

by the votes of the following members:—Messrs. Badgley, Boulton of Toronto, Chrysler, Macdonald of Kingston, Sir Allan MacNab, Papineau (Hon. L. J.), Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, and Smith of Frontenac, in all 11; the nays were 50. The motion that the bill be read that day six months had only two votes, those of Mr. Boulton of Toronto, and of Mr. Robinson. On the 13th of May 1849 the bill was passed—yeas 42, nays 2.

By the 29th section of the Act it is provided "that no religious test or qualification whatever shall be required of or appointed for any person admitted or matriculated," &c. "Nor shall religious observances according to the forms of any religious denominations be imposed upon the members or officers of the said University or any of them." The Act came into force on the first of January, 1850, and on the 9th of April of the same year, an address to Her Majesty was signed by the Bishop, clergy, and laity of the Church of England in Upper Canada, praying for the granting of a charter for another University, to be entirely founded, supported, and conducted by and for the members of that Church. The British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, undertook to pay £1200 annually for the support of the new institution; the Bishop left for England on the 10th of April, and returned on the 4th of November; a provisional Council was appointed, subscriptions to a large amount were raised, a contract for building to the amount of £8000 was entered into, the corner stone of an edifice to be called "Trinity College," was solemnly laid on the 30th of April, 1851, and the building itself completed and inaugurated on the 15th of January, 1852; the institution was first incorporated by Act of the Provincial Parliament, and subsequently obtained a Royal Charter. The energy and activity thus displayed by the venerable Bishop and his friends are undoubtedly beyond all that could be imagined.

Meanwhile the "University of Toronto" (which name was substituted for that of King's College,) was conducted under the new Provincial Act of 1849 until April 1853, when another statute was enacted by Parliament, under the Hincks-Morin government.

By this Act the Faculties of Law and Medicine were abolished, and the University was divided into two Institutions, one retaining the title of the "University of Toronto," and the other styled "University College, Toronto." The first of these institutions is a Board of Regents, formed on the model of the University of London, its functions being limited to prescribing subjects of examination for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, or Certificates of Honors, examining candidates therein, and conferring such Degrees or distinctions. It consists of a Board, called the University Senate, composed of a certain number of members appointed by the Crown, selected for their eminence in learning, or their known interest in education; such as the Hon. Adam Fergusson, M. L. C.; the Hon. J. C. Morrison, the Hon. David Christie, M. L. C.; John Langton, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; Sir William Logan, F. R. S., &c. Next there are the *ex-officio* members, including the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, the Presidents

or Heads of University College, Toronto; Queen's College, Kingston; Victoria College, Cobourg; Trinity College, Toronto; Regiopolis College, Kingston; Knox's College, Toronto; Bytown College; the Medical Board of Upper Canada; the Toronto School of Medicine; the Treasurer of the Law Society, &c. Finally, by special commission, His Excellency has more recently added three of the Professors of University College, and a certain number of the senior graduates of the University.

In addition to prescribing the courses of study for degrees, appointing the annual Board of Examiners, and conferring degrees and other honors; the appointment to College chairs, masterhips, &c., is made with the advice of the Senate, and the control of the Grammar School of Upper Canada College is entrusted to a committee appointed by it annually from among its own number.

University College constitutes a distinct Corporation, of which the president and professors are the governing body, under the name of the College Council. On this body the teaching departments of the University devolve; and by the Act it is provided that there shall be taught in the College such sciences, arts, and branches of knowledge as the Council may, from time to time, determine, and as may be in accordance with the statutes of the University, respecting the prescribed subjects of examination.

(To be continued in our next.)

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU.

School days of Eminent Men in Great-Britain.

By JOHN TIMBS, F. S. A.

(Continued from our last.)

XCVI.

BOYHOOD AND EDUCATION OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

Cromwell, the son of Robert Cromwell, and his wife Elizabeth, was born at Huntingdon, in 1599. It is traditionally related that when an infant, his life was endangered by a great monkey at his grandfather's house taking him out of the cradle, and carrying him upon the leads of the house, to the dreadful alarm of the family, (who made beds and blankets ready, in the forlorn hope of catching him,) but at last brought him safely down. It is better established, that Oliver was saved from drowning in his youth by Mr. Johnson, the curate of Cunnington.

Cromwell was educated at the Free Grammar-school of Huntingdon, by Dr. Beard, whose severity towards him is said to have been more than what was usual even in that age of barbarous school discipline. He was a resolute, active boy, fond of engaging in hazardous exploits, and more capable of hard study than inclined to it. His ambition was of a different kind, which discovered itself even in his youth. He is said to have displayed a more than common emotion in playing the part of Tactus, who finds a royal robe and a crown, in the old comedy of *Lingua*, performed at the Free-school of Huntingdon. He is said often, in the height of his fortune, to have mentioned a gigantic figure which, when he was a boy, opened the curtains of his bed, and told him he should be the greatest person in the kingdom. It is also related that Cromwell, (being at his uncle's house at Hinchinbrook,) when the royal family rested there on their way from Scotland, in 1604, was brought to play with Prince Charles, then Duke of York, quarrelled with him, beat him, and made his nose bleed profusely,—which was remembered as a bad omen for the King when Cromwell began to distinguish himself in the Civil Wars.