experience of Britain and the United States, we may rafely say that a University, adapted to modern times, requires the support of a population of not less than a quarter of a million; and that no denominational College, drawing on its own seet alone, or mainly, for endowments and students, can maintain itself in an efficient condition on a much narrower basis. Yet it is attempted in this Province to establish Colleges for sects numbering only a sixth of the above amount.

It is also of the atmost importance to remove every imperiment which may indispose men to giving their sons a superior extraoron. There are so many plausible reasons for neglecting this, besides want of appreciation of the advantages of a College education—economy, unwillingness to send their children too early from under the parental eye, opportunities of settling them in business—that we should be careful not to add to these the very unnecessary objection, that there is no accessible College but one of sectarian description.

I am aware that the different religious bodies require certain special professorships, for training their youth to the ministry; but it does not seem necessary, in order to obtain this, that each sect should (if it could,) maintain a whole College. In this Province, for many years, there will be but few in each denomination, in training for the ministry; and a small room in the College set apart for the purpose, or a room in the professor's house or hired outside, would generally suffice. Then, we might have one great University, in which all sects would unite for the secular department, while each would maintain such Theological Chairs as it might require. Surely all Protestant bodies may unite upon the