schools) is the first step towards disintegration among us; that Dr. Ryerson saw the tendency, and in view of it took that first step, and that Dr. Ryerson's bill of last session was a second step, and the virtual renunciation by Canada of the common non-sectarian system, and the adoption of the English sectarian.

Now we have light both on the common school and non-sectarian college question. Dr. Leitch believes they are both temporary, and must naturally in course of time give place to sectarianism. He may be right, but we read history differently in this New-World light. Right or wrong, however we understand the Doctor—he will not be satisfied nor those who think with him, until our non-sectarian institutions are destroyed and the youth of Canada are educated by sects. Our Common, Grammar, Model, and Normal schools, our Upper Canada College and University College are all doomed; and in their ruins we shall see arise, when the churches are strong enough, sectarian schools and colleges.

5. We might refer further, as an opposing influence, to the Superintendent of Education, who seems for the sake of something—(we are not sure what, and do not like to say what we think) ready to sacrifice our noble educational system. We have read his disclaimer, but we cannot trust it, in view of the revelations made of conferences with Roman Catholic and Anglican elergymen, and their understanding of the Superintendent's bill. And now Dr. Leitch's views point in the same direction, viz., that the common school system is to be given up for at least a modified sectarianism.

But, notwithstanding this manifold opposition, we do not despair. A few Roman Catholies now will be found not supporting the priests. The Church of England is certainly divided on the question; the majority of the Wesleyans will still support non-sectarian education, when the issues are fairly put before them. We believe that few, comparatively, of the Church of Scotland, think with Dr. Leitch. But the friends of non-sectarian education must speak out and be ready to act. Another contest is before us, and, we believe, another victory. Perhaps this will have to be repeated periodically; but as liberties and privileges have often to be bought with blood, so the price of continuing to enjoy them is sleepless vigilance and carnest effort.

Since the above was in type, we have seen the Report of the University Commission. It is, on many accounts, a very remarkable document. The Commissioners were appointed to enquire "into the expenditure of the funds of Toronto University, and into the state of its financial affairs." They have, however, travelled far beyond these limits, and, in their report of 200 pages, present us with a scheme completely upsetting existing arrangements, largely reducing the efficiency of University College, and building up four sectarian institutions, viz.,—Victoria, Regiopolis, Queen's and Trinity. The scheme is so absurd as to lead, we believe, to its almost universal condemnation. Our present space will not allow of our entering fully into the various features of this tam sus report; nor is this so necessary, as already the leading newspapers are discussing the report, and, so far as we have observed, have almost universally condemned it. We may observe that the report recommends that the University of Toronto be separated from University College, and that the