

to such thought as that one of their
 ners wrote this line; but, inasmuch
 dents generally have some pretty
 ideas respecting the official views
 the college officers; and since the
 ceo is thrown out with such an
 titative air, and as indicative of a
 ling opinion, we deemed it fair to
 er it expressive of the sentiments of
 the Governors when they saw their
 orna hope" overthrown. Hence it
 ot that we said,—“It is not a little
 eising that the Governors of Dalhousie
 for a conference which they did not
 to obtain.” The point, at most is
 anling importance.

The *Gazette* then proceeds to assure us
 o professor writes for that paper,—
 is conducted entirely by students.
 an assurance is quite unnecessary.
 ever even suspected anything to the
 ssary. We will not readily surrender
 thugh estimate of the literary abilities
 Dalhousie professors.

on our affirming that years ago, in
 prosperous times, Acadia would have
 eglad to unite with the other denom-
 wens of the province in establishing a
 yal university, the *Gazette* puts the
 e question.—“Why have its feelings
 ed?” Our answer is contained in
 uly next sentence, yet our reviewers,
 osting no very enviable eclectic skill,
 garbled the *first part* of our reply
 er, holding it out as an object of
 e, and have wholly ignored the
 portion of the sentence, in which
 al answer is contained. Such con-
 ble culling “deserves only to be
 oned that it may be despised.”

is the answer we gave,—“ . . .
 w of the progress they (Acadia and
) have made on the line of a *broader*
 ore liberal policy—a policy which
 colleges have since been pleased
 opt, and sometimes with an air of
 ising which would seek to confirm the
 sion that it is *original* with them—
 w of this it is doubtful if ever again
 will be in a position to consider this
 on.” Our institution evidences
 in every respect at present, and
 indications of continually increasing
 erty as regards funds, attendance
 n fact in every particular. Its
 s, cognizant of this fact, have no
 to unite with a college financially
 ed,—nothing to gain from such an
 They prefer to hold for Acadia
 sition which she has worthily and
 ly attained.

come now to the “religious tests,”
 erence to which the *Gazette* displays
 e logic (!) scarcely Aristotelian. We
 id that our Governors would doubt-
 ust to employ as a teacher, a man of
 h heterodox views. Our charitable
 in quoting these words, adds.—
 other words, a man who is not a

Baptist!” A man is not a Baptist, *ergo*
 he is *heterodox*, is the view which is
 hereby implicitly attributed to our officers.
 In this we recognize another pitiable and
 pusillanimous attempt to cast a slur upon
 the management of our College. Up to
 this point we had some faith in the
Gazette's pretended love of fair dealing;
 but its despicable effort to thrust such
 trash as the above upon our countrymen
 as matter of weight, destroys irreparably
 every trace of our confidence in its im-
 posing professions of integrity.

The *Gazette* continues:—“If this is
 not a religious test, there is no such thing
 as a religious test in this world.” Un-
 doubtedly,—if such test existed in con-
 nection with our institution. But we
 have both *precept* and *example* for the
 utter refutation of this gross implication.
 In the *first* place, section 8 of the “Act
 for incorporating the Queen's College
 (Acadia)” reads as follows:—“Be it fur-
 ther enacted, that *no Religious Tests* or
 subscriptions shall be required of the
 Professors, Fellows, Scholars, Graduates,
 Students or Officers of said College; but
 that all the privileges and advantages
 thereof, shall be open and free to all and
 every Person and Persons whomsoever,
 without regard to Religious Persuasion,
 and that it shall and may be lawful for
 the Trustees and Governors of the said
 College, to select as Professors and other
 Teachers or officers competent persons of
 any Religious Persuasion whatever, pro-
 vided that such Person or Persons shall
 be of moral and religious character.” The
 several emendations of the Act which
 have since been made, have not affected
 this clause in any respect: it still remains
 the unshaken basis upon which our Gov-
 ernors take their stand against the as-
 saults of those who rush upon them with
 the abortive cry, “You require religious
 tests.” In the *second* place, not long ago
 a Presbyterian occupied one of our pro-
 fessional chairs, discharging his duties
 with great ability and to the satisfaction
 of all parties; and at the present time we
 have a professor who is not a Baptist, yet
 we can assure the *Gazette* that his ser-
 vices are esteemed none the less on that
 account.

Our support of the statement that Dal-
 housie is “simply a Presbyterian Col-
 lege” will be found in another column.
 The “Theologico-arts” cry we also at-
 tend to elsewhere, nevertheless, one
 question raised by “the opposition” may
 as well be answered here. We are asked
 “to explain how young men come out
 preachers and settle down in different
 parts of the country immediately after
 taking their Arts' degree at Acadia.” The
 answer is simply this.—They “settle
 down” as pastors of churches without
 having taken a regular theological course
 at all, just as several young men have

done, we are sorry to say, without having
 first taken even an Arts' course. Students
 who feel able to do some *extra* work may
 take studies in Theology, so also may
 those pursue “extras” who are not theo-
 logically inclined; but in neither case do
 these extra studies cancel a *single require-*
ment of the regular Arts' course. The
 asseveration, therefore, that “students
 pass in *both courses*” in the space of four
 years, is a bold mis-statement of facts.

The money question we couple with
 the consideration of the “Presbyterian
 College.”

The *Gazette*, eager to evince its per-
 spicacity, next professes to discover enor-
 mous discrepancies between our course as
 laid down in the Calendar, and as car-
 ried out in practice. First, as to the
 length of our course of study. If it had
 been stated that some of our students
 have not always returned to the college at
 the beginning of the year, the remark
 would have been quite true. Not content
 with this, however, it flings at us the charge
 that “many have obtained a degree (at
 Acadia), whose yearly attendance has not
 amounted to four months.” This is a de-
 liberate untruth; and we challenge the
Gazette to produce one single instance of the
 kind. Secondly, as to our matriculation
 standard. Now inasmuch as candidates
 for matriculation at Acadia are thoroughly
 examined in all the branches laid down
 in the Calendar as necessary for entrance,
 and since we are ready to admit that the
 same is true of Dalhousie, we hold that
 the fair method of ascertaining which ex-
 amination is the more difficult, is to com-
 pare the respective printed requirements
 of the two Institutions. Reference to
 these shows at once that in the various
 branches of Mathematics and in the
 Classics their demands upon matriculants
 are far inferior to ours, and a comparison
 in the other departments is also unfavor-
 able to Dalhousie. Nevertheless, since
 the *Gazette* claims to prove much by
 stating that a person who had matricu-
 lated at Acadia failed to “pass muster,”
 as one of their entered “Medicals,” and
 that such examination is about on a par
 with that for their Arts' course, we shall
 briefly refer to the alleged instance, and
 mention some further examples. The
 fact is that the man to whom allusion is
 made failed to pass a satisfactory exami-
 nation at our board; and if, after taking
 a *general or partial* course here for a year,
 he did not succeed in entering the medi-
 cal department at Dalhousie, nothing
 whatever is proven by the event, except
 failure in both instances. Two years ago
 another person was unable to gain admis-
 sion to our collegiate course, who has
 since attended the medical school in con-
 nection with Dalhousie. Of his success
 there we know nothing. Our opponents
 have thus miserably failed in establishing