Churches would escape the fatal contraction and emasculation of the intellect, which are the inevitable consequences of a secluded training, and which, in the great struggle between religion and infidelity; turn the balance against religion, by putting the mental weakness on her side and the mental strength on the side of the enemy. But if this were proposed at ouce, local interest would, perhaps, cry out ; althongh, so far as the mere expenditure of money in the locality is concerned, the conversion of the Colleges partly into a theological seminary for the clergymen of the denomination, partly into a large denominational school as a feeder to the central College, would probably be a sufficient indemnity. The same opposition would not be encountered in consolidating all the Universities for the purpose of examination and graduation. It is difficult, at least, to understand what interest the ivhabitants of any locality can have in the general depreciation of degrees. If any one else has an interest in such an abuse of privilege, the Legislature, as the guardian of national interests, need not hesitate to interpose. Every charter must be granted on the condition implied, if not expressed, that the public objects of the Government in granting it are properly fulfilled. A charter empowering an institution to grant national degrees in every department of science and learning, manifestly carries with it anobligation on the part of the institution to be provided with all the proper means of teaching and examination. If these means are not provided and national honours are, in consequence, prostituted and and deprived of all value, public right will pronounce that the privileges of the charter can no longer be maintained. The principle that chartered institutions must continue to serve their public purpose has, we apprehend, been abundantly asserted by the British Parliament, in the reform of the English Universities, and of many other chartered foundations in England.

It is probahly necessary that the first step

