

The leaders of the denominations which alone share in the Clergy Reserve Commutation -- viz., the Anglican, Romish, (Established) Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Churches--have, by a singular coincidence, again combined to claim increased government assistance in their educational undertakings. The readers of this Magazine are not ignorant of the recent agitation on the University Question, but it is desirable that their attention should be specially called to some of the latest phases of that movement, and to further movements in reference to the Common Schools.

The state of the University Question is, briefly, as follows:—In 1860, at the instance of the Wesleyan Conference, seconded (not without hesitation) by the Scottish Kirk, a Parliamentary Committee was appointed to enquire into the present working of the University and University College. That committee took evidence, but made no report. Before the new Parliament—for a General Election had intervened—came together, a Royal Commission was appointed for a similar enquiry, awaiting whose report the Session passed without any attempt at legislation. That report has been presented to the Government, but not yet published, though its general tenor has been in part foreshadowed. The composition of the commission was such as to excite some apprehension, for it consisted of one gentleman identified with Queen's College, one with Victoria, and one, who, though Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto, has shown himself to have a warm side towards Trinity. Two avowed opponents of the non-sectarian principle, and one doubtful friend!

The principal feature of the report which has thus far seen the light, is a scheme for the affiliation of the Denominational Colleges with the University, the latter body alone granting degrees, through a General Board of Examiners, on which all the Colleges would be represented. By this means, it is alleged, that all depreciation of degrees, through the rivalry of Colleges, would be prevented, and that a Provincial Diploma will be regarded everywhere as equal to one from any British University. We all know what a pure and disinterested zeal for the interests of higher education has been evoked by the contemplation of the University Endowment, and what fierce attacks have been made upon the standard of examination adopted by the Senate. Of late, there has been a remarkable silence on the latter subject. Other voices, indeed, "taking up the wondrous tale" of College Reform, have sung most rapturously the praises of the University and University College, professors, students, examinations, and all! Which are we to believe? Is the change a cause, or a consequence, of the approval by the Senate of the affiliation scheme?

In that scheme, as laid before the Senate and approved by them, there was one slight omission—not a word about MONEY!! It was desirable to have a common standard, to have but one body granting degrees, to give weight to the Upper Canadian diplomas, to unite the several Colleges cordially with the University, to have all equally represented in the Examinations, and so forth, and so forth, but not a syllable about any division of the Endowment, or even about "surplus" funds! How extraordinary! Was it that in their zeal for learning and their weariness of strife, the promoters of the scheme felt—"Never mind about the