

Institution could speedily assume high rank as a Colonial College. Fifty thousand dollars, in addition to what we have already invested at Sackville, would be amply sufficient to provide an additional Hall, a library, apparatus, and the partial endowment of three professorships.—With such aid we could manfully confront all our difficulties. Can it be that in all Eastern British America no twenty men can be found in our Israel to do what one Charles Allison did? He gave us forty thousand dollars. Is there no benovolent, large-hearted, patriotic Elisha among us who hath caught the mantle of our ascended Elijah? Is there no Methodist gentleman among our thousands, desirous of linking his name forever with that of C. F. Allison in this most noble and necessary work, by founding in our Institution a professorship which shall preserve his memory alive among men to the latest generation? Dear to the Wesleyan heart that man shall be, anywhere he can be found. Fragrant blessings from prayerful lips shall encircle him. Grateful tears shall bedew his grave long years after he shall have laid himself down in the dust to sleep. But a few months since, a medical gentleman of Quebec ed about fifty thousand dollars to found a College. A gentleman of the State of New York is even now founding a Female College at an expense of four hundred thousand dollars. If Charles Allison were with us still, firm is our conviction that, if need be, he would make sacrifices to enable us to carry on the work so worthily begun. His heart was in this matter. He fully approved the object we advocate. He was earnestly desirous of its accomplishment. Though his last illness was rapid and most painful, and seemed taken from us all too soon, yet he left us his dying charge to complete our educational task in preparing for full Collegiate work by bequeathing to us, towards its accomplishment, one thousand dollars, the legacy to be available whenever the Collegiate organization is effected. Shall we refuse that sacred death-bed gift? It is our profound conviction that if our duty in this matter be neglected, or, for any considerable portion of time, postponed, the loss to our Church in these Colonies will be very great. Had we early taken our proper Collegiate place we should now occupy a high position. Every year we lose will add to our disadvantage and multiply our difficulties.

But if the sum suggested be not immediately forthcoming, we are still able at once to take hopeful action on this question. Let a line of demarcation be clearly drawn between the proper Collegiate work done in the Academy, and the preparatory or grammar school work. Let the present faculty be separated into two classes according to the character of the tuition imparted. Such a division would perhaps award three teachers to the preparatory department, and two professors to the Collegiate organization. To these two professors another might be added, the maintenance of whom could be provided for from regular sources of revenue, if the patronage were extended to both Academy and College, which our friends are bound to afford, and doubtless would extend. These, with the Theological professor, would make up a staff of four College professors, besides leaving three effective teachers for the Academy proper. On reference to King's College, Windsor, an institution that has produced some men of ripe scholarship, we perceive there are, including the Theological professor, five professors in the College faculty. In the Collegiate School there are three teachers; but then the teacher of Modern Languages in the School is also professor of Modern Languages in the College—a similar arrangement might be made at Sackville. Thus at Windsor, in the College and School together, there are seven gentlemen engaged in the work of tuition, exclusive of a Drill Master, whose sphere of duty, we suppose, lies wholly in the muscular department. When all the Chairs at Acadia are filled, the staff, we learn, equals in the number of its professors, that of King's at Windsor. Thus it is self-evident that immediate action upon our part is practicable. It will not be at all difficult to place ourselves respectably by the side of King's and Acadia Colleges.

We are incomparably better fitted to assume full Collegiate functions now than we were in 1813 to commence Academic operations. If we proceed now as we proceeded then, with the Divine blessing, when the College shall be as old as the Academy now is, the former shall be as great a success as the latter. Let us commence during the ensuing summer, with one heart and one mind, to do what is practicable: and by united, persevering action

we shall reach results, creditable to our denomination, and beneficial to our youths in the highest degree.

But we may be plausibly told that the time has not yet come to extend our educational operations in the manner proposed. We shall ask our sincere, but timid friends, when that time ever was, in the history of any noble enterprise, that prevented no difficulties to be overcome by patient endurance, by heroic daring, and by personal sacrifices? And if we postpone this work for ten or twenty years longer will our friends guarantee us exemption from unhappiness and opposition then? Should we be induced to place ourselves at further disadvantage in the future, and the time will come when the Church, at last awakening from its slumbers to the overpowering importance of this great question, will sorrowfully, if not indignantly, demand to know by what influences, by what fatal infatuation she had been blinded to her best interests, and lulled to ignoble rest at her post of duty?

When we shall have determined to provide all needful facilities for performing full Collegiate work, another question will come up for solution, what Collegiate form shall we take? If we fully train our own youth, they will naturally desire to obtain the testimonial to that effect implied in receiving the usual Collegiate Diploma. How shall that desire be met? We can meet it promptly and honourably. We already possess a legal College Charter. We can assume all the powers conferred thereby, whenever we comply with its provisions. This can easily be done. Then under our own Collegiate Charter we can perform all Collegiate functions.

A second course is open to us, provided our just and lawful wishes be honourably met. We can hold our charter powers in abeyance, though doing full and thorough Collegiate work, and seek legal connection with a properly constituted New Brunswick University. We must ask, in this case, that the University body be constructed as is the London University, and the Queen's University of Ireland—that is, that it be a non-teaching body, separated from all particular Colleges, presiding over all the Higher Education in New Brunswick, prescribing the course of Collegiate study, providing for the faithful and impartial examination of undergraduates wherever within the Province being educated, and conferring degrees upon those found worthy to receive them.

This plan, if honorably and justly carried out in good faith, we perhaps would prefer. It would centralize the supervision of Collegiate education in the Province in which the Sackville institution happens to be situated. It would give convincing proof that we intended to do our work scholarly. It would forever relieve us from the malicious imputation of attempting to palm off an inferior Collegiate education upon our Church and country. It would bring us under the influence of a most healthful stimulus, by subjecting us to a generous competition with other educating bodies. It would give us and the people of New Brunswick a higher range of scholarship than otherwise is attainable. It would impart high value to the degrees awarded. Such a Collegiate system would place New Brunswick in an enviable position beyond that of any other North American Colony. It would answer for all coming time. If our advances respecting this matter were not met in a proper way by the Legislature of New Brunswick, then we must proceed courageously under our own Charter, relying upon the justice of our cause, the help of good men, and the blessing of heaven.

Fellow countrymen, our task is accomplished. Long months this subject has been uppermost in our thoughts. Long weeks it has been out of our mind neither by day nor by night. We have spoken to you out of the fullness of a heart tremblingly alive to the vital interests of the Church dear to us all. Knowingly we have stated no doubtful fact—used no fallacious argument. Would we had rendered to the subject the justice, the service, its importance demands. We have allowed no third consideration to weigh upon us or guide our pen. We have addressed you simply and entirely on behalf of our Church and country—their interests are identical.

Venerable servants of God, who, fast ripening for heaven, yet tarry to bless us with your counsel, crown your life of honourable toil by aiding us in this last great work! Ye young men that are strong, who minister at our altars, your prayers, your advocacy, your fullest support—all are entreated—all are invoked. We plead for your Alma Mater. We plead for your successors in the sacred office. We plead for all the precious interests entrusted to your care. We cannot surely plead in vain.