

in a region, in which her members form more than one-fourth of the whole population, should belong to that church. And this view is strongly supported by adverting to that one department in which the majority of graduates is supplied by the Scotch universities,—that of medicine. Amongst the professors of the school of medicine attached to the University of King's College, there are but three who have taken university degrees; and of these one is a graduate of Dublin, the other two of Edinburgh; and of the two gentlemen (not professors) who were admitted to degrees in medicine, at the recent convocation, one was a graduate of Edinburgh, the other of Aberdeen. The fact is, that even at home the charge of the literary and scientific departments is confided to the graduates of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, in institutions from which it might be supposed that their episcopalian tenets would have excluded them. It is sufficient, in elucidation of this, to observe, that one of the greatest ornaments of the University of Glasgow, was a member of the Church of England, son of the Bishop of Edinburgh, and educated in Oxford—Sir Daniel Sandford, professor of Greek;—that the chair of Mathematics in Edinburgh is filled by the Rev. P. Kelland, a clergyman of the Church of England, and educated in Cambridge; and that in the Belfast institution, (a Presbyterian establishment), the department of Natural Philosophy is conducted by the Rev. J. Stevelly, a clergyman of the Church of England, and educated in Dublin. But it is unnecessary to dwell on this point. In a pamphlet, recently published under the title of "Thoughts on the University Question, &c." by a Master of Arts, who is evidently not a member of the Church of England, nor a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, it is admitted with great candour, that it is "most probable"—even under the new constitution of the university, which he recommends—that the majority of the professorships, if unrestricted and open to all denominations, would be filled by adherents of the Church of England—nay more—that it is even "desirable." On what grounds, then, can he reasonably complain of the majority at present

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