

the learned professions. No one who takes any interest in the cause of Education in Nova Scotia, can fail to perceive that this at present constitutes the grand desideratum, and the inevitable consequence is, that too many enter upon their professional studies, with any thing but well-disciplined, well-stored minds. All this, however, would be supplied and obviated by attending a course of instruction in this Seminary.— With that knowledge of general Literature, Philosophy, and Science, which it would be the object and the aim of such an Institution to furnish, these individuals would not only be qualified to enter on their purely professional studies with profit and advantage, but to shed a lustre upon the profession, and, afterwards, to rise to general eminence and distinction. Over and above all these general advantages, there would be imparted a mighty stimulus to those who possess high natural genius in any one branch or department of learning. Such an Institute would open up to them the prospect of an arena for the display of that genius, and the very expectation of one day occupying one of the Professor's Chairs, would inspire them with the most enthusiastic ardour, and the most resolute perseverance, in the prosecution of their favourite study. Neither must we forget to notice the many social and political benefits. By attending such an Institution, the whole youth of the population would necessarily be brought to mingle together and associate with one another, when the affections are more tender and green, and more susceptible of lasting impressions, than in a more advanced stage of life; and thus friendships be formed, which might prove of the most beneficial character, upon their whole future career. Receiving, too, the highest branches of Education within the precincts of their own Province, instead of being obliged to repair to other countries, their attachment to their Fatherland would be strengthened, as well as to the Constitution and Government under which it is their privilege to live.

IX. Before we wind up these remarks, it may not be improper briefly to advert to a few of the objections that may be advanced against the scheme propounded. The first objection that we would notice, is, that we have erected no safeguard against the introduction of the most erroneous and anti-scriptural notions and opinions. Now, whilst we cordially sympathize with those who hold that sound morality, based upon Bible Truth, lies at the foundation of all good Education, alike in the higher and lower departments, and that every fence should be raised to guard against the admission of error into all Seminaries of learning, our position is, that sufficient security is provided for the one and the other, in the constitution and character of the College Council, the members of this Council being the electors of the Professors, and the guardians of

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