

Church of England institutions. In New Brunswick, scarcely five years after the granting of the charter and the Act of Endowment, public dissatisfaction had risen to such a pitch that a deputation was sent by the House of Assembly to the Home Government with a list of grievances for which they were instructed to seek redress. They were charged to complain of the narrow and illiberal policy manifested in the charter of King's College, and to ask for its amendment in several important particulars. In 1845, a Provincial Act was passed by the Legislature for the amendment of the charter, and in 1846 it received the Royal assent. By this Act all exclusive privileges were abolished; with one significant exception, namely, that the Professor of Theology was to be at all times a clergyman of the United Churches of England and Ireland. This, together with the composition of the Council, which was still largely Episcopalian, served as a continued bone of contention; and during a long period of agitation and abuse the college languished in a semi-lethargic state, and grew more and more unpopular. In 1854, a Commission was appointed to inquire into its condition, management and utility; and among the members of the Commission were the eminent educationists Dr. Dawson and Dr. Ryerson. They, as directed, submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor an able and exhaustive report, together with the draft of a Bill for establishing a comprehensive system of education in New Brunswick. These documents were laid before the House of Assembly in 1855, and they form the groundwork upon which the University, as now constituted, was finally established. But the adversaries of the College continued implacable and powerful, and year after year attempts were made to deprive it of its endowment. The final effort was made in 1858, when a Bill passed both branches of the Legislature and

received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, withholding all money grants from the College. The royal assent, however, was refused, chiefly on account of the representations of the Lieutenant-Governor and memorials from parties interested in the College. In the following year, the Act establishing the University on its present liberal footing was passed, and received the royal assent. Since then it has continued steadily to grow in the favour and estimation of the people, and the popular prejudice which was so long and persistently kept up against King's College has not been perpetuated with respect to the University of New Brunswick.

In 1861 the subject of this sketch was appointed President of the University, which position he has ever since retained, in addition to his Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. During his Presidency he has been accustomed to spend a great part of the summer vacation of each year in visiting and examining the schools of the Province, and has done his utmost to promote higher education generally. He has delivered frequent addresses in various parts of the Province, enlarging upon the advantages of a University training and the inducements thereto afforded by the Provincial University. His efforts have been attended with much success. The University of New Brunswick, as we have seen, has for some years past steadily advanced in popular favour, and the outcry against it has long ceased to make itself heard.

When the present School Law came into operation in New Brunswick, President Jack was officially appointed a member of the Provincial Board of Education, and he has since made his presence perceptibly and beneficially felt there. He has always been fond of astronomical studies, and has engaged in various important experiments connected with that branch of science.