

schools and the establishment of a Normal school on an enlarged scale, I may be excused in quoting some observations by Dr. Wayland (addressed to myself as Chairman of the Commission), after perusing it. Dr. Wayland was regarded as the first *educationist* in the United States, had been the reformer of the Brown University in Rhode Island, and had, at great length, and with great kindness, explained to the Commissioners his views, on their visiting him at Providence.

It is to be borne in mind, in considering these observations, that New Brunswick was peculiarly situated in having the power to adopt these principles and changes without any interference with vested rights. Eminent writers in England strongly advocate them, but the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were founded long before religious equality was recognized, and on their foundation, privileges and rights were conceded which it is difficult now to assail. Equally so was it with the University at Cambridge, in Massachusetts; though how far those rights are regarded at present, I am not prepared to say.

Dr. Wayland says:—"I have read the Report of the Commission with attention. You will allow me to exclude from my remarks the kind allusion which you have made to my poor services. I have labored long, I hope from public motives, and with small results. This is all I can claim—all the rest is owing to your kind partiality.

"As to the Report itself, I hardly know how to express my gratitude and satisfaction. As a man, I return to you my deep felt thankfulness for the generous spirit of enlightened Christian humanity which it breathes in every sentence. It knows of no party, of no sect, of no rank, but in an all-embracing public spirit encircles the whole people of New Brunswick, providing for every individual the education which he needs, and enabling every one to carry this education as far and in precisely the direction he wishes. It moreover takes especial care of the common schools, making every arrangement under them as perfect