, a person selected and approved by His Grace. The Archbishop endeavoured to meet this wish, but was disappointed ; and a Nephew of the Bishop, at the Bishop’s particular desire, though averse to such employment, consented to take the charge for one year, that the injury of a long delay might be avoided. The Academy was opened, with prayers, on the 1st of November 1788, by the Bishop, who delivered a Latin Oration upon the occasion, and received and answered a very kind Address from the Magistrates and principal Gentlemen of the County of Hants. This address expressed their happiness upon the establishment of a public Seminary for Learning, *under the guidance and government of the Bishop.* The Regulations for the Academy were read, and 17 Students were admitted. The 6th Regulation provided for the weekly catechizing of the Students ; and from that early day to the present time, the *Catechism of the Church of England, and no other, has been used there.* The 8th Regulation required that the daily prayers for the Academy, should be selected from the *Liturgy of the Church of England.*

Thus was the first step happily accomplished, towards ere-

ating a new era in the Literary history of Nova Scotia. Its accomplishment was the subject of general gratification. No doubt of the connection between the Institution and the Established Church, was entertained. No murmur of dissatisfaction with that connection was heard.

Most of the Bishop's Letters in this, and many succeeding years, mention the Academy at Windsor, which seems to have engaged much of his thoughts, as *calculated to promote the interest of the Church*. In December 1788, he writes to Bishop Porteus, "It may not be displeasing to your Lordship, to be informed, that last month I opened an Academy at Windsor, a beautiful village about 45 miles from hence, and *I hope this Institution will be of great service to the Church*."

In a letter to Richard Cumberland, Esq., the King's Agent for Nova Scotia, dated January 27, 1789, the Bishop writes,— "Our Academy goes on extremely well. At the next meeting of our Assembly, I shall endeavour to have the allowance of £400 a year for the Academy made permanent. If I succeed in this, I shall then beg leave to apply for your assistance, which you were so good as to offer, in applying to Government for help to enlarge the plan of this Seminary, and place it on a more respectable foot."

In March 1789, the Bishop informs the Archbishop of Canterbury,— "The Legislature is now sitting, and will probably adopt some measures, which I have recommended, relative to our Academy." In the following month the Bishop acquaints His Grace, that the Legislature had adopted those measures, and fully complied with his recommendation. "An Act of the Legislature is passed, by which the sum of £400 sterling in perpetuity, is appropriated to the Seminary, which is to be erected into a College, when matters are ripe for it, and called King's College. The Governors, of whom the Bishop is one, are constituted a Corporation. *The President is always to be a Clergyman of the Established Church of England*; and the sum of £500 is granted for purchasing a tract of land near Windsor, on which to erect a suitable edifice." The Bishop expresses much thankfulness for the success with which his endeavours were thus crowned, and adds,— "The Legislature has great merit in this business. No other British Colony in North America, ever did so much to promote Literature. The Province has gone to the utmost extent of its ability, and we must now look to the Parent State for help, to complete the design. *This*



“ *Institution will be of great service to the Church.* It will be “ the means of diffusing useful knowledge, virtue, order, and “ loyalty, among the whole mass of the people.” And then the claim, which is thus raised on the patronage of Government, is forcibly urged, by a full detail of the circumstances, and situation of the Colony. The Bishop apprizes His Grace of his intention to request the services of Mr. Cumberland ; and accordingly a letter was written on the same day, to Mr. Cumberland, to engage his efforts to obtain assistance from Government, and the same arguments are repeated. “ *This Institution will be of great service “ to the Established Church ; it will be the means of diffusing “ useful knowledge, virtue, order and loyalty.*” Mr. Cumberland is then informed, that a site for the proposed College will be chosen in the following week, and £3000 are named, as the probable sum that will be required for the building.

By these Memoranda, the design in suggesting the first Establishment of an Academy, is made very evident. The intention of indissolubly connecting it, from its very commencement, with the Established Church, is most clear ; nor can it be imagined, how the Legislature could more effectually connect the primary Institution, while in its infancy, with the Established Church, than by enacting permanently, that the *President should always be a Clergyman of that Church ;* and by nominating the principal Officers of Government, including the Bishop, *all of whom were Members of the Church,* to be its perpetual Governors. These Governors adopted the regulations which had been previously drawn up ; and in full accordance with the Act of the Legislature, required the Catechism, and the Liturgy of the Church, to be continually used in the Academy. Nothing more was requisite, nor could more have been done, to secure this important connection, that would have been suitable for such an Institution, in its infancy, when it was intended for the elementary Instruction, of very young persons, in the principles of Religion, and in Literature.

As the history of the Institution advances, it will be seen, that this connection between it, and the Established Church, was always kept in view, as a very important characteristic, until the Royal Charter was obtained, which raised it to the rank and importance of a College and an University.

In November 1789, a favourable report of the Academy was transmitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the Bishop, who wrote “ I trust the liberality of Government, will enable us to

" proceed. *This Seminary, my Lord, will be of the utmost*  
 " *consequence both to Church and State.* It will relieve many of  
 " the evils under which we labour : it will diffuse the principles  
 " of useful knowledge, *sound religion*, virtue, order and loyalty,  
 " through this and the neighbouring Colonies." Nothing could  
 be more satisfactory than His Grace's reply to this letter, which  
 is dated April 6, 1790.—" I embrace the opportunity of writing  
 " to you, by the Mail, with the greatest satisfaction; my dear and  
 " very worthy Brother, because I can assure you, with perfect  
 " truth, that Mr. Grenville's anxious activity for the general good  
 " of those Provinces, where you so nobly distinguish yourself,  
 " as a good Bishop, *as well as for the particular interests of the*  
 " *Church of England therein*, fully justify all my predictions  
 " with respect to his exertions, and the probable benefits to be  
 " derived from them. Many of the good things he has in hand,  
 " you have already heard ; but what I have to speak to particu-  
 " larly now, is the new Seminary in Nova Scotia, of which I  
 " look upon you as the Parent. It will most certainly be made  
 " a Royal Foundation, and receive such aid of other kinds, from  
 " Government, as corresponds with such a description. I mean  
 " with respect to the building ; proper encouragement to Instruc-  
 " tors and Students, by holding out rewards to the latter, by  
 " Exhibitions to some of them, whose talents and improvements  
 " are most distinguished, to enable them to finish their education  
 " in our English Universities, in order to return home again, with  
 " every advantage they can reap from such distinction." " I  
 " wish you to furnish me with every thing which your knowledge  
 " of Nova Scotia, and your zeal for its welfare, can suggest to  
 " you, in regard to the College ; by which means I shall have  
 " the pleasure of being more useful, in my communications with  
 " the Secretary of State, than I can possibly be without them."

A Letter from Mr. Cumberland, to the Bishop of Nova  
 Scotia, arrived nearly at the same time, in which he says, " I  
 " have taken a friendly freedom with your Letters, by extracting  
 " from them all such passages as relate to public business, con-  
 " fident that they would make for your credit ; and I have the  
 " pleasure to assure you, that my expectations were fully an-  
 " swered, and that both Mr. Grenville and Mr. Pitt, have ex-  
 " pressed themselves very highly satisfied with your conduct,  
 " with your zeal, and your discretion. I have not neglected to  
 " make full use of your words relative to the Establishment of the  
 " College. They could not be better, or more to the purpose.  
 " *The President shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England.*  
 " *The Institution will be of great service to the Established*

“ Church. “ I had a very full and satisfactory conversation with  
 “ Mr. Grenville, respecting the College. It is not easy for me to  
 “ tell you how entirely I was pleased with him, or he with the  
 “ undertaking. I flatter myself I may safely predict, *that Govern-*  
 “ *ment will meet your warmest wishes ; I think your plan will be*  
 “ *taken up with an high hand,* and that we shall transplant the  
 “ Muses into a friendly soil.” I flatter myself I shall get you  
 “ some Books, and Instruments for an Observatory, if we live to  
 “ see the Edifice in forwardness.”

To preserve as nearly as possible a Chronological order, in this detail, it may here be mentioned, that the Bishop had occasion to write to Lord Hawkesbury, before the receipt of the two last mentioned Letters, namely, on the 4th of Dec. 1789. Having had the honor of some personal acquaintance with his Lordship, the Bishop could not omit to give a full account of his favorite Seminary, explaining its objects and tendencies, as in the other Letters that have been quoted ; eulogizing the liberality of the Legislature, and earnestly requesting the powerful assistance of His Lordship, in procuring efficient aid from England. Similar Letters were also written about this time, to the Rev. Dr. Morice, Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel,—to Mr. (afterward Sir Brook) Watson, and to several other friends of the Bishop, whose assistance in various ways, was earnestly solicited, both now, and frequently afterwards.

On the 16th of December, 1789, Mr. Grenville had addressed a Letter to the Bishop of Nova Scotia, signifying the King's pleasure, that the Bishop should transmit for His Majesty's information, a full account of the state of the Clergy of the Established Church, within the limits of his jurisdiction ; together with the Bishop's “ *opinion of any measures which it may be necessary to pursue, for placing the state of Religion in His Majesty's Colonies, on a more respectable footing,* particularly in “ the Province of Quebec, than it is represented to be in at the “ present moment.”

This Letter from Mr. Grenville, called for a lengthy and detailed reply, which was written on the 20th of May, 1790, and assisted him in framing the ~~Quebec Bill~~. It also contained a favourable mention of the Seminary at Windsor, with its full history, its objects, and the necessity for assistance from the Government. The Bishop's replies, to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Cumberland, contain the expression of his gratitude, for the favourable regard manifested in England, towards the growing Insti-

to list  
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tution ; repeat the necessity for the expected Grant from Government, and suggest several matters to be provided for, in the Charter ; but the Institution is never named without some reference to its connection with the Church, either expressed or implied.

As the Institution at Windsor rose in importance, its connection with the Church, to which it was intended to be an handmaid, became more important also ; and accordingly increased attention was given to this connection. Mr. Grenville seemed fully alive to this object ; and in a very important letter to the Bishop of Nova Scotia, dated the 5th of June, 1790, acquainted him, that His Majesty was pleased to express his entire approbation of the design ; that as a Mark of the attention of Parliament towards *the encouragement of Religion and Learning within the Colonies*, a sum of £1000 was included in that year's Estimate, and voted by the House of Commons, towards the erection of a College in Nova Scotia. " I have also received His Majesty's commands, to consider of further steps to be taken for the promotion of those salutary objects, to which this Establishment is directed. With this view His Majesty has been pleased to declare His intention of granting to this College a Royal Charter." Grants of Land were promised for a permanent endowment, and the Bishop's opinion was desired as to such lands, as might be proper for that purpose. " And as His Majesty conceives that it will be of the utmost benefit, both for the education of youth *and for the maintenance of Religion*, within the several Provinces of His Dominions in North America, that the *Ecclesiastical Benefices there, should be filled by persons properly instructed in the Principles of the Church of England*, His Majesty has directed me to prepare, and submit to His consideration, a plan for establishing, within the two Universities of this Kingdom, foundations for the maintenance of a certain number of young men, being Natives of His North American Dominions. These persons are to be elected from the College in Nova Scotia, *or from any similar Establishment* which His Majesty may be pleased to found by His Charter, in any other British Colony in America. They are to be sent to England, to finish their studies at an English University, and are to be entitled to the benefit of such foundations, as I have mentioned, for a certain number of years, at the expiration of which, they will, if properly qualified, *be admitted into Holy Orders, that they may supply such vacancies as may occasionally arise in the Ecclesiastical Establishment in British America.*"

The Bishop was then called upon in pursuance of His Majesty's designs, to supply information respecting the probable number of Clergymen that may be required—the regular division of settled lands into Parishes—the allotment of Glebes, etc. “*in order that proper steps may be taken for placing the Ecclesiastical Establishment of those Colonies on a fixed and permanent footing.*” In reply the Bishop offered various suggestions for securing the usefulness of the College. He expressed his heartfelt interest in its success “*as the most beneficial consequences both to Church and State, may be expected from it.*” In conclusion he wrote,—“*To you, Sir, not only my hearty thanks, but those of every Member of the National Church, and British Subject in America, are justly due for your attention to our best interests.* Your aim is to promote them; and it is a duty peculiarly incumbent upon us, to co-operate with your measures, which are evidently marked by vigilance and wisdom.”

The exhibitions proposed by Lord Grenville, were afterwards abandoned, from an apprehension that the most promising youth, whom they would remove to England, might form new connections there, and never return to Nova Scotia.

A volume might be filled with extracts from subsequent correspondence, with these, and many other distinguished persons, shewing the *intention* of all who manifested any interest in the King's College, to connect it with the cause of the Established Church, and the *fact* of such connection; but it must surely be unnecessary to occupy time, for the proof of a purpose, and a fact, so evident.

Further grants of money were solicited and obtained, through the same Channels, upon the same grounds, and with the same intentions, until £4000 were allotted by Parliament, in several separate grants, to the Building. The Warrant for the Charter was ordered about the year 1792, when the Chief Baron McDonald, was Attorney General; but it appears to have been neglected upon his quitting that Office. The attention of Government was then absorbed by the overwhelming events in Europe; and the war with France, in the following year, prevented further attention from Ministers, to the distant object of a College in Nova Scotia. The Building was however erected, and the Institution pursued an humble, but useful course, for the nine following years; closely connected with the Established Church; well known to be so connected; and without any doubt, or disapprobation of such connection. In the latter end of the year 1800, the compiler of

these Memoranda, who had been educated chiefly at Windsor, sailed for England. He was entrusted by the Governors of the College, with the contributions of themselves, and a few other friends of the Institution, to the amount of £250, for the purchase of Books, as a foundation for a Library for the College—and he was honored with a Commission to take any measures, which might be approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, (Dr. Moore) the Bishops of London and Rochester, (Drs. Porteus and Horsley,) and Scrope Bernard, Esqr., the Provincial Agent, to promote the interests of the King's College. Much exertion was made to promote these interests, in various ways, under the very honorable patronage, which was readily afforded. But this exertion was made under the fullest conviction, that the Church and the College were indissolubly connected. The station and offices of the Patrons, under whom that exertion was made, were a guarantee for such connection. That connection was the plea under which assistance was solicited and obtained. Books to the amount of more than five times the sum originally subscribed, were collected and forwarded to Nova Scotia; and a permanent feeling of regard for the Institution was happily established, among a large portion of the English Bishops, and Clergy, and at the Universities in England and Ireland. And here it may be mentioned, that several of the most liberal contributors to the College, withheld their gifts, until they could be satisfied of a *real connection between the College and the Church*. To give satisfaction on this point, visits to the Universities were required, and they were successful. Mr. Wilberforce sought for more evidence of this, than any other individual, and requested a visit of several days, from the young representative of the College, that he might be strictly questioned on this point, by Mr. Wilberforce, and several of his friends. For this object, that pious benefactor put aside all other engagements, and being well satisfied of the fact, became an active and liberal Contributor, and was enrolled, with several others, to form a Committee, for promoting the prosperity of the Institution.

The success of the application for a Library, encouraged the Writer to request the approval of his Patrons, for tracing the History of the neglected Charter. The use of the influential names of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London and Rochester, were entrusted to his discretion. Mr. Bernard was his zealous coadjutor, and a most valuable guide, and able assistant, in the various offices where enquiry was necessary. The result was, a satisfactory promise, that the Charter should forthwith be completed, and a permanent endowment asked for from Parliament.

The objects of the College being advanced to this point, the writer returned to Nova Scotia ; made a full report of his proceedings to the Governors of the College, who well understood the views with which their commission had been executed, and honored him with a vote of thanks, which added to the pleasure he had felt, in his willing labours, to promote their objects. The Committee, who have already been alluded to, consisted of Scrope Bernard, Esquire, M. P. (afterwards Sir Scrope Bernard Morland,) Mr. Planta, an eminent Author, and Librarian of the British Museum ; William Wilberforce, M. P. ; and John Wilmot, formerly Master in Chancery, and M. P. These highly respectable and benevolent Individuals, in fulfilment of their engagement to the writer, continued their zealous and successful exertions, to increase the Library and its fund, until they procured a large addition to the Books, and £400 in money. Immediately after the passing of the Charter, in May, 1802, they circulated a printed address, on behalf of their voluntary charge. Its language well explained and enforced, the primary object of the Institution, as the ground-work of their plea. It contained the following passages :—“ The genuine patriot, the sincere Christian, and the lover of Classical Literature and Science, will rejoice to see the blessings of the Mother Country, communicated to the distant region 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.*

“ 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.*”

In August, 1802, the Charter arrived, with intelligence that the promised grant, of £1000, was obtained ; and with an intimation that more might be expected, if the Institution should flourish, and require additional support. Even the sources, from which the funds for this might be obtained, were pointed

out. A general feeling of gratitude and satisfaction was now excited, among all who felt any interest in the King's College; and extensive benefits were naturally expected to flow from it. The original character of the Institution was preserved by the Charter, which was henceforward to be its fundamental law. Its connection with the Church was secured. The Archbishop of Canterbury, through whom all that had been effected in England for its welfare, had been obtained, was made its Patron, with the power of a negative on all Statutes, which may be regarded as the key-stone of the connection between the College and the Church. The Bishop of the Diocese was also appointed Visitor of the College; and it is well known to be the first duty of the Visitor, to take care that the intentions of the Founder are always preserved inviolate.

In framing the Statutes in the following year, (1803,) a majority of the Governors were, unhappily, induced to adopt some exclusive and objectionable Regulations; some of which the Visitor immediately perceived, would be generally offensive to Dissenters, from whom no complaint had hitherto been heard; and others injurious to the Institution, and to the Church, on a different ground. In a correspondence in 1803, between the Visitor, and two of the other Governors, who were joined with him in a Committee, to prepare a Draft of the Statutes, in which those two Gentlemen, endeavoured to justify the course they were pursuing, they expressed their entire concurrence in the view which this Paper gives, of one chief design in the original foundation of the College, however widely they differed from the Visitor, as to the mode of pursuing that object.

They wrote to him,—“ We entirely concur with you, in the general principle you have laid down, ‘that *Religious Instruction according to the Church of England, is a principal object of the Institution.*’ ”

The earnest remonstrances of the Visitor, in this correspondence, and afterwards at the Board of Governors, were unheeded. The Statutes went into operation, without the alterations which he suggested. They were printed, and created much general dissatisfaction; and the prospects of the Institution were unpromising. The Visitor, though much disheartened, entered a formal Protest against the Statutes; and as his last resource, appealed to the Patron. Before his appeal reached England, the Patron was incapacitated for any business, by a distressing illness, under which His Grace lingered for two years, and then expired; and of necessity the appeal was unnoticed.



It is due to this eminent and excellent Prelate, to repeat, that through his kind interference, His Majesty, King George the Third, who often spoke affectionately of the College, in His Province of Nova Scotia, was led to take a warm personal interest in its welfare ; and through His Grace's earnest representations to Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Grenville, and other influential persons, the Parliamentary grants were obtained. The chief plea of His Grace, as might surely be expected, was the connection with the Church.

Soon after the appointment of a successor to His Grace, in 1805, the Visitor addressed the new Patron, gave him a concise account of King's College, from its commencement, and solicited His Grace's interference against the objectionable Statutes. He stated that, in every step that was taken, he consulted the late Archbishop, who had warmly patronized the Institution, and whose directions were always followed. "*To His Grace it was owing, that His Majesty was pleased to countenance the design ; that he directed sums of money to be granted for the erection of a suitable Edifice, and promised a Royal Charter. The design which I had in view was, that young men might be prepared, by a religious and liberal education, for the Ministry, and other Learned Professions. Religion was the leading object. Languages and Sciences were to be taught, as handmaids (to use Lord Bacon's expression) to this most important of all objects. The good Archbishop's sentiments coincided with mine, and hence it was that when Mr. Grenville, then one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, (now Lord Grenville) did me the honor of writing to me on the subject, by His Majesty's Order, the placing the State of Religion, in His Majesty's Colonies, on a more respectable footing, was the leading object, to which the Establishment of a College was to be subservient. This idea runs through all his communications, and to this all his enquiries point. I mention these particulars, as they will show the ground of my protest against some of our Statutes.*"

In some *Hints concerning King's College*, which were prepared at this time, by the Visitor, for the information of the Patron, he acknowledges the dissatisfaction which would necessarily be given to respectable Dissenters, by requiring subscription to the 39 Articles, at Matriculation, which would operate to the exclusion of their Children from the advantages of a Collegiate Education ;—but in the same paper he adverts to other objectionable statutes, and repeats that "*the Seminary was primarily*

“ *intended to give a religious education, and to prepare young men for Holy Orders!*”

In a Letter to Lord Grenville, dated in April, 1806, the Visitor wrote,—“ *Through the intervention of the late excellent Archbishop of Canterbury, I had the honour of receiving from Your Lordship, several Letters relative to a Seminary of Learning, then newly erected in this Province. Had the sentiments which were then suggested by Your Lordship on the subject, and the late Archbishop, which perfectly coincided with mine, been adopted and pursued, the Seminary had flourished, and the benevolent views of the Royal Founder, would have been realized.*” The Bishop here alluded to the very unpromising state of the College, under the influence of offensive Statutes, which threatened great interference with its usefulness. He proceeded,—“ *The prosperity of our College is so closely connected with the welfare of the Church of England in these Colonies, that I have its interest greatly at heart. We want several Clergymen, and shall want more; few can be obtained from England, and those few with the greatest difficulty. The College at Windsor, is our principal resource in this case, as was originally intended; and should that resource fail, the Church here, must inevitably be much injured.*”

This Letter was handed to Lord Grenville, by the writer, who was then in England, to whom His Lordship was referred for more particular information. In the conference which followed, His Lordship's views were fully and clearly explained, and were in complete unison with those of the Visitor.

As the time in which the interference of the new Patron, could be of any avail, had nearly expired, the writer was especially desired by the Visitor, to request the immediate attention of His Grace to the Statutes and the Protest. That attention was promptly afforded. His Grace was satisfied that alteration was necessary; and on the 8th of July, 1806, he annulled the whole, by a written paper which was handed by His Grace to the late Attorney General, a Governor of the College, who was then in England, and thus received it, *before the expiration of three years, from the framing of the Statutes.* Soon afterwards, the Patron prepared the alterations, which he thought necessary, and forwarded them to Halifax. The restrictive Statute annulled by the Patron, was in no way necessary to the connection, between the College and the Church; but in every way likely to be injurious to both. Other alterations proposed by the Patron, were important to the security of that connection.

A new Copy of Statutes was prepared in pursuance of the Patron's suggestions, and duly ratified—but unfortunately this was a single *Manuscript* Copy. The printed copies remained unaltered, and as no new edition was printed, these were still given to those who required them. And here a curious fact may be mentioned:—*one of these* was the only copy (it is believed) the Earl of Dalhousie had seen, when he laid the foundation of Dalhousie College. Unaware of the alterations made by the Patron, he then supposed, and publicly stated, that no Students could be admitted to King's College, without subscription to the 39 Articles, a restriction which the Patron had wisely abolished, with other objectionable provisions, many years before that time.

As in the earliest years of the King's College, the intention of connecting it with the Church, and the fact of that connection, were so evident, as to be incontrovertible, so it must be equally unquestionable, that such connection was always intended to be continued, and was actually continued up to the period of the granting of the Charter, and of the full operation of the Statutes, as amended by the Patron. Of the subsequent connection with the Church, to the present day, little need to be said. The Charter and the Statutes have proclaimed and enforced it—and no one who has any acquaintance with the College, is so ignorant as to be uninformed of it.

A few facts, and only a few, may be brought forward, to show that the later measures of those most deeply interested in the Institution, have been pursued in the same spirit, and upon the same principles, which marked the earlier efforts on its behalf.

The College, although it had been very useful, and had afforded a valuable education to many persons, had not attained the eminence that was desired, for it had not received the full assistance which had been expected and was required. The building was in a state of decay, and there were no funds for its repair. The number of Professorships and Scholarships was deficient. The Governors, therefore, thought it incumbent upon them, to make some vigorous effort to obtain means for its improvement and enlargement. Accordingly, in the year 1821, a very earnest appeal was made to the Government, by a Memorial, addressed to Earl Bathurst, and signed by every Member of the Board. That Memorial recited the History of the Institution from its origin,—clearly stated the connection of that origin with the establishment of an Episcopal See, in Nova Scotia,—and contained the following passage.—“That by the Statutes” (the

corrected Statutes) “ of King’s College, which were framed after  
 “ its Charter was obtained, and were closely copied from those  
 “ of the University of Oxford, as well as by the Charter itself,  
 “ and by the original design of it’s first promoters, it is inseparably  
 “ connected with the Established Religion of the United  
 “ Kingdom, and for the perpetual security of this important  
 “ distinction, every new Statute that is proposed, and every alteration  
 “ of an old Statute, are subject to the revision and rejection  
 “ of His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury; who  
 “ is appointed by the Charter, the Patron of the Institution. The  
 “ Seminary, therefore, is made the nursing mother of sound  
 “ religious principles and unaffected piety, no less than of useful  
 “ learning, loyalty, and good morals.”

The sums required were so large, and the want of them so pressing, that as the Memorialists stated to Earl Bathurst, “ further  
 “ silence would be an abandonment of the important trust that  
 “ has been confided to them. For the moment has now come,  
 “ when all the benefits of the Institution, must be materially  
 “ abridged, and the risk of their entire loss must be incurred, if  
 “ a most earnest appeal is not made at 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 objects 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, and by  
 “ explaining and urging the merits and wants of the Institution  
 “ in such 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 applications 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 *alonc*. 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 it’s 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 the 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.

## APPENDIX.

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THE foregoing Memoranda were prepared in haste, and it is regretted that there is not sufficient time to obtain an accurate List of the Alumni, previously to the arrival of the Charter. A portion of the List has been supplied by the recollection of a Gentleman (and Merchant of this Town,) whose name does honour to the opening dawn of his Alma Mater. The following ~~Rule~~ <sup>list</sup> is known to be defective ; but it is hoped that no Individual will feel that he has been intentionally excluded from this "goodly fellowship."

It is believed that more than Two Hundred persons entered the Institution before the Charter was obtained. No regular MATRICULA was kept ; but more than a hundred of those persons desired to pursue a Collegiate course. Any communication on this subject, or on any matter relative to King's College, may be directed to CHARLES H. WALLACE, Esq., HUGH HARTSHORNE, Esq., Halifax, or to Mr. INGLIS, at the Bishop of Nova Scotia's.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>
John Inglis, D.D.,	} Bishop of Nova Scotia, and its } Dependencies.
James Bisset,	Clergyman.
William F. Bonnell,	Merchant.
Gustavus Halliburton,	Merchant.
George M. Halliburton,	Physician.
Samuel Head,	Captain, R. N.
Michael Head,	Barrister.
Thomas Murray,	do
Joshua Upham,	Army.
Edward Arnold,	A. D. C. to the King.
James S. Arnold,	Physician.
James Geddes,	Merchant.
Henry Best,	



<i>Names.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>
John Tremain,	Merchant.
John Hammill,	Army.
James Hammill	do
Thomas C. Hammill,	Army.
John Milledge,	Clergyman.
— Rowland,	do
Isaac Dechamp,	Merchant.
George Taylor,	Navy.
Hugh McMonagle,	Surgeon.
John Emerson,	Army.
Otto Emerson,	Navy.
Lawrence Hartshorne,	Merchant.
Richard Leonard,	Lieut. Colonel Army.
Richard Inglis,	Commissariat.
Archibald Inglis,	Navy.
Simon Fraser,	Army.
William Shey,	M. P. P.
John Clarke,	
Colin Campbell,	Army.
David Campbell,	do
George Day,	
William Day,	
Jacob Van Cortlandt	Army.
Arthur Achmuty Courtlandt,	do
John Cunningham,	Merchant.
Thomas Cochran,	English Bar. & Chief Justice.
Charles W. Weeks,	Clergyman.
Joseph Cochran,	Navy.
H. H. Cogswell,	Member of Council.
Wm. Cochrane,	Lieutenant Colonel Army.
Thomas Barclay,	Captain R. N.
Beverley Barclay,	Law Student.
George Barclay,	Merchant.
William Gray,	Merchant and Consul.
William Delancey,	
Alexander Gray,	Merchant.
James Delancey,	
C. R. Fairbanks,	Master of the Rolls.
William Thompson,	English Barrister
Crofton Uniacke,	do
Richard Uniacke,	Judge.
Thomas Hammill,	Army.
Robert Hammill,	Army.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>
Benjamin G. Gray,	Clergyman.
Henry Hill,	
Cyrus Perkins,	Clergyman.
Henry Monk,	Army.
William McGeachy,	
Henry Barclay,	Merchant.
James Monk,	Barrister.
William Monk,	
J. L. Starr,	
William Starr,	Army.
Charles Thomas,	Barrister.
Robert Christie,	Army.
Hayfield Howe,	Navy.
Alexander Howe,	A. D. C. to the King.
Delancey Barclay,	Army.
John Delancey,	Army.
Oliver Delancey,	Merchant.
John Fairbanks,	do
William Fairbanks,	
William Knapp,	
James Titus Knapp,	
—— Taylor,	
—— Sneden,	
William Robinson,	Commissariat.
John Bliss,	
James Tremain,	Merchant.
James Boggs,	do
Jenes Fawson,	
Benning Wentworth,	Navy.
William Twining,	Physician.
James R. Dewolf,	Merchant. M. P. P.
Simon Fitch,	Navy.
Patrick Wright,	Sheriff.
Mark Wright,	
Edward Boyd,	Army.
William Hulme,	do
James Hulme,	Engineers.
—— Wylie,	Army.
—— Wylie,	Attorney General.

with others, some of whom were qualified for Degrees before the Charter was granted ; and a few subsequently received Honorary Degrees.

THE following Extract from the MATRICULA of the University of Windsor, is given with more accuracy than could be obtained in the foregoing List.—

<i>Date of Mat.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>
1803. Dec. 17.	Willm. P. G. Fraser,	Barrister.	A B
	Harris Hatch,	do	
	William B. Almon,	Physician.	D C L
	William Hill,	Judge.	A B
1803. Dec. 17.	Robert Bayard,	Physician.	D C L
	Roger Viets,	Clergyman.	A B
1804. Jan. 13.	Charles J. Morris,	Schoolmaster.	A M
Jan. 30.	James W. Nutting,	Prothonotary.	A B
1805. Sep. 3.	Andrew W. Cochran,	Judge.	A B
	Anthony Barclay,		A B
Sep. 13.	Edward J. Jarvis,	Chief Justice	A B
1807. Aug. 29.	Hibbert Binney,	Clergyman.	D C L
Sep. 9	Charles Ingles,	Clergyman.	A B
	Thos. Paddock.	Physician.	A B
	John Boyd,	do	
1809. Sep. 1.	James Cochran,	Att'y. Gen.	
Nov. 20.	John T. Twining,	Clergyman.	D D
Nov. 20.	William B. Bliss,	Judge.	A M
1810. Sep. 3.	Sam. P. Fairbanks,	Barrister.	
	John Lawson,	Att'y. Gen.	A M
	Thomas Haliburton,	Judge.	A B
1811. March.	Robt. Parker,	Judge.	A B
Aug. 15.	Caleb A. Shreve,	Schoolmaster.	A B
Sep. 2.	John Thos. Murray,	Barrister.	A B
1812. June 25.	Henry Lewis Tremain,		
	George W. Morris,	Clergyman.	A M
Sept. 3.	Henry Bliss,	Barrister.	A B
1813. May.	Edward Monk,	Clergyman	
1814. March.	William Gray,	Clergyman.	A M
June 23.	Edwin Gilpin,	do	A B
June 25.	Edward Morris,		
Dec. 13.	Robt. Fitz Uniacke,	do	A M
	James B. Uniacke,	Barrister.	A M
	Daniel L. Robinson,	do	A B
1815. June.	Lewis M. Wilkins,	do	A B
July 6.	Richard Claiborne,	Clergyman.	
Aug. 31.	George P. Bliss,	Receiver General.	
Dec. 12.	Horatio N. Arnold,	Clergyman.	A M
	James Peters,	Barrister.	A B

	<i>Date of Mat.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>
Uni- be	1815.	Charles W. Wallace,	Treasurer.	
	1816. April 2.	Edmund A. Crawley,	Bap. Minister.	A M
rec.		5. Frederick W. Morris,	Physician.	
	Nov. 20.	Charles Twining,	Barrister.	A B
A B	1817. March.	James Shreve,	Clergyman.	A M
	June.	George McCawley,	Professor.	D D
C L	June 28.	Gilbert L. Wiggins,	Clergyman.	A B
A B	Nov. 1.	Henry W. Crawley,		
C L	1817. Nov. 11.	Alfred Gilpin,	Clergyman.	
A B	1818. June	William Walker,	do	A F
A M	Sep. 4.	Wm. B. King,	do & Prof.	A M
A B	1819. June.	John C. Hall,	Barrister.	A B
A B	Sep. 2.	James Adair Griffith,	Clergyman.	
A B	20.	C. Hill Wallace,	Barrister.	A B
A B	24.	Charles Inglis,		
C L	Nov. 2.	Robert F. Hazen,	Recorder.	
A B		William Wright,	Barrister.	A B
A B	Dec. 18.	Charles W. H. Harris,	do	A B
		Charles Fowle,		
D D	1820. Jan. 5.	Joshua W. Weeks,	Clergyman.	A B
A M	June.	Otto S. Weeks,	do	A M
	June.	John T. Moody,	Clergyman.	A M
	June 30.	William Winter,		
A M	July 1.	Hugh Hartshorne,	Barrister.	A B
A B	Sep. 1.	Timothy R. Wetmore,	do	A B
A B	Sep. 1.	John Pryor,	B. Minister.	A M
A B	5.	Addington Parker,	Clergyman.	A B
A B	22.	Frederick W. Miles,	B. Minister.	A B
	October.	Henry E. Cogswell,	Law Student.	A M
A M	Nov. 17.	E. S. Freer,		A B
A B	December.	Frederick S. Crawley,		
	4th.	Martin Isaac Wilkins,	Barrister.	A B
A M	1821. Dec.	James C. Cochran,	Clergyman.	A M
A B		Archibald Gray,	do	A M
	1822. March.	Samuel E. Arnold,	do	A M
A M	May 6.	George S. Jarvis,	do	A M
A M		Charles O. Wiggins,	do	A B
A B		Harry King,	Barrister.	D C L
A B	June.	John Black,	Clergyman.	A M
	Sept. 1.	John U. Jeffery,	Army.	
eral.	October.	Robt. H. Peters,	Barrister.	
A M	Nov. 29.	Edward C. Barss,	Merchant.	A M
A B	Dec. 14.	Snow P. Freeman,	Barrister.	

<i>Date of Mat.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>
1823.	Feb. John C. Haliburton,	Barrister.	
	March. Abraham V. Wiggins,	Clergyman.	A B
	John S. Clarke,	Clergyman.	A M
	John H. Clarke,	Merchant.	
	April. Richard B. Wiggins,	Clergyman.	A M
	June 25. Mather B. Desbrisay,	do	A M
	Sep. 2. Henry Pryor,	Barrister.	A M
	22. Henry B. Twining,		A B
	Nov. William Cogswell,	Clergyman.	A M
	December. Philip A. Knaut,	Merchant.	
	Edward C. Campbell,	Barrister.	
	Thomas H. White,	Clergyman.	A B
1824.	March. John M. Campbell,	Clergyman.	A M
	June. Nathaniel W. Thomas,	Army.	
	November. John James Millidge,	Farmer.	A B
	Andrew M. Uniacke,	Barrister.	A B
	John Johnston,	Barrister.	A B
1825.	January. Henry J. Fitzgerald,	Clergyman.	A M
	June. Edward L. Brinley,		
	Thomas J. Curren,	Teacher.	
	Dec. 14. George Hill,	Barrister.	
1826.	Sept. George Botsford,	Barrister.	
	Sep. 1. Chipman Botsford,	Barrister.	
	Dec. 11. Joseph H. Clinch,	Clergyman.	A M
1827.	April 4. John Stevenson,	do	A M
	May. Joseph L. Trimmingham,	Clergyman.	A B
	John W. Ratchford,		
	June. William E. Scovil,	do	A M
	Charles Cogswell,	St. of Physic.	A B
	John Dunn,	Clergyman.	A B
	October. P. M. Cunningham,	Barrister.	A B
1828.	May. John S. H. Smith,		
	June. Charles J. Shreve,	Clergyman.	A B
	Reginald B. Porter,		A B
	Benj. D. Fraser,	Physician.	
	December. William H. Snyder,	Clergyman.	A M
	John S. Thompson,	Clergyman.	A B
	Gustavus W. Nicolls,	Army.	
	John H. Gray,	Barrister.	A B
	Gore P. Despard,	St. of Theol.	A B
	Augustus F. Welsford,	Army	
1829.	January. C. Inglis Halliburton,	Barrister.	A B
	April 10. Thos. C. Leaver,	Clergyman.	A B

<i>ree.</i>	<i>Date of Mat.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>
	1829.	June. Henry L. Owen,	Clergyman.	A B
A B		Sep. James Stewart Morris,	Law Student.	A B
A M		Thos. G. S. Suther,	Divinity St.	A B
		Dec. Thos. B. Wilson,	Law Student.	A B
A M		Thos. N. Jeffery,	Barrister.	
A M	1830.	January. Henry H. Hamilton,	Divinity St.	A B
A M		March. Robert Phipps,		
A B		April. William J. Almon,	St. of Physic.	A B
A M		June. Robert Prescott,	St. at Law.	A B
		October. James J. Ritchie,	do	A B
		November 8. George Townshend,	Clergyman.	
A B		Edward Cunard,	Merchant.	
A M		December. Stephen Boggs,	St. at Law.	A B
	1831.	March. Harris H. Hatch,	do	
A B		June. George H. McColla,	Barrister.	
A B		Thos. Maynard,	St. at Law.	
A B		John E. W. Inglis,	Army.	
A M		S. J. Scovil,	St. of Divinity.	
		George H. Dewolf,	St. of Medicine.	
		Arthur W. Millidge,	St. of Divinity.	
		Sep. 1. Henry P. Hill,	St. at Law.	
		Nov. 12. William S. Witham,	Merchant.	
		John M. Stirling,	St. of Divinity.	
A M		William Howe,	Law Student.	A B
A M	1832.	Jan. 10. William M. Godfrey,	Divinity Student.	
A B		June. James Hudson,	Clergyman	
		Samuel L. Shannon,	St. at Law	A B
A M		Nov. 17. Charles R. Porter,		
A B	1833.	William M. Howe,		
A B		Secker Brough,	St. at Law.	
A B		Stephen Buchan,		
		Oct. 1. Michael W. Porter,		
A B		Dec. James Cogswell,		
A B	1835.	Charles W. Leaver,		
		Dec. G. Ritchie,		

### HONORARY DEGREES.

	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>
A B	Aubrey G. Spencer,	Archdeacon.	D C L
A B	George O. Stuart,	do	D C L
A B	John Millidge,	Clergyman.	D C L
	T. B. Rowland.	do.	D C L

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>	<i>Degret.</i>
James Stuart,	Att'y. Gen.	D C L
Ben. St. Croix,	Physician.	D C L

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SINCE the impression of the first Fifty Copies of this Appendix, a lively and affectionate remembrance of King's College and of his Contemporaries there, has enabled Dr. HEAD to correct and enlarge the preceding list. Other Gentlemen have kindly afforded their assistance for a similar purpose,—and more time would still be allowed to enable a number of highly respectable and beloved King's College Men in New Brunswick and elsewhere, to transmit additional information ; if the Members and the friends of the University, were not urgent for the immediate distribution of the “ Memoranda.”

ROBERT HAZEN, Esquire, Recorder of St. John ; and WILLIAM WRIGHT, Esquire, of the same place, will, it is hoped, excuse the liberty which an old schoolfellow, and sincere friend, takes with their names, in stating, that they will gladly become the channel of communication between their fellow students in New Brunswick and those in Halifax, whose names are mentioned at the commencement of the Appendix.

It was suggested by a distinguished son of King's College, that the place of abode, as well as the Profession or Station in life, should be annexed to each name on the Register, in order to show that the benefits which King's College has conferred, have not been confined to Nova Scotia. But this could not be done without imposing too great an increase of labour on the Printers, who, with considerable inconvenience to themselves, have most promptly and satisfactorily executed their work. It will be found, however, that there are Alumni in the Canadas, in New Brunswick, in Prince Edward's Island, in Cape Breton, in Bermuda, and in Newfoundland, besides two or three in the Mother Country, whom any University might be proud to claim. One of these is too well known in this and the adjacent Province, by his diligent and successful exertions to promote the interests of both, to require to be more particularly indicated. The King's College cause will, it is believed, never languish in his hands, whenever it can be furthered by an able, judicious and zealous advocate. He pointed out a defect which existed in the system of Instruction during his Collegiate course,—a defect which has hap-

pily been supplied by the appointment of the **REV. JOHN STEVENSON**, to the **Mathematical Professorship**.

A talented supporter of King's College, has this moment given his opinion, that it should be understood, that more than £300 a year, out of the annual grant of £400 from the Colonial Legislature, is expended in maintaining the Academy or Collegiate School, where elementary instruction is adequately imparted. The primary cost of the building exceeded £7000, and its repairs have always been provided for from the College Funds. £3000 from the Arms-fund, were placed in the hands of the Governors of the College, for the erection of an Academy, by the late Sir George Prevost. This money, at the instance of Chief Justice Blowers, was not touched until it accumulated to £6000, and the difference between this last sum and the original cost of the structure, was supplied from the pecuniary resources of the College.

That the efficiency of the Collegiate School is essential to the prosperity of the College, is acknowledged by all who have any acquaintance with the concerns of either. The present Head Master is, (it is universally admitted), one of the best Scholars King's College has produced; and it is his determination to exert his utmost energy to give a new character to the School. Mothers will have a sufficient guarantee for the kind treatment of their children, in the amiable disposition of the Lady, on whom will devolve the principal part of the arduous and important trust which is implied in the domestic management of the Establishment; and by a reference to the authorized advertisement, it will be ascertained that the expense of education has been reduced to the lowest scale.

[It may here be noticed that the Steward of the College has voluntarily lowered the battels to the inconsiderable sum of Ten Shillings a week.]

There are not many of those whose names appear on the Matricula, who will not learn with heartfelt sorrow, that the President has been compelled to tender his resignation. The term (compelled) is employed, because the regulations of Government allow him no alternative. It is hoped, however, that some arrangement may yet be made, by which King's College will be saved from a loss that will not be readily repaired. That elegant Scholar and perfect Gentleman, will pardon one, who was always a respectful and affectionate pupil, if he express his deep and grateful sense of the kindness and delicacy which he invariably experienced, throughout the whole of his career at King's College.



There would have been no Signature to this Appendix, but at the bidding of the Bishop, whose connection with this Pamphlet terminated with the "MEMORANDA."

It is the delight of the writer of these few lines, to declare his ardent, increasing, and never-to-be-extinguished attachment to his Alma Mater; and his fervent aspiration for her will ever be—"ESTO PERPETUA."

CHARLES INGLIS.

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*Errata.*—In page 9 of the Memoranda, last paragraph, third line, for *Quebec Bill*, read, *the Canada Act of 1791*.

In the Sixth Line of the Appendix, page 22, for the word *Rule*, read, *Roll*.

THE following names of Alumni, who were at the College before the date of the Charter, have been supplied since the printing of the List—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>
John Beardsley,	Teacher.
William Bowen,	Farmer.
M. G. Black,	Merchant.
John Brittain,	
P. H. Clarke,	Merchant.
—— Chalmers,	
Shubal Dimock,	
—— Laird,	Teacher.
Frederick Emerson,	
Hugh Emerson,	Solicitor General.
John Fairbanks,	Merchant.
Timothy Ruggles,	Army.
Benning Monk,	
Wentworth Monk,	
James Thompson,	
—— Walton,	
William Bernard,	Army.
George Harris,	Army.
Frederick Holland,	Army.
—— Holland,	

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