

uration of other projects. But influential parties, prominent among whom was Hon. R. Cartwright, decided to go on with the High School arrangement, and with this view set to work organizing a beginning. In a short time sufficient aid was procured, and Mr. Strachan entered upon the duties he had chosen when accepting Governor Simcoe's offer. He continued teaching in Kingston for three years with signal success, and then removed his school to Cornwall. Thither most of his pupils followed him, so strongly were they attached to him personally, and conscious of his worth as an instructor. That his system of training the youths submitted to his care was of the highest order, we have only to refer to the subsequent careers that marked most of their lives. Among those who entered his school at Kingston, and who followed him to Cornwall, were such well-known names as the late Chief Justice Robinson, Chief Justice Macaulay, Hon. George Markland, Bishop Bethune, who was destined to succeed his teacher in a more responsible capacity, Rev. Wm. Macaulay, of Picton, Captain England, of the Royal Engineers, Justice McLean, Col. John Clarke, the two sons of Hamilton, James and Samuel, and the four sons of Cartwright. All of these men rose to honorable positions in the country, and all of them attributed the secret of their success to the wholesome instruction received from Mr. Strachan. After laboring at Cornwall for nine years, his talents and success were generally recognized throughout the country, and the Government promised him assistance in the furtherance of his educational schemes. He was induced to relinquish his charge at Cornwall, and engage in an extended sphere at York (Toronto), which was then the capital, and gave promise of the commercial and educational pre-eminence that now distinguishes it. Ever a zealous adherent of the Established Church, and especially educated for its ministry, he soon rose to a commanding position, and used this influence in the promulgation of those principles he held sacred. Having become a member of the Legislative Assembly, and also of the Executive Council, he made good use of his abilities for securing the establishment of a State Church and preserving the Clergy

Reserve Grants. In 1827 he succeeded in getting a charter for a University, which he named "King's College," and which was designed for the exclusive benefit of those willing to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles. This institution, under the fostering care of Mr. Strachan, continued to prosper in connection with the Church of England for twenty years; but the spirit of the country was gradually becoming more liberal and less inclined to favor castes or denominational exclusion. In 1853, by action of the Legislature, King's College became a truly national institution, open alike to all classes, and subject no longer to the restrictions of any one sect or party. At this time Mr. Strachan was becoming advanced in years and bodily infirmities, and it was supposed he would not attempt to renew the struggle he had so determinedly waged against the voluntary principle which opposed his designs. But contrary to expectation, he resolutely set to work, and with characteristic zeal once more succeeded in the establishment of a purely denominational college. No better monument of his untiring energy and passionate attachment to exclusive principles is needed than the present successful institution known as "Trinity College," Toronto. We cannot conclude this reference to the labors of Dr. Strachan without a few comments upon his life. He was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 12th of April, 1778, and after finishing his course at college began the study of theology, as a Presbyterian; but, like his predecessor in the Canadian mission labor, Rev. Dr. Stuart, he subsequently became a zealous Episcopalian. His success as a teacher, and the value of his influence upon national questions of dispute, cannot be properly gauged at this time. Intolerant though he was in many respects, and an uncompromising advocate of Church exclusion and the "Family Compact," he nevertheless proved himself on many occasions a champion of our political and social rights. In 1839 he was appointed first Bishop of Toronto, which important position he continued to dignify and honor until the active brain could work no longer, and the weary wheels of life stood still. He quietly passed away Nov. 1st, 1867, having reached the mature