

the Lower Provinces with unusual interest. It is desirable that Acadia should be rebuilt on the broadest educational plan, for only in that way can she fulfil the mission which is designed for the "Child of Providence."

GRADUATE.

A Contrast.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—

Have you any space in your columns for the sportings of a youthful fancy ; or can nothing pass muster with you except the dignified and expressive words of the wise ? There are so many to speak these, however, and the student's life is so largely occupied with their consideration, that my ramblings may the better serve you as diversion. If so, well, —I've heard it said that the heart that lends good cheer to a fellow's path along the rugged way of life, makes but itself the happier ; and so I am content.

But to proceed. It has often been a matter of thought, as well as endeavour on my part, to enter into the feelings of the tourist on his first visit from the Old World to the New, or *vice versa*. What thoughts fill the mind of the American voyager when his eye catches the first glimpses of the land where first his fathers dwelt ; or what may be the conjectures of the European when, after the ocean passage, the outlines of the distant hills, existing long ago in their own quiet domain, loom up to break the monotony of the view which has of late constantly met his gaze ; or yet, again how those ideas change, and what emotions further fill his breast when he sees for himself what had existed before only in the field of his own creative imagination,—all these queries and more, must, for the present, in my own case, remain unanswered ; and I leave them with the hope that they may not always be so, to consider some of the contrasts, as I consider them to exist, between the Old World and the New.

The contrast in name conveys a very correct idea of the styles of architecture to be found in the two respectively. The one is marked by massive edifices, rising in high relief, and existing in many cases simply in monumental ruins as historic monuments ; the other, though able to boast of no small

amount of architectural skill, differs largely in the developments thereof.

In governments the change is marked. The leading Power of the Old World is a Monarchy ; that of the New a Republic. The soil of the New appears to be particularly adapted to the growth of republics. To such a degree is this the apparent fact that it may not be considered too broad an assertion to say that in the one Republicanism is indigenous, and Monarchy an exotic ; while of the other, as a whole, the contrary might be affirmed with equal correctness. If, at the first glance, the case of France would appear as an exception to this statement, a consideration of the difficulties with which republican principles have had to contend, would seem rather to substantiate than weaken the truth of the statement ; and if to the student of history the name France in earlier times indicated a mere fluctuating political expression, there is some reason at least to justify the thought that an expression of like import would not be wholly inapplicable to the government of that country in later times. In this light, then, we have Switzerland as the only full fledged republic of the Old World, which is counterbalanced by the case of Brazil in the New ; and, as no great length of time has elapsed since I learned it, I remember distinctly the statement that if equals be taken from equals, the remainders are equal. The application of this principle to the case in hand is at once apparent.

Society in the two countries bears its distinctive marks of contrast. American society is self-created ; European is moulded,—each being alike the spontaneous growth of the principles which underlie its formation. These principles, in their origin, I conceive to be in wide contrast. I will not say that they are diametrically opposed, for the so-called "natural order" of things is professed to be followed in each. To affirm of either that this is disregarded, would be to level the foundation stones upon which the great superstructures are raised. Though neither would deny the common brotherhood of man, their manner of running out their lines is entirely different. The rapid growth of slavery in American society, under a government purely republican, may be urged as an objection to the recognized principles of equal rights to all,—one of the cameo-stones of that system,—thus affording an example of principles, as such, contradict-