

ments, been observed, and which, had it been observed, would have prevented that disgraceful intriguing which has more than once, in the first instance, produced, and afterwards filled vacancies in the Masterships of U. C. College.

SIR JOHN COLBORNE STARTLES THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

One paragraph in the Governor's Message [32] greatly startled the House. He hinted that Parliament would be expected to provide in some measure for the maintenance of U. C. College. Now the very first condition under which the House had assented to the establishment of that institution was that it should be dependent for support on the University Endowment. [33] This startling suggestion of the Governor's taken in connection with the purposeless scope of the new foundation, induced the House to immediately frame a bill, which would for ever set the following important points at rest: 1. That U. C. College was to do University work. 2. That it was to be a charge on the University Endowment, and 3. That it was to be conducted with strict economy. As the U. C. College buildings had, though in spite of the wishes of the Assembly, already been commenced at York, the House contented itself with securing by a Bill the three remaining conditions just stated. This Bill was read in the Assembly for the third time and passed on Monday, March 2, 1830. [34] But, as the erection of a rival University would have defeated the academical projects of the Episcopal party, the Bill was rejected by the Legislative Council, where that party greatly predominated: In fact it never reached, we believe, a second reading in the Upper House, so that when Dr. Strachan was a short time afterwards examined before a Committee as to the causes of its rejection in that branch of the Legislature he replied: "I have no recollection of the provisions of the Bill!" [35]

U. C. C. COMMENCES OPERATIONS WITHOUT PARLIAMENTARY SANCTION.

Parliament had, even in 1829, shown so strong a disinclination to sanction an establishment whose functions were unsettled, even in the mind of its founder, that Sir John Colborne determined to put U. C. College into operation without a moment's delay. Therefore, even while he was yet informing the Assembly that he knew nothing of the purpose of the new foundation, U. C. College had already commenced operations, Monday, Jan. 4, 1830. — Until a labyrinth of brick should have been completed for its reception, its TEN masters occupied the Home District School House. [36] One of the first acts of this upstart institution was to repulse from the doors of their beloved old Grammar School eight poor boys who had hitherto been receiving free tuition. [37] Not only so; all of you old District School Boys, except the sons of sufficiently wealthy residents of York [38] must

32 Journal Assembly, 1830, Thursday, Feb 4. 33 Jour. Ass. 1829, Address to the Lieut. Gov. March 19. 34 Jour. Ass. 1830. 35 Jour. Ass. 1835, App. Vol. I.

36 The Home District School House occupied Block D. During the first week of January, 1831, the new institution was transferred to the buildings recently erected on Block A, (Russell Square.) 37 Jour. Ass. 1832-3, App. pp. 60 sqq. Answer of Dr. Strachan to Question No. 6. 38 A partial list of arrears, due chiefly by wealthy residents of York, will be found in the Final Report of U. C. College, 1852, pp. 363 sqq. In addition to the amount represented by this list, there had been a further amount (Irrecoverable in 1850, in consequence of the Statute of Limitations) yielding a total of \$28,382 11. Final Report p. 342.