

missioners of Education in Scotland, corresponding to the University proposed here, confers no degrees, but merely regulates the local colleges and institutions in the manner of giving them. The same practice is followed by the Medical Council of England. It gives no degrees, but allows them to be conferred under its guidance by the local institutions. It may be further noticed that the Board of Regents at Albany, as the head of the various local institutions, and which is called the University of the State of New York, confers no degrees, but merely regulates the manner of conferring them, as the Commissioners of Education in Scotland.

"Were the proposed University of Upper Canada to be formed truly on this model, there would be no sacrifice whatever; on the contrary, those who prefer to exercise their privilege in taking their degree at the Provincial University of Upper Canada would, in many cases, so far enjoy a positive advantage in having the power of choice. Again, it does not appear that the colleges and institutions in connexion with the London University, scattered as they are throughout Britain, ever take any part in the management of the London University, or are ever called upon, or permitted, to share in its business arrangements.

"Were the connexion between the collegiate bodies no greater than is required by the London University and similar institutions at home, there might be no serious difficulty in according to it; but we are called upon to surrender all the portions of our Royal Charter, which we chiefly value, and for which we have been strenuously contending for many years. Moreover, our charter is felt to be a sacred trust, granted by the Queen, on our own petition, and we have no power to suspend, alter or surrender any of its provisions.

"In the second principle it is also required that all the separated colleges be incorporated with the University of Upper Canada. Now what is meant by incorporation? The extent of the power it confers? No such condition is imposed by the London University. Why then should it be imposed here?

1. "That there should be two distinct bodies for the administration of the affairs of the University, viz.—1st. A General Board of Management, to have the control of all financial matters."

This provision requires no other remark than that, in operation, it would be found inconvenient and unwieldy.

2nd. "An Executive Council of Senate which should have entire control of the educational system of the University within the limits prescribed by the charter. The said Executive Council, or Senate, to consist of graduates of the University and representatives of the separate Colleges."

This power appears too extensive, and in its exercise inconvenient; but till the terms of the charter are proposed in more detail it cannot be satisfactorily considered.

3rd. "That there should be no interference on the part of the University, in the internal administration of the property, education or discipline of the separate Colleges."

This third provision appears full and reasonable, but requires some elucidation when taken in connexion with the power conferred upon the Executive Council and Senate.

After the meeting, at which the foregoing report was adopted, it was found impossible to secure the attendance of sufficient members of the committee to authorise those members who did attend, to take any further action as a committee. The only thing left for those members who took a deep interest in the question, was by interviews and correspondence with the Government, members of Parliament, and others moving in the same question, to secure such a measure from the Legislature as would be consistent with the interest of the Church, and the improvement of University education; and your committee have much pleasure in being able to report that their labours have not been entirely in vain, as the Senate of the University of Toronto have unanimously assented to a scheme of affiliation, which, it is confidently believed, will hold out inducements sufficient to cause the several chartered Colleges to become connected with the University of Upper Canada. Your committee have reason to believe that it was the intention of the late Government to introduce a measure into Parliament in accordance with this scheme; and from the well-known feelings of the Legislature on the subject, and the publicly expressed opinions of the present Premier in reference thereto, there is every reason to believe that the measure will be carried next session, when Trinity College will be able to benefit by a share in the public endowment on fair and equitable terms, and to bear its part in raising the standard of University education throughout the country, without the slightest surrender

of those highly cherished principles, on which it was so auspiciously established eleven years ago.—All of which is respectfully submitted.

Rev. Dr. Fuller moved, seconded by Mr. E. B. Harman, that the report be adopted and printed.

Rev. Dr. Beaven moved in amendment—"That the report be recommended, in order that it be amended, so as to state definitely the principles which the church cannot concede on behalf of Trinity College, and to guard against misconception on the part of the church at large, and that the same committee be appointed to watch the course of legislation in concurrence with the Bishop and authorities of Trinity College."

Archdeacon Bethune said he was disposed to make some concession. But he thought they should suspend the publication of the report, lest it might have a tendency to mislead the public mind, and to deepen those prejudices against Trinity College which now unfortunately existed in many quarters. It appeared, from all that was recommended by the committee, that no other privileges would be withdrawn from the College, than the power of conferring degrees, and that in all other respects its privileges would be left intact and inviolate. But even that, to suspend the power of conferring their own degrees, was an immense concession to make, and he had not yet made up his mind whether it would be expedient, in view of the compensating advantages, first, that it would ensure to them the additional pecuniary assistance they so much required, and secondly, that it would have a tendency to raise the standard of University education throughout the Province.

The Bishop said he was not disposed, for any consideration, to suspend the power of Trinity College to grant degrees. This was a sacred trust committed to them by the royal charter, which they ought not to surrender.

Rev. Mr. Dewar said he was a member of the committee, and in view of the benefits which he believed would be conferred on Trinity College and the country at large, with reference to University education, had concurred in the suggestions. But he was sure that every member of this Synod would be ready on this question and every other to defer to his Lordship's judgment, and he therefore moved in amendment, that the report lie on the table, and that the committee be re-appointed to watch the future course of legislation on this subject.

Rev. T. W. Allen seconded the amendment.

Rev. Provost Whittaker said he could not agree to Mr. Dewar's amendment, because he did not think that this report could strictly be regarded as the report of the Committee. He agreed cordially with his Lordship, when he spoke of their charter as a sacred trust which had been committed to them. He considered that that charter had been given to them, not merely by the grace of the Crown, but by the grace of God, and, as he had said before, the question was not one with which, as a Synod, they should primarily deal. He was quite willing that they should co-operate with other denominations in promoting University education. His Lordship was cognizant of communications having passed between himself (the Provost) and the commissioners appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the University. The authorities of Trinity College signified through them to the Government the terms they were ready to make with them. They were willing to co-operate by sending their students for common examinations in honours, in mathematics, classics, &c. It might be desirable, too, that they should co-operate by sending their students to compete for scholarships, provided public funds for scholarships were open to students from every University. They might send them also to compete for prizes. As to examinations for degrees, the history of English Universities showed that competition in these, instead of being a benefit, would be a snare.

Mr. S. B. Harman said in anything he had done on this committee, his object had been not to decrease, but to increase the great influence which Trinity College would in due time exercise over this Province, in advancing not only the interests of education, but the interests of the Church of Christ, the doctrines of which were faithfully taught to every one instructed within its walls. The feeling of the committee had been that the great object to be gained by the recommendations which had been made, was to raise the standard of University education throughout the Province. The report, however, was properly only a statement of facts, which the committee had thought it their duty to lay before the Synod.

The Hon. James Patton, as a member of the committee, begged to say that there had been a good deal of no doubt unintentional misrepresentation, and a great lack of information with reference to what was proposed by the report. It seemed, generally speaking, as if the Synod were not aware what they were asked at the present moment to express an opinion