

ried a daughter of John Stites. In 1764 he removed to Warren, about ten miles from Providence, R. I. where he established a grammar school which soon became a flourishing institution. A church was organized in Warren the same year, and Mr. Manning was called to the pastorate. A charter was also obtained from the General Assembly, authorizing the establishment of the College of Rhode Island, and in 1765 Mr. Manning was formally appointed President of the College, and Professor of Languages "with full power to act in these capacities at Warren or elsewhere." In 1770 it was determined to remove the College from Warren to Providence, the town and county subscribing £4200 as an inducement thereto. Mr. Manning resigned the care of the church at Warren, but was almost immediately called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church at Providence. President Manning continued his multifarious duties as President, Professor and Pastor until the breaking out of the war of the Revolution. The College had been growing in reputation and usefulness, and was fast attaining the high position and influence it now occupies as Brown University. All through the revolutionary struggle Mr. Manning succeeded in keeping the institution intact, though "University Hall" was occupied much of the time by the British Soldiers as Barracks, and it was not until 1782 that the course of instruction was permanently resumed. Indeed so identified with the life of James Manning was the history of Brown University, that the story of the earlier years of that Institution is also the story of his life. President Manning feeling that his collegiate duties were too great to allow him to give