

one supreme ecclesiastical functionary. Composed of a number of Colleges and Halls, each is governed by its own peculiar official or head, who is necessarily, with few exceptions in either University, an ecclesiastic, however appointed, and who are themselves subject to the control or supervision of a superior dignitary. The Archbishops were in some instances visitors.

The Bishop of the see was always Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews: and the Archbishop of Glasgow filled the same office in the institution of that City; by his authority all its honours were conferred. In Edinburgh the Principal always has been an ecclesiastic.

Thus have we endeavoured to show, that the principle contended for, in the establishment of the Institution whose origin and progress form the subject of the following pages, is founded on the experience and wisdom of past ages.

That the only solid basis upon which the youth of a country can be properly educated, is by a close alliance of the religious and secular elements of instruction, is sustained by the consenting voice of all, who regard man as a being formed by his Creator for higher purposes than the mere accomplishment of temporal duties, however important these may be; and that the testimony of denominational establishments in this country is strongly in favour of such a system, is evident from the circumstance of their obtaining Royal Charters, and seeking endowment from those in communion with them, and from other reliable extraneous sources. That the Anglican Church should contend for similar privileges is only consonant with her position and influence,