

the confidence and ensure the support of all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects, would, under the blessing of Divine Providence, encourage the pursuit of Literature, Science, and Art, and thereby greatly tend to promote the best interests, religious, moral, and intellectual, of the people at large." The Act, embodying and framed on these ideas came into operation January 1st, 1850, and on that day King's College, Toronto, ceased to be.

To the vigorous prelate, the Right Reverend John Strachan who, from the earliest moment that a University for Upper Canada become probable and possible, charged himself with the task of bringing such an institution into existence, all honour is due, and on every side has been rendered. All honour, too, is due, and has likewise on every side been rendered, for the undaunted courage with which he strove to the last for its preservation in the form which, as he believed, the "faith of the Crown," had secured to it. In the spirit of a non-juror of the era of William III he did his duty, in the line of action adopted by him. But the forces upheaving the social world everywhere, were, as they still are, irresistible. Posterity will record of him with a kind of pathetic admiration, as of many another valiant soul emerging to the view in important transition periods,

*Victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.*

The non-perception of changed and changing times, in respect of governmental policies, educational methods and aims, external ways and means in religion, and many other respects, is, in such cases, curious to contemplate, but intelligible, and even capable of defence on grounds which it would be alike tedious and unprofitable now to discuss.

It is somewhat singular, it may be remarked, in conclusion, that in the Act of 1849 there was no recognition of the modicum of vested right which the Anglican communion undoubtedly had in the University as originally constituted, and consequently there was no compensatory scheme devised as was done in the final settlement of the ecclesiastical lands question in 1853. There was simply a direction in clause 81 of the Act that certain books which had been presented to the defunct institution by a benevolent society in England, should, on demand, be handed over to persons properly authorized to receive them.