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The Mount Allison

ACADEMIC GAZETTE.

No. 1.

SACKVILLE, N. B., DECEMBER, 1853.

PRICE 3d.

The Obligations of Educated Men.

An Address delivered to the Students at the close of the Examination at the Mount Allison Academy, by the Rev. JOHN ALLISON.

A WELL defined idea of obligation is essential to the proper performance of duty. Every age, condition and circumstance of life is invested with this attribute. The relation we sustain to the Creator, and the well being of society impose this; while the circumstances in which we are placed augment and vary our responsibilities. An important preliminary investigation is to ascertain what these obligations are, and the peculiar circumstances which invest them with a more imperative character with respect to educated men.

Learning, next to religion, imposes obligations so sacred that they cannot be violated with impunity. These arise in the first place from its very nature, the object of Education being, to furnish the mind with means and facilities for greater usefulness. In its application to Academical or Collegiate studies, it ought to be considered not so much an end, as a means to be employed for the accomplishment of a purpose higher than itself. Full many a youth is deluded with the idea that Education is the act of attaining an eminence, toilsome indeed in its ascent, but from which he can enjoy his own reveries, and look down with contempt on the vulgar herd who are not so highly favored as himself.

There are those who devote themselves to the pursuit of literature merely for the pleasure they thence derive; while others seek knowledge, that by its attainment they may be furnished with the means of augmenting their own influence, or of adding to their wealth. It is true that influence and wealth are very generally found associated with superior intelligence, and as the reward of application and industry they may not be undesirable, but it is sordid in the extreme to make education subservient only to the aggrandisement of self; it is degrading it from its high and holy office, it is making that which ought to be the instrument of the highest good to man, the menial drudgery of selfish passion. It is said that that prince of Kings, Alfred, wept when he found his want of learning prevented him from opening the treasures of the Latin tongue to his people. We know to what heights of self-sacrificing effort an enlightened philanthropy has been able to elevate the great benefactors of mankind, and over what obstacles it has borne them onward to their angelic achievements. This ambition to mitigate the woes, and augment the happiness of others, should pour all its generous impulses into the bosom of the student and become the sleepless monitor of his waking-working hours. The world has a right to expect from educated men an acquaintance with its wants,—and being furnished with the means of accelerating the march of improvement, and of mitigating the woes of our race, it should not be disappointed in this expectation.

A brilliant light now quenched in death, but one whose example and words will live for many years, wrote as follows: "Educated men are the natural sources and guides of popular opinion; and they are bound to stand forth boldly, to battle with prejudice, and breast the inundation of passion, though at some risk of being swept away by its fury."

The principles of the educated, active, influential men of every community generally become its public sentiment. This living embodiment and expression of reason, truth, and righteousness, acts upon the multitude with vastly more directness and efficiency than books of morals and religion; and as it constitutes the most effectual method for the formation and vigorous maintenance of a sound public sentiment, so it is chiefly

relied upon for that function. On this account it was that the laws of Athens held that citizen an enemy to the state who remained neutral in any important crisis or question of general interest. The Redeemer of the world has given to this equitable principle the sanction of religion, and it is only they who confess Him before men, whom He will confess before the angels in heaven.

The obligations of educated men arise also from the light which education casts upon mind itself. This mysterious part of our nature is comparatively unknown in its various capacities, and wondrous capabilities, to the illiterate man. He thinks, he feels, he acts, and thus demonstrates his own identity with his race; but of the laws of mental operations, the connexion between sensation and volition, and the springs which originate and vary human action, he knows comparatively nothing. He moves on the earth unconscious of the divinity which stirs within; but education withdraws the veil from this mysterious nature, and makes man acquainted with himself; he learns the laws of perception and association, he becomes conversant with the *media* of knowledge, and the astonishing faculties of mind unfold to his view. In witnessing its varying phenomena he becomes conscious of its power, and he no longer wonders with stupid admiration at the achievements of art, or the splendid triumphs of philosophy. He feels himself destined by the Creator for an exalted, a glorious existence. The hieroglyphics of nature appear intelligible to his view, and its varied stores manifest themselves as arranged for his use. The earth becomes a vast library of knowledge—the sea a mirror of instruction, and the heavens a magnificent scroll, on which he traces the handiwork of the Creator. The heathen poet considered man but little more than an elevated brute, and what has been considered his celebrated description of a human being is but the eulogy of an infidel:

Os homini sublime dedit, coelumque tueri
Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere.

A Christian education gives a nobler view of man; it treats of his spiritual nature and enforces duty in view of the immortality of his existence. The education which fails to recognize the spiritual relations of man is a grand absurdity. He who has received a correct education, has learned that mind is something beyond the result of a mere skilful material organization; he has learned that it is a flame from heaven, purer than promethean fire, that vivifies and energizes the breathing form; that it is an immaterial essence, a being that quickens matter, and imparts life, sensation and motion to the intricate frame-work of our bodies; which wills when we act, attends when we perceive, looks into the past when we reflect, and not content with the present, soars with all its aims and all its hopes into the futurity that is forever dawning upon it. A creeping thing prepares for its perfection, and at length bursts from its silken tomb with newly developed form, appetites and nature, like a winged flower with brilliant and delicate pinions and rich in gems it gladly flutters in the light. The grub may tend to be a butterfly—but why should the worm just peeping from its clod aspire to anything beyond the clay on which it is destined to crawl and rot? And why should man look higher? Why? His spirit will not crawl; it travels along with the light into infinite space, and calculates on a life and a capacity commensurate with its desires; he is impelled by a belief, which seems essential to his rational existence, that this beautiful world is not altogether a delusive show; for he cannot think that the wondrous facts of creation teach him to look for the end of truth only in death; but he feels that in proportion as his intellect expands and expatiates in knowledge, does it aspire to immortality; and when most intimate with

the realities of time, his reason finds stability, satisfaction and rest, only in communion with the Eternal.

"All declare

For what the Eternal Maker, has ordained
The powers of man, we feel within ourselves
His energy divine. He tells the heart
He meant, He made us to behold and love
What he beholds and loves, the general orb
Of life and being; to be great like Him—
Beneficent and active."

Selfishness is one of the greatest impediments to personal and social improvement. Its history, coeval with the history of the world, would form one of its darkest pages; like a universal malady, it has visited all countries, and every tribe and tongue have furnished abundant professors of this vice. Under its deadly influence science languishes, arts decay, and progress is a word without meaning. Could we imagine a world peopled by intelligent beings, entirely divested of selfishness—beings purely beneficent, it would, in all that makes life desirable,—that constitutes existence a blessing—in all that is ameliorating and ennobling,—be so entirely dissimilar to our own, that to those who had mingled with the hoarding crowds which this world presents, it would be truly a Paradise.

It would not be difficult to prove that ignorance of nature and of God, and of the wants and relations of man, has been the great fosterer of this unlovely and destructive principle; and the just inference from such a premise would be,—that the enlargement of the intellect by a proper education, would have a powerful influence in extirpating this evil.

Apart from the direct influences of religion, we nowhere behold more noble instances of a lofty and self-sacrificing disinterestedness than among those who have enjoyed most extensively the benefits of a thorough intellectual training. The more knowledge which education imparts of the capacities of the mind for enjoyment, is of itself a powerful incentive to do good. The question will naturally arise in the reflective mind, Why were these capacities given? Why so universally imparted? We find them in all grades of society—the beggar—the outcast—the profane and vulgar are undoubtedly as susceptible of enjoyment—refined and exalted enjoyment—as the rough marble in the quarry is capable of the exquisite polish which glistens in the sunlight on the finished statue. Why is the material world, the earthly dwelling place of man, so "richly coloured with the hues of all glorious things?" Why the adaptation of external nature to the being who makes his temporary residence here? Why is the eye pleased with the cheerful and ever varying colours of the terrestrial landscape! the ear thrilled with the music echoing from a thousand strings! the olfactory nerve regaled with the fragrance borne on the evening breeze! These and many other such questions force themselves upon the opening mind of the student, and it were presuming on a moral impossibility, that an educated man could find himself a stoic, or be indifferent to the claims of others, amid such affecting displays of infinite goodness.

The man who finds himself placed amid such scenes, invested with such attributes, and furnished with such instrumentalities as a liberal education supply, may well ask, "who is sufficient for these things?" Yet a vigorous and courageous mind will not shrink from the work. All may not be public benefactors, but each, in his sphere of duty, may and should be, a centre of intelligence and usefulness. The aggregate of human happiness is made up, not so much of great deeds of philanthropy, as by the perennial acts of social life.

"It is a little thing

To give a cup of water, yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips,
May send a shock of pleasure to the soul,
More exquisite than when nectarious juice
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours."

Man is formed for society; or in the language of philosophy he is a social being. This law of our nature is founded upon our mutual dependence, and thus the well-being of society is promoted in proportion as the obligations and duties of this law are observed. Amid savage tribes, the safety of the horde subsists in the acknowledgement of this principle; and the motto of a more enlightened age is found equally applicable to all stages of civilization, "United we stand, divided we fall." Nor is the happiness of man less dependent upon the social state, consequently a due recognition of its obligations becomes an imperative duty. The educated man who launches forth into life merely to advance his own interests, to push his own claims, and to gratify his own selfishness, is but little more than a polished savage; and did all society act upon the same principle, every man's hand would be turned against his brother.

'The glory of a heathen State was, that Sparta was one family.' The present generation should be very jealous, lest the fraternal and social

habits of a remote and comparatively rude republic, rebuke our selfish indifference. The most cursory observer beholds sufficient around him to arouse his pity; ignorance throws its heavy pall over the large majority, and its attendant miseries are experienced to an extent sufficient to draw out the sympathies of those who have the means of relieving them. The artisan plods in the dark for want of the light an educated man could easily supply. The mechanic blunders over his clumsy work unable to discover his own errors. The husbandman, ignorant of the wondrous forces which surround him, and the elements of productivity with which the air and the earth term, which wait only the bid of enlightened culture to make the meadows bloom and the air redolent—for the want of a little knowledge, is not unfrequently found opposing nature.

Is there not reason to believe that were scientific knowledge universally diffused among the working classes, every department of the useful arts would proceed with a rapid progress to perfection, and new arts, and inventions hitherto unknown, would be introduced to increase the enjoyments of domestic society, and to embellish the face of nature. Almost every new discovery in nature lays the foundation of a new art; it is by seizing on these discoveries, and employing them in subserviency to his designs, that steam, galvanism, the atmospheric pressure, oxygen, hydrogen and other natural agents, formerly unnoticed or unknown, have enabled man to perform achievements, which the whole united force of mere animal strength could never have accomplished. And who shall dare to set boundaries to the range of scientific discoveries or to say that principles and powers of a still more wonderful and energetic nature shall not be discovered in the natural world calculated to perform achievements still more striking and magnificent. Much has of late been performed by the application of the combined mechanical and chemical powers, but much more we may confidently expect will be accomplished in generations yet to come, when the physical universe shall be more extensively explored, and the gates of the temple of knowledge thrown open to all. Future Watt's, Davy's, Arkwright's, and Ericson's will doubtless arise, with minds still more brilliantly illumined by science, and the splendid inventions of the present age be far surpassed in the future miracles of mechanic power. But in order to this wished for consummation it is requisite that the mass of mankind be aroused from their slumbers, that knowledge be universally diffused, and the light of education shed its influence on men of every nation, profession and rank. But if through apathy or avarice, or indulgence in sensual propensities, we refuse to lend our helping hand to this object, society may yet relapse into the darkness which enveloped the human mind during the middle ages, and the noble inventions of the past and present age, like the stately monuments of Grecian and Roman art, be lost amid the mists of ignorance, or blended with the ruins of Empires.

Another source of obligation arises from our indebtedness to our parents and benefactors. "All," says Horace Mann, "have derived benefits from their ancestors, and all are bound, as by an oath, to transmit those benefits even in an improved condition, to posterity. We may as well attempt to escape from our own personal identity, as to shake off the three-fold relation we bear to others. The relation of an associate with our contemporaries; of a beneficiary of our ancestors; and of a guardian of those who in the order of providence are to succeed us." That exact teacher of ethics, Wayland, says—"As we ourselves owe our intellectual happiness to the benevolence, either near or remote, of others, it would seem that an obligation was imposed upon us to manifest our gratitude by extending the blessings which we enjoy to those who are destitute of them. We frequently cannot requite our actual benefactors, but we may always benefit others, less happy than ourselves; and thus, in a more valuable manner promote the welfare of the whole race to which we belong."

Institutions of learning have been erected and furnished at considerable expense and sacrifice; the munificence of individuals in some cases, and in others the gifts and offerings of the many, have furnished succeeding generations with the means of obtaining a liberal education. In many instances great sacrifices have been made to establish seminaries or schools, the want of which these worthy persons have themselves deplored. Many a youth is maintained during his Academic or Collegiate course, by means carefully hoarded from a small income. While the son is sitting at the feet of Gamaliel, the mother plies the busy wheel, and the sister dutifully performs the office of housemaid, to husband the necessary expenses of his education. Would it, we ask, be consistent in us to reap the benefit of their sacrifices and labours without endeavouring to render back to society the debt of gratitude we owe to the memory and acts of our benevolent forefathers. If a rising colony perpetuates the memory of its founders by monuments and pillars, surely the educated of our own day, animated by a purer and nobler gratitude, should, by lives of usefulness, honour the memory and benevolence of their predecessors.

Some of you are probably entering the arena of active life. In a short time you will act for yourselves, your own judgment may possibly be to

you the ultimate source of appeal; its decision will determine your action. To suppose any of you insensible to the motives by which the obligation to do good has been urged upon you, would be an unworthy, and perhaps an unjust imputation; yet we should not forget that a consistent character cannot be formed independent of religious principles; neither can we obtain a correct idea of moral obligation apart from a due consideration of our relationship to God. He is the *Author*, and He should be the *End* of our being. The most glorious consecrations of genius are those laid upon His altar—the most powerful motives to improvement in time are drawn from eternity; destitute of the plastic and guiding influences of religion, your characters cannot be perfect, your minds will shrivel, and your hearts will deprave; and when you have spent your brief day on earth, your legacy to posterity will be a dishonoured name, and a worthless example. To expect to be merely good without the religion of the Bible is to hope for the end apart from the means of its attainment—a false expectation, a vain, and fruitless effort—and how melancholy at the close of a protracted life, the reflection that we have lived in vain—that all the high and noble aspirations of our youthful hopes, have vanished like the morning cloud. This, however, need not be. The path of honourable distinction is before us; a well merited crown is within the reach of all. Help from on high is offered to every sincere well-doer; and although life has its trials, and nothing good or great is accomplished without effort and sacrifice—it also has its joys, and its triumphs will surely follow; if they consist not in the applause of the multitude, they will at least be realized in the abiding assurance of an approving conscience, a richer possession than millions of gold and silver.

Go forth then, my young friends, upon your errands of mercy. Scatter the beams of intelligence far and wide. Prove to the world that your education has not only irradiated your intellect, but that it has also expanded your hearts. The world—the wide world, is to be the scene of your endeavours—your fellow men the objects of your solicitude. Your primary consideration, your calling in life—but this, to be only the means of a more glorious end—a higher vocation to do good, to bless the world!

National Greatness.

An Essay, with Valedictory Addresses, delivered at the close of the Annual Examination at the Wesleyan Academy, by Master ALBERT D. McLEON, June, 1853.

CASTING our eyes abroad on the world at large, we find that the time in which we live is truly a striking one. Though the nineteenth century, since its commencement, has been noted for many signal achievements, both Moral and Religious, yet how rife with contention, how stained with sin, how sunken in pollution, how blind to their own faults, how loth to excuse the failure of others, are the respective nations of the earth! True greatness then being so rare, it cannot but please and instruct the mind, to seek whether any people now existing be really perfect, and if so, to discover to which nation may be awarded the glorious title, "great." Look we at Britain;—what *there* meets our gaze! Does perfection set an indelible stamp on everything! Pamed as is the British Empire for the ubiquity of its commerce, the wisdom of its councils, and the glory of its arms, the people, as a general statement, turn more affectionately to things of earth than to those which are heavenly; methinks they glory rather in being descendants of those who marred the pride of the Armada; sent terror through the enemies' hearts on Trafalgar's dread coast; and stopped the exultant march of the conqueror on Waterloo's blood-stained plains, than as "sons of sires" who exposed life, fame, fortune—all,—in right's sacred cause.

On turning to France we may inquire, whether she be perfect or not? What! Pause we for a single instant to consider if perfection exists in that perfjured land, drenched with the blood of Huguenots slain on St. Bartholomew's accursed day!—that country whose name is proverbial throughout the civilized world for scenes of violence and acts of injustice.

Coming nearer home, and still seeking "true National Greatness," we behold the United States, which, though its banner studded with brilliant stars, as an emblem of unviolated Liberty, triumphantly waves over a fertile, populous region, is yet by no means to be esteemed a just—a pure country. There Africa's sons still groan in bondage, oppressed by heavy galling chains, which, crushing down to earth, unerringly designate them as "Slaves."

If we reviewed successively the other nations of the earth we would seek in vain for one which, in strict accordance with Truth's requirements, may be pronounced Great. Holland's children may boast of their industrious habits; and Hungary's sons, with the noble Kossuth as their leader,

glory in their recently manifested bravery; Russia's despotic Sovereign and cruel Nobles may rejoice over their immense possessions, and China's proud inhabitants joy on account of excelling all others in number,—but no people possess truly perfect greatness. Sin has swept, as the lesson of destruction, through all parts of the globe, blighting everything that was fair or lovely. Error has coursed its way in innumerable streams incandescing through every region of this "terrestrial ball." And after many dark ages, Truth rejoicing in the fact that

"The eternal years of God are hers,"

has risen from her long incumbent posture, and now boldly contends with the tyrant Error for her lawful dominion over the fair earth. True, then, was the statement before made, that these are stirring times, and such being the case, action—renewed, decided, right action—is demanded from all. Some may say there is no need for warfare now, but be assured were Demosthenes alive, and were he standing here, as in the day of his glory he stood on the *brun* at Athens, his cry,—"*to arms! to arms!*"—would be as appropriately uttered as it was when the impostor's sword reeked in the blood of his slaughtered countrymen.

If each one belonging to the British Provinces would carefully review the transactions of the past, and zealously study the changes which have taken place since the creation of the world, he could not fail to perceive that there rests upon him a solemn obligation which duty requires him to fulfil—obligation to assist with all his powers in rendering his country *Great*. We refer not to the paltry *greatness* derived from superiority in arms, or from extent of possessions. We mean not that it is our duty to aid the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, to become famed for warlike expeditions—for renowned victories obtained by shedding the blood of man—the noblest work of an Almighty Creator. If *greatness* could be attained by no other method than by thus wading through "seas of crimson gore," truly would our land be enveloped in darkness worse than cimmerian—we would be wrapped in gloom more fearfully profound than that of the Tartarean regions.

But experience clearly shows that *true Greatness* depends on something beyond mere *physical* superiority, else why fell forever Rome, the "Eternal City"—"Mistress of Earth!" There is another,—and in fact the *only true Greatness*—that which is derived from mental, moral excellence. But it may be asked how *this* excellence itself is to be acquired. List, ye questioner! There rises a voice from beneath the ruined Cities and States of the Ancient World, and lo, echoed and re-echoed as it speeds along the "dim aisles of the shadowy past;" it rings through and through our Modern Earth, announcing to all people, in tones louder than the thunder's roar, that Education and Religion are the requisites for intellectual, moral superiority, and consequently, the requisites for "True Greatness." This being so, let the inhabitants of the British Provinces, a component part of the British Empire, become an illustrious people. Though there are at present no Persian Myriads to hurl from our rock-bound coasts—no boastful Armadas to keep from our devoted shores, yet there is an opportunity open for us to eclipse the fame of all others. The Empires, Kingdoms, and Republics of the world have hitherto laid their foundations upon "body," let us base on "mind," on "soul," a power superior to every other!

However, each must remember that upon himself depends, in a measure, his country's prosperity. If success is to be ours, all must be vigilant; all, fired with a pure, holy ambition, must battle in the cause of Truth. "Excellentior" must ever be the watchword; "nil desperandum," the battle cry. The youth must be animated by that noble courage which transforms the mere boy of love and pleasure into the stern, unyielding warrior,—literally rendering "infant sinews strong as steel." The aged must be fired with that sublime Patriotism which urges even the long-sojourner in this "abode of sorrow," to grasp anew the sword, and engage with redoubled ardour in the ever-continuing "battle of life."

* * * But the moment is at hand in which our association is to be broken up; the individuals composing this company must soon separate, bearing with them into the wide world influence proportioned to their respective talents and acquirements. * * * Hero in a building eminently devoted to the advancement of Education—at a time in the regular course more exciting, probably, than any other, have been sitting together, for a short period, persons of various stamps, of different ages, and with multiplied avocations. The farmer and the mechanic, the merchant and the minister, the young and the old, have to-day left their commonly-occupied posts, and have come up to witness the attainments of Students connected with this noble Academy. But ere many moments shall have passed, where will be this multitudinous assembly? Where will be the many now remaining within the venerable walls of this honoured institution? Gone! gone! perchance to meet not again till "circling sun shall set to rise no more." At the close of these exercises, friends present will return to their

usual avocations, it may be, benefited by attendance on this occasion. Teachers, and such Students as intend returning the next term to quaff still more copious potions from the ever-full fount of knowledge, will retire to rest awhile, before engaging afresh in mental labour. But those of us who expect not to continue longer in connexion with this privileged edifice—who must somewhat sooner than our fellow-students, launch our barks on the tempestuous ocean of life—now bid adieu to the favoured spot whereon we have together trodden for some time past; we leave, perhaps, forever, our worthy "Alma Mater."

Noble Founder!—Having enjoyed for a period the advantages arising from a connexion with this institution, established, and so materially upheld, by your munificent donations, we would now, on the eve of departure, express to you our gratitude, and give expression to the hope that you may be long spared to give still greater *impetus* to the cause of Education and Religion.

Respected Principal!—In behalf of your pupils, whose names are no more to be registered as students, we offer you hearty thanks for the faithfulness with which you have discharged the duties attendant upon your position, with respect to us. Though pleasure would be derived from a longer association, duty to ourselves, duty to the world, compels us to bid you Farewell.

Worthy Chaplain!—You have held for quite a number of years the office of Religious Instructor to the Students. In many cases your earnest efforts have been blessed. Continue to labour on, and may you be instrumental in spreading the *true Faith* throughout our sin-defiled land!

Kind Teachers!—You also would we thank for the treatment received by us,—for your ever-manifested desire that we might succeed in our several branches of study. And now, as we are about to take a stand on the broad stage of life, and put in practice the principles inculcated by you, we say Farewell!

Fellow Students!—I turn to you. Long to be remembered are the hours which we have so pleasantly spent together during the period of our connexion! Pleasant is it to recall the transactions of the past term! When first we met, we were most of us strangers to each other, but since then, months have rolled on, and one no longer looks upon the other as "an unknown." Time, in its onward march, has borne away our first feelings, and now, even though expecting soon to behold at "home" the "nearest and dearest to us on earth," what one can say that there rises not in his heart a pang of sorrow, at the thought of parting with those, so long his companions.

• • • There have gone before us from these walls, those whose example we may advantageously emulate. And ere long, undoubtedly, there will succeed others, who will take the places we now occupy. However, let us remember that the past is irrevocable,—that the untried future is to us as a "sealed book"—that the present alone is ours. Let us in a proper manner fulfil the duties incumbent upon us, bearing in mind that if we act manfully, conscientiously, there is an unseen Hand, which will protect us alike in sun-shine and storm, and eventually guide us safe to the Haven of Eternal Rest. Farewell! F-a-r-e-w-e-l-l!!!

The Mount Allison ACADEMIC GAZETTE.

SACKVILLE, N. B., DECEMBER, 1853.

This paper, which now makes its first appearance without the formality of a previously published Prospectus, presents itself, a modest but confiding candidate for friendly examination and consideration.

Its design is to afford information respecting the Educational Institution here established, and to promote the cause of Education generally in these Provinces.

Each number will contain several original and selected articles relating to this highly important subject, and also full and accurate reports respecting the Academy. For the present it will be published as a semi-annual periodical. The second number will therefore be issued in June, and the third in December, A. D., 1854.

Rev. Mr. Allison's Address.

We hope that this, the first article in our paper, will be read with the care which the importance of the subject discussed merits; especially do we hope that all who have been educated at the Wesleyan Academy will ponder well the weighty truths which are so eloquently presented.

Master McLeod's Valodictory.

This piece, when spoken last summer, was received with much favor, and many who then heard it expressed a wish to have it published, we have therefore, obtained a copy, and given it a place in the *Gazette*, regarding it as a very respectable composition for so juvenile an author.

THE ACADEMY.

This year now closing—the eleventh since the opening of the Academy—has been one of prosperity, most encouraging to all persons interested in its success.

One hundred and fifty individuals have been connected with the classes of either one or other of its three Departments of Instruction,—a larger number than was ever in attendance before in any one year. We give below certain articles which have appeared during the year in the *Provincial Wesleyan* and the *Courier* respecting the Institution.

(From the *Courier* of the 29th January, and 25th June.)

CELEBRATION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY, MOUNT ALLISON, N. B.

The Tenth Anniversary of the opening of this flourishing Institution was celebrated by the Officers, Students and a large assemblage of the friends of education, on Wednesday, the 19th Inst. A gentleman, not connected with the Academy, but who was present on the occasion, has favoured us with the following sketch of the celebration, which we insert *verbatim*, and from which we are gratified to learn that a seminary which has already done so much for the education of the youth of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is still in full and efficient operation, and promises a continued and brilliant career of usefulness. We are also pleased to hear that the labours of the Mount Allison Academy are so soon to be emulated by a sister Institution, devoted to the education of Females; and we congratulate the ladies of the Lower Provinces, in anticipation of March, 1854, when they will no longer have to regret the want of a public Institution suited to the intellectual requirements of their sex.

The Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, first opened for educational purposes on the 19th January, 1843, celebrated the tenth anniversary of that event on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday last, by solemnities somewhat different from those customary on such occasions, but perhaps not the less agreeable, on that account, to those who took part in them. As I have always felt much interested in an establishment which had attracted so large a share of public favour, I was gratified at receiving an invitation, and gladly arranged to be present on this occasion.

On reaching the Academy at "sharp" three o'clock, the hour named for the commencement of the exercises, I found the reception rooms full of ladies and gentlemen, disrobing themselves of cloaks, furs, and other frost-defiers; and on entering the spacious lecture-room, I was struck with the numbers and highly respectable appearance of the audience already assembled, and with the beautiful effect of the evergreen decorations which graced the walls of the apartment. I think I never before saw so many ladies assembled on any secular occasion in the country; and I am quite safe in saying, that I never before witnessed an equal number together, who could lay better claim to the admiration of our admiring sex. I noticed among the *lay* gentlemen present, the Hon. Wm. Crane, Speaker of the House of Assembly; Jos. F. Allison, C. Milner, Chas. Dixon, and Wm. Fawcett, Esquires; and Dr. Lewis Johnston. The platform was occupied by the Hon. C. F. Allison, Founder of the Academy; the principal Officers; and by the Rev. Messrs. Hennigar, Johnston, Beals, Allen, Chesley, and Gaetz. The exercises commenced by a few introductory remarks by the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Debrisay, followed by singing and prayer, the former by a very efficient choir of the Students, and aided by a fine-toned seraphine; and the latter by the Chaplain and the Rev. Mr. Johnston.

The Principal, the Rev. Mr. Pickard, then formally but briefly introduced the object and plan of the Celebration. He said it had a few days before occurred to his brother Officers and himself, that this, the tenth anniversary of the commencement of their labours, ought not to go by without some celebration in its honour, and that thereupon they set themselves upon devising what the celebration should be. The shortness of the time for preparation rendered it impossible to give the occasion that almost exclusively intellectual character peculiar to such anniversaries; and the winter was not the season to expect that their friends and former Students, residing at any great distance from Sackville, could favour them with their presence and assistance. Influenced by these considerations, they concluded to invite the attendance of such friends only as resided within a few hours' drive of Mount Allison, and in place of formal speeches, and the usual declamatory display, to entertain them with a short account of the Institution's progress, with such extemporaneous addresses as the gentlemen around him might be prevailed upon to deliver, and with the hospitalities of Academic "commons." The Rev. Principal then went into various statistics, illustrative of the Academy's history during the first ten years of its existence. The following are all I took particular note of:—The Academy commenced operations on the 19th January, 1843, with seven students; and by the end of the first term the number was increased to thirty-four, and by the end of the year to eighty.

In 1844—131 students received instruction.

1845—135	"	"	"
1846—140	"	"	"
1847—144	"	"	"
1848—108	"	"	"
1849—97	"	"	"
1850—79	"	"	"
1851—89	"	"	"
1852—128	"	"	"

Or an average annual attendance during the ten years of 110 students. At the close of the last year an aggregate number of 620 *different* students had attended, and remained in the institution, on an average 1½ years each. From the best information the Officers could obtain of the subsequent history of the 620 individuals who had thus been under their charge, Mr. Pickard stated that sixteen are now engaged in the work of the Ministry, or in preparation for it; ten in the practice or study of the Law; twenty in the practice or study of Medicine; twenty-eight employed as teachers; and that twenty-five had finished their career in time.

Mr. Pickard concluded his remarks by stating that preparations for the erection of the contemplated Female Academy were in rapid progress, and that those engaged in forwarding them, confidently expected it to be finished and ready for use early in the Spring of 1854.

The following gentlemen then, at the request of the Principal, delivered extemporaneous addresses, in the order in which I name them:—Rev. Messrs. Johnston, Beals, Hennigar Gaetz, Mr. Jos. L. Moore, a former Student of the Academy; and the Rev. Mr. Chesley. These unpremeditated speeches elicited very much to the interest of the occasion and the enjoyment of the audience. One Rev. Gentleman addressed himself particularly to the Students, on the pleasures and advantages of education; another followed, and enlarged upon the same subject; the next presented himself as the advocate of the Ladies, and in a very facetious speech urged the rights of his fair clients to a more liberal share of education and property than they have hitherto received. Mr. Moore, after congratulating the Founder and Officers of the Academy upon the success which had so far crowned *his* munificence and *their* labours, adverted to the responsibilities which the progress and requirements of the present age impose upon those engaged in the instruction of the young; and the Rev. Mr. Chesley ably, but rather speciously, contended that the "Fair Sex" have already as large a share of power in the social and public economy as it would be politic to entrust to them. All the speakers so happily mingled "the grave and gay, the lively and severe," that it would be hard to say whether their hearers were most instructed or amused by their eloquence.

The Rev. Gentleman who was so unfortunate as to be last called upon for an address had his very witty speech "broke off in the middle," by the summons to the tea-tables, to which the Students and guests, to the number of at least 250, promptly responded. The tables, covered with abundance of good things, occupied the principal school and recitation rooms; and the excellent arrangements made for the entertainment of so large a company, and the prompt and orderly supply of their wants, reflected great credit upon Mr. and Mrs. Trueman, the heads of the domestic department.

After tea, the reception rooms, the library and museum, and the lecture room, were thrown open, and till after nine o'clock, the Guests, Officers,

and Students amused themselves and each other as taste or fancy dictated. Some looked through the books in the library, and made choice extracts from their pages; some gazed and wondered at the curiosities in the museum. In one corner of the lecture room a numerous party were receiving shocks from an electrifying machine; while, in an opposite corner, the champion of "woman's rights" and his opponent were "fighting their battles o'er again," each surrounded and encouraged by those whose cause he advocated. Some peripatetic philosophers promenade the ample halls, discoursing learned things to fair disciples on their arms; and some, lovers of the beautiful, turned over portfolios of drawings on the tables of the reception rooms.

So passed the time most pleasantly, till nine o'clock, and a long drive before me, compelled me very reluctantly to leave just as the enemy of "woman's rights" was re-ascending the platform, to finish the speech which had been interrupted by the call to tea.

I have since understood, that after an address from Chas. Dixon, Esq., of Sackville, the ceremonies of the day closed as they began, with singing and prayer. Thus ended a day not soon to be forgotten by any of those who shared in its enjoyments; and thus happily commenced a second decade in the history of the Mount Allison Academy. Throughout the occasion the Officers and Students were unremitting in their attentions to the comfort and entertainment of their visitors; and it is scarcely giving them their "meed of praise," to say that they dispensed their hospitalities with equal grace and kindness.

A few remarks upon some other matters that attracted my attention as I wandered through the Academy, in the course of the evening, and I shall not further trespass upon your space or patience. I was particularly struck with the spacious and airy dimensions of the School and Recitation Rooms, and with the air of systematic cleanliness and order that pervades the whole establishment. In looking through the library, composed of nearly three thousand volumes, I noticed some very valuable books. The Museum contains many fine specimens of Provincial and foreign minerals, and though the collection of other objects of curiosity and art, is not yet a very large one, I was told that valuable additions are yearly made to it. The apparatus for illustrating the principles of Philosophy and the Natural Sciences made quite an imposing display, on the late festive occasion; the Air Pump, the Galvanic Battery and Electric Machine, the splendid pair of Globes and the Telescope attracting admirers by their beautiful finish and operations.

To conclude this very hasty and rambling sketch, I think its friends and the country generally, may well be proud of this novel and admirable institution, which offers to all classes and persuasions the benefits of a sound and cheap education, and grateful to the noble-minded man whose golden wand called it into existence.

Westmorland, 25th January, 1853.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

We have deemed it but our duty, as journalists of whatever was occurring around us affecting any of the general interests of our Province, to present to the public through our columns such information as we could conveniently secure from time to time respecting the progress of the very important work which has been so successfully carried on in this favoured one among the higher educational establishments of our Province.

The academical year which has just closed, has, we rejoice to learn, from the statistics which we have obtained, been one of not only undiminished but increased prosperity. During the last term there have been in the three departments of instruction a total number of one hundred and five students of different ages and attainments, from the mere lad of twelve, in the primary, to the young man of twenty or more years, in the collegiate department.

We understand that the anniversary exercises, on Monday and Tuesday of this week, were of the most interesting and encouraging character to all who were privileged to be present on the occasion. They commenced on the former day at 9 A. M. with the simultaneous examination of classes in each of the four convenient recitation rooms of the institution. In the course of the day, classes, thirty in all, were examined in English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Chemistry, Geology, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, French, Latin, Greek, Rhetoric and Mental Philosophy, in the presence of the Members of the Board of Trustees and other friends of education from different parts of New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island.

On Tuesday morning, the spacious Chapel or Lecture Room was filled to overflowing by a most respectable assembly, convened to witness the more public exercises, which began at nine o'clock with the reading by Masters Neille, Wood, McLeod, Olive, and King, from the junior classes,

pieces in composition. Then came performances in declamation by J. G. Angwin, J. L. Rebl, J. B. Snowball, Alex. Wright, J. Knight, C. W. Smith, J. T. Knowles, S. King and A. E. Wilson, in which each speaker sustained very well his part. These were followed by the delivery of original essays or orations by F. Weldon, "On the Importance of Early Life;" by A. S. Tuttle, on "Education;" by C. C. Gardner, on "Patriotism;" by S. P. Tuck, on "The Study of Nature;" by George Johnson, on "Mind;" by A. D. McLeod, on "National Greatness," with Valedictory Addresses. The three first named speakers belonging to the intermediate, and the other three to the collegiate department.

The original pieces were pronounced by competent judges to be highly creditable, both in composition and delivery, to the Academy, as well as to the young gentlemen themselves; the last especially was listened to with rapt attention, and many a moistened eye testified to the power which the youthful orator exercised over the feelings of his audience.

The Principal then made the customary report of the standing secured by each student by his diligence and good conduct during the term in "Literary Rank" and "General Department." Twenty-two were found entitled to the fourth, forty-nine to the third, twenty-six to the second, and three, viz., S. P. Tuck, A. D. McLeod, and Samuel Avery, jun., to the first or highest "Literary Rank." Diplomas or certificates were then given to four of the students, who after having been two, three and five years connected with the Institution, were about to pass forth to "the battle of life."

An appropriate address, on "The Responsibilities of Educated Men," was then delivered by the Rev. John Allison, of this City.

Parents who have sons to be sent from home for education, cannot, we believe, do better than to secure for them the advantages of the moral and mental discipline of the educational course at Mount Allison.

(From the Provincial Wesleyan of the 16th June and 7th and 21st July.)

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA WESTERN DISTRICT MEETING.

The Report of the Sackville Academy having been read, and the state of the Institution taken into consideration, the brethren unanimously Resolve:—

1. That the financial statement of the Treasurer, as now read, is highly satisfactory to the brethren of this District; and also the statement of the large number of students in the Institution; and the account of their diversified studies; their progress in learning, and their general deportment have afforded the brethren much pleasure; and the interesting fact that sixteen of the Students, including six sons of Wesleyan Ministers, regularly meet in class, is cause of devout thankfulness to Almighty God; while the Biblical information imparted to all the Students every Sabbath will, we trust, be sealed upon their hearts by the Holy Spirit, and the beneficial results thereof be seen in future years.

2. The brethren cordially approve of the re-appointment of the present staff of officers, and have the fullest confidence in the competency and integrity of the Executive Committee; particularly do they rejoice to know that the generous and noble-minded Founder of the Institution, C. F. ALLISON, Esq., still continues his valuable services as Treasurer; and that the Rev. HUMPHRY PICKARD, A. M., by whose indefatigable labours and literary talents, it has attained its present eminence, continues his office as Principal; and the Brethren again declare it as their firm conviction, that the Institution of Sackville is inferior to none in British America, for its correct moral training, and for the facilities it affords, for a thorough Educational course.

FEMALE BRANCH OF SACKVILLE ACADEMY.

The brethren rejoice to learn, that the Female Institution at Sackville is in a state of forwardness; and, considering the importance of those Institutions, and the vast beneficial influence they are calculated to have upon the Church, and upon the community throughout these Provinces, are determined as far as in them lies, to promote the interests of both branches of the Institution in their respective Circuits.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA EAST AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DISTRICT.

"After earnest consideration of various official papers, disclosing the financial, literary, and moral condition of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, N. B., the members of the Nova Scotia East and Prince Edward Island District Meeting do unanimously resolve—

That deeming the existence of an Institution of such high excellence as the Wesleyan Academy an incalculable blessing to the youth of these Colonies,—combining as it does facilities for the acquirement of a thorough education, unsurpassed by any Academical Institution in the Lower Pro-

vinces, with a careful moral supervision; not exceeded in any Collegiate Establishment on the American Continent,—they desire to record their deep sense of gratitude to the Author of all true enlightenment for the manifold blessings of His Providence, which have conducted the Wesleyan Academy to its present state of financial, literary, and moral prosperity; and also to tender their cordial thanks to the Committee who have managed its financial concerns, to the Faculty who have so successfully trained its numerous Students, and to the Chastains who with paternal solicitude has watched over its spiritual interests, as the instruments in the Divine hand of achieving such gratifying success.

MINUTE OF THE NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT MEETING.

The minutes of the Board Meetings, and the reports of the religious state, the financial condition, and the scholastic operations in this Institution since the last District Meeting having been brought before this meeting and duly considered, thereupon motion made by Rev. C. Churchill, seconded by Rev. R. Cooney, A. M., unanimously

Resolved—I. That we rejoice to see in the continued prosperity and usefulness of our Academy unmistakable evidence of the ability and fidelity of those upon whom its management has devolved during the past year.

II. That we are exceedingly glad to learn that the arrangements for the establishment of a Branch Institution for Females have been completed, and that we are now likely to be so soon prepared to afford the privileges of a higher course of education to the daughters of our people and friends in these Provinces.

III. That in the opinion of the Members of this District prompt measures should be employed to secure an endowment Fund for the benefit of the united Institution, and that the Chairman be requested to enter into any arrangement with the Board of Trustees, which may seem to him suitable for this District for the ensuing year, to secure the services of an agent; and we do furthermore pledge ourselves to give all the assistance we can on our respective Circuits for the accomplishment of this object.

IV. That Charles F. Allison Esq., and G. T. Ray, Esq., be respectfully requested to continue their valuable services as Trustees another year."

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY, MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan—

Rev. and Dear Sir,—The Academical year of our progressively efficient and influential Institution, at Mount Allison, closed last week with a public examination, as usual, the results of which, as illustrative of its present position and claims on the confidence and encouragement of the friends of sound education in these Provinces, cannot but be highly gratifying to the readers of the *Provincial Wesleyan*.

In addition to the elementary branches of English instruction, to which just importance is practically attached in the systematic course, the examination embraced classes in the Latin and Greek Classics, in the Greek Testament, and in French. The attainments of pupils whose attention had been directed to Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Geology, were also subjected to scrutiny. To all who attended these interesting exercises officially, as well as to those who, *con amore*, availed themselves of the privilege—would that the number had been much larger—they ministered, I believe, high intellectual satisfaction. The examination, properly so called, occupied the whole of Monday from an early hour; and in order to render it as detailed and satisfactory as possible in the limited time necessarily assigned to it, various classes passed under review simultaneously, in different apartments of the Institution.

On Tuesday no regret was experienced from a paucity of attendance, but much, on the contrary, from the total inadequacy of the spacious Lecture Room to afford comfortable accommodation to more than one-half of those who felt the resistless attractions presented by the declamatory powers and original compositions of the youthful aspirants to literary honour, who were selected to exemplify on that occasion the intellectual and oratorical influences of their training. I refrain from criticising, and have, certainly, no disposition to censure. The scene was one of delightful interest, sustained and even elevated to the close. Several of the original compositions embraced a power and range of thought, and a correct appreciation of the most important objects of education, which evinced on the part of those who recited them, very creditable attention to the *discipline* of their minds, as well as to the acquisition of knowledge. We may not individualize, lest we should, perchance, awaken the slightest suspicion of invidious comparison. We are quite sure, however, we shall hazard nothing on this ground, by a distinctive reference to the *aledictory*, which was delivered by Master Albert Deshay McLeod. Well, and most impressively, did he discharge the trying duty devolved upon him. The former part of the address afforded sufficient evidence that this youth, of more

than ordinary promise, while his exemplary assiduity in his different studies had won for him the unqualified approbation of his instructors, and a standing for scholarship second to none in the Academy, had made respectable proficiency in the important art of composition. Its concluding passages, in which the estimable Founder of the Institution, the Faculty, the Chaplain and his fellow-students were successively addressed, were characterized by genuine pathos, and found the most appropriate eulogy on their excellence in the melting emotions and irrepressible tears of his crowded auditory. Were the students generally, who seek an education within the portals of Mount Allison Academy to emulate the diligence of this young gentleman who, with the accumulated success of five years' application, is now issuing from them, it would soon sustain a comparison with kindred institutions even more advantageous than it does at present.

Thus closed the exercises, so far as the students were concerned, of the late Academic Anniversary, leaving an impression upon the memory and the heart of all who witnessed them, equally tender and tenacious. Documentary testimonials of character and Scholarship were given by the Principal to those students who have spent a considerable time in the Institution, and whose connection with it now terminates.

Then came the address on *THE OBLIGATIONS OF EDUCATED MEN*, by the Rev. JOHN ALLISON, which for the classic beauty and purity of its style, and the comprehensiveness, discrimination and practicalness of the views which it embodied on its happily selected topics, would have illustrated a high reputation for philosophic observation and eloquent exposition. The excellent Chaplain, whose influence on the moral and religious character of the Institution is increasingly effective and appreciated, gave out a suitable hymn at the close of Mr. Allison's admirable address, and called upon the Rev. Dr. Richey to engage in prayer. Happy and hallowed day! May thy salutary influences intend to immortality!

I am requested by the Board of Trustees, to place in your hands for publication the following Resolutions, adopted at a meeting held in the Receiving Room of the Institution, immediately subsequent to the public exercises on Tuesday, which will be found officially to corroborate the general views to which I have given utterance.

Resolutions proposed and unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, held on Tuesday June 21, 1853.

Rev. RICHARD KNIGHT, President, in the Chair.

I. Moved by the Rev. Ephraim Evans, D. D.; seconded by S. Fulton, Esq., M. P. P.

That in review of the Academical year just terminated the Board express their high approbation of the zeal, ability, and efficiency with which the respected and talented Principal, and the Faculty associated with him, have discharged their important duties, alike in the departments of tuition and government; and their gratitude to Almighty God for the growing favour with which the Institution is regarded by the public, as manifested by the increased number of Students in attendance during the year.

II. Moved by the Rev. T. H. Davies; seconded by S. Fulton, Esq., M. P. P.

That the examinations and other exercises connected with the close of the present term, have been regarded by the Board with more than ordinary interest and gratification as evincing highly successful results of the admirable system of instruction which has been in operation.

III. Moved by the Rev. M. Richey, D. D.; seconded by the Rev. Wm. Temple.

That the cordial thanks of the Board be presented to the Rev. John Allison, for the highly appropriate, able and felicitous Address on the *Obligations of Educated Men*, with which he has favored us in connection with the exercises of this day; and that he be respectfully requested to furnish a copy of the address, for publication in the columns of the Provincial Wesleyan.

In the first of the preceding Resolutions, reference, it will be perceived, is made to the cheering fact, that there has been an encouraging increase in the number of Students the past year. From the Report of Classes, forwarded by the respected Principal to our late District Meeting, it appears that from August 6, 1852, to May 20, 1853, the total number of Students entered, was 135. Improving exercises in Composition and Declamation, regularly occupy a portion of the time of the Students on alternate Saturdays; to which I ought to add, what the Board desire to be generally known, and what every devout and enlightened friend of education will rejoice to hear, that all the resident Students have received instructions in Biblical knowledge, each Sabbath during the term.

To these plain facts and unvarnished statements, it were altogether superfluous to add anything in the way either of eulogy or appeal. The history of the Wesleyan Academy furnishes the best, because a *practical* record of its praise. The noble design which, twelve years ago, existed

only as an inspiration in the heart of its disinterested Founder, has become a tangible and a telling reality. And, when the Female Branch now in progress of erection, is added to that which has been so long in successful operation, CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esq., will have conferred upon his country, as well as upon the Church of which he is an ornament, an obligation of incalculable magnitude.

I am, my dear Sir, Your's respectfully,
Halifax, N. S., July 1, 1853.

MATTHEW RICHEY.

Academy for Females.

The commodious and beautiful edifice, which has been in course of erection at Mount Allison during the past season, is now rapidly approaching to completion. It is to be finished in the month of March, and opened for the reception of Students in August. The intervening time will be occupied in getting it properly furnished and fitted up for the important purposes for which it is designed. It is the determination of those upon whom the responsibility of making preparation for the work which is to be attempted therein rests, that it shall be in all respects most thorough; such as shall best tend to the accomplishment of the end proposed.

Our next *Gazette* will doubtless contain the announcement of such arrangements for commencing and carrying on the work of Female Education here as will be entirely satisfactory to the numerous friends of this most interesting enterprise.

We hope, therefore, that all who are friendly, and Mothers and Daughters especially, will remember that this new Institution is to be opened on the 10th of August, A. D. 1854, and that they will so plan as to insure to it a full house from its very commencement.

Meeting of the Alumni of the Academy.

It has been suggested that as eleven years have already nearly elapsed since the first of the many companies of students, which have in succession held possession of these halls, was gathered here, and as the number of those who having been more or less perfectly trained, have gone out hence to life's business, now numbers more than five hundred, it would be both pleasant and profitable to many of these to have an opportunity of meeting soon once again for a little while, to greet each other, renew the friendships of earlier days, review together the notes of life's experience, and engage in such exercises as would be appropriate to such an occasion.

Accordingly it is proposed to have such a re-union of former Students, sometime during the ensuing summer, either at the time of the Annual Examination in June, or at the commencement of the succeeding term in August.

At the request of the Faculty of the Academy, the following gentlemen Alumni, viz.: Messrs. Joseph L. Moore, J. Herbert Starr and Thomas Crane, have consented to act as a Committee to make the necessary preparatory arrangements for the first Meeting of the Alumni of the Academy.

As soon as these arrangements are completed, proper notice will be given by this Committee. We doubt not that every Student who possibly can, will plan to respond to the invitation to be present at the time which may be determined upon as most suitable for the meeting.

Hall for Lecture Room, &c.

The erection of the Academy for Females, and the proposed consequent enlargement of Educational operations at Mount Allison, have rendered it exceedingly desirable, nay indispensable, if these operations are to be carried on comfortably, that another Building should be provided, to contain a large Lecture Room or Chapel, and suitable apartments for Library, Museum, &c.

We are sure that the announcement which we are now authorized to make will exceedingly gratify all the numerous friends of the Institution. A noble-minded friend of Education has undertaken to provide for the erection of such a Building at his own sole expense.

We are not now at liberty to mention the name of this truly enlightened philanthropist. He is a comparatively young man,—a "merchant prince," a Christian patriot,—who in these days of extraordinary business prosperity would duly recognise his responsibility as a steward of God, and make such investment of the profits of his enterprises as shall be most advantageous for society and pleasing to Heaven. Well would it be for themselves and the world if all who are in danger, in consequence of becoming rich, would act as wisely.

A suitable Hall will doubtless be erected with all convenient speed, which will, when finished, leave nothing to be desired in the way of buildings at Mount Allison, for the present at least. We hope the new edifice will bear the name of the generous-hearted man through whose well-timed liberality it is to be brought into existence. The influence of such examples as that given by the worthy Founder of the Institution, and this which we are now allowed to record, must prove beneficial to Society. Let the memory of these then be perpetuated!

Endowment Fund, &c.

The following article was published in the *Provincial Wesleyan* of the 21st July last. The result of the exertions made by the agents therein named, up to the present time, is the obtaining of additional subscriptions to the amount of more than three thousand pounds. Arrangements for the farther prosecution of the business of such an agency during the ensuing year will doubtless be made in due season. In the meanwhile, persons wishing to obtain scholarships may make application to either of the District Agents, or to the Treasurer of the Academy. The price of a Scholarship is twenty-five pounds, New Brunswick currency, which may be paid one half in June and one half in December, 1854.

The attention of the public is respectfully, but at the same time, very urgently, invited to the following explanations and statements relative to our educational interests in these Provinces:

Education, in the proper sense of the word—*far-reaching, right-principled, religiously conducted education*—is a pressing necessity of our race, and especially in this age. And facilities for acquiring such an education at all extensive—such an education as will form our youth into men and women for the times—can be secured neither at home, nor yet in the immediate neighbourhood of most of the homes of a country such as these Colonies constitute.

If then, the youth of these Provinces are to have the advantages of a high course of educational training, proper arrangements must be made to secure it for them, away from their own families. Institutions must be established and maintained which will afford all desirable facilities for a thorough course of intellectual training, and at the same time make adequate provision for the guardianship and efficient supervision of youth who are away from the influence of home and the immediate care of their parents.

The following things are necessary for such an Institution: 1. Buildings sufficiently commodious to afford a comfortable, convenient, and pleasing common residence for all the members of the Academic family, and also suitable apartments for Library, Laboratory, Lecture and Class Rooms, &c. 2. Furniture, Books, Maps, Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical apparatus, &c., &c. 3. A sufficient staff of *properly qualified, rightly disposed* Officers, to accomplish all the purposes of ceaseless supervision, efficient control, and thorough instruction.

And in order that the privileges of such an Institution may be within the reach of the greater number, there should be some sources of permanent income to aid in meeting the current expenditure, so that the ordinary expense of students may be as low as possible.

To secure these objects it is evident that a very considerable amount of money is indispensable.

With the leading facts in the history of the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy, up to the present time, the public are doubtless already somewhat familiar. Through the enlightened, wisely directed, and never-to-be-forgotten Christian philanthropy of Charles P. Allison, Esquire, aided by generous donations from numerous friends of education in these Districts, and the continued Annual Grants made by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Legislatures, the Academy for Males, which was opened in 1843, has been maintained in successful operation now more than ten years. In this time more than five hundred different individuals, collected from almost every part of the lower British North American Colonies, have been

connected with its classes, and have here pursued, during periods varying from less than a single term to five or six years, courses of study more or less extensive. The total expenditure up to the 31st December last, had been between twenty-eight and twenty-nine thousand pounds, of which a sum of more than ten thousand pounds had been invested in the necessary buildings, furniture, apparatus, &c., &c., so remaining a fixed capital, for carrying on the business educational in the future.

These facts demonstrate that such an Institution was needed, and also that its establishment and support were practicable. It has, however, been long seen and felt that the provision for Academic Education, for which the Wesleyan Church in these provinces was responsible, was only half made, at the most, when arrangements had been perfected for the training of only the sons of our families and friends. Hence, at the united meeting of all the Preachers of these Districts, and several of the leading lay friends from different places, which was held in this place in June 1847, a resolution was unanimously adopted—declaring that an Academy for Females, similar to the one then in existence for Males, was necessary, and acknowledging our Church responsibility for making early provision to meet this necessity. A Committee was then appointed to conduct a correspondence in relation thereto, and I suppose, to watch the openings of Providence. Early in the following year Mr. Allison intimated to this Committee his willingness to contribute one thousand pounds towards the foundation for a Branch Institution for Females, to be established here; and other friends in this neighbourhood, upon being called upon, seconded his offer, and subscribed to the amount of about another thousand pounds. But although those upon whom the responsibility of determining what should be done under these circumstances, promptly decided to accept these generous offers, yet owing to the business depression, and other discouragements of the times which followed before the preliminary arrangements could be completed, it was not judged expedient to bring the matter formally before our friends in other places, so as to give them the opportunity of determining whether the work of establishing such an Institution here should be undertaken or not, until last year. In the months of June and July, 1852, the subject was submitted for the consideration of some of our friends in the Halifax, St. John and Charlottetown Circuits; and they so promptly and so encouragingly gave their hearty sanction to the proposed undertaking, that the Board of Trustees regarded it as their duty to proceed at once with the erection of a suitable edifice. Contracts were accordingly entered into, last autumn, with competent parties, and the work of the erection is now rapidly progressing. But, to ensure the completion of the design, and the comfortable maintenance of the Institution in both its Branches and all its Departments, the hearty co-operation and support of all the friends of our Church, and of Education generally throughout the three Districts, must be obtained. This united co-operation the Board of Trustees have confidently counted upon, feeling assured that when properly called for, it would be cheerfully yielded.

The time having now come when this co-operation is required, Agents are to be simultaneously employed, with the consent and under the direction of the respective Chairmen in the three Districts, to bring the subject as soon and as generally as possible before our friends in every Circuit. The Rev. JOHN ALLISON, of the New Brunswick District; the Rev. JOHN McMURRAY, of the Nova Scotia West District; and the Rev. J. HENRY STANN, of the Nova Scotia East and Prince Edward Island District, are already engaged for this service, and they are to enter at once upon the work of the Agency in their several Districts.

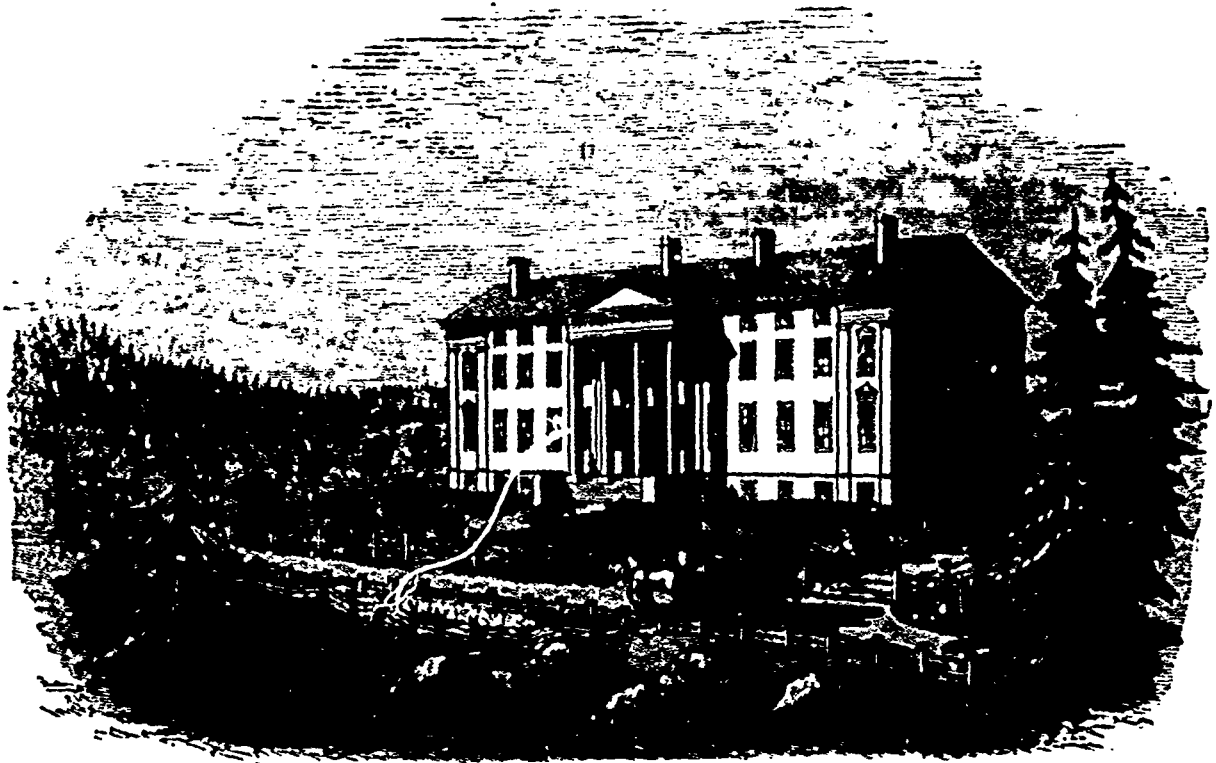
This article is only designed to introduce them as the appointed Agents for the accomplishment of a purpose of prime importance to the successful prosecution of the enterprise to which we as a people seem to be so honorably called. On behalf of the Institution, the Church, the youth of both sexes in our provinces, and the general interests of education, we would most respectfully bespeak for them a favorable reception everywhere, and an attentive consideration of the well founded claims for assistance which they will urge, we hope successfully, upon every person to whom they may find access. If this is granted all that is desired will, we are confident, be secured.

What is considered desirable is that an Endowment Fund of at least from eight to ten thousand pounds should be secured to aid in the permanent support of the United Institution. And upon the terms upon which the Agents are authorized to receive subscriptions, investments, by our friends in the three Districts, amounting in the aggregate to this sum would certainly be wise and safe,—profitable to all parties concerned—the Institution and the Public, Families and the Church, Parents and Children.

Signed by order of the Executive Committee.

H. PICKARD.

Mount Allison, Sackville, 14th July, 1853.



WESLEYAN ACADEMY, MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B.

CORPORATION.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President:Rev. RICHARD KNIGHT, *St. John.***Treasurer:**CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esquire, *Sackville.***Secretary:**Rev. WILLIAM TEMPLE, *St. Andrews.*

Rev. MATTHEW RICHEY, D. D., *Halifax.*
 Rev. EPHRAIM EVANS, D. D., *Charlottetown.*
 Rev. THOMAS H. DAVIES, *Newport.*
 JOHN H. ANDERSON, Esq., *Halifax.*
 Hon. CHARLES YOUNG, *Charlottetown.*
 GILBERT T. RAY, Esq., *St. John.*
 EDWARD BILLING, Esq., *Halifax.*
 STEPHEN FULTON, Esq., *Wallace.*
 Rev. HUMPHREY PICKARD, A. M., *Mount Allison.*
 Rev. WILLIAM McCARTY, *GuySBorough.*

The Annual Board Meeting is held on the third Saturday in June.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esquire, *Chairmen.*

Rev. R. KNIGHT,

Rev. M. RICHY, D. D.

Rev. E. EVANS, D. D.

Rev. H. PICKARD, A. M., *Secretary.*

OFFICERS

OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Principal:

Rev. HUMPHREY PICKARD, A. M.

Chaplain:

Rev. ALBERT DESBRISAY.

Faculty:

H. PICKARD, A. M.,

PROFESSOR OF MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE, &c., &c.

THOMAS PICKARD, JUNR., A. M.,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICAL SCIENCE, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER SIMPSON REID,

PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND CLASSICAL TUTOR.

ARTHUR McNUTT PATTERSON,

LIBRARIAN AND ENGLISH TUTOR.

THOMAS B. SMITH,

ENGLISH TUTOR AND ASSISTANT IN CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Steward:

MR. THOMPSON TRUEMAN.

General Circular.

This Institution has been opened and in successful operation eleven years. The arrangements which were made for the accomplishment of the important object for which it had been founded were such as obtained for it a high position in the public estimation, very early in its history; and those upon whom the direction of its affairs has devolved have been stimulated and encouraged by its prosperity to continued efforts to render it, in all its departments, ever increasingly efficient. Each year has consequently been marked by valuable additions to its educational facilities, and by more or less extensive general improvements throughout the establishment. And as it will continue to be conducted upon the same principles which have secured for it such enviable and distinguished popularity, and such extensive and continued patronage, the attention of young men and of the parents and guardians of youth is confidently but respectfully invited to it, as an Institution where, under most favorable circumstances, the advantages of a thorough intellectual training may be obtained in safety and comfort.

COURSE OF STUDY, CLASSIFICATION, ETC.

The Course of Study is designed to ensure to the Student thorough preparation for comfortable entrance upon a course, either of special training for Agricultural, Mechanical or Commercial pursuits, or of specific study for professional life; it is therefore systematic and extensive, including all the branches of Science and Literature, which are taught in the best conducted educational establishments on this Continent and in Great Britain.

The aim in arranging the order in which the several subjects for study succeed each other in the course, has been, not only to secure, to the greatest possible extent, the symmetrical development of all the intellectual powers of the regular Student, but at the same time also to accommodate the class of worthy young men who, being able to spend but a short time in the Institution, wish to devote it all to particular studies.

The Students being classified according to their respective scholastic attainments, are arranged in three distinct Departments. Each Department is subdivided into classes, and has assigned to it its own appropriate portion of the course of study.

I. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

This is designed as an initiatory department for such of the more youthful pupils as may be unprepared for the exercises of the second department.

TIME.—The time to be occupied in it will depend altogether upon the capacity and industry of the pupils. They will be advanced to a higher department as soon as they are found able to perform the regular work of its classes.

STUDIES.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic (fundamental rules), and first lessons in English Grammar, Geography, and History.

II. INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

TIME—TWO YEARS. STUDIES.

FIRST YEAR:— Rhetorical Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Latin Lessons, " " " " " "

SECOND YEAR:— English Grammar, Accounts, &c., Algebra, Geography, Latin Reader, Parsing, &c., Book Keeping, Pract. Mathematics, " " " " " "

III. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

TIME—FOUR YEARS. STUDIES.

FIRST YEAR:— Evidences of Christianity, Plane Geometry, Ovid, Greek Lessons, Nat. History, Nat. Philosophy, Spherical Geometry, Cæsar, " &c.

SECOND YEAR:— Mental Philosophy, Trigonometrical Analysis, &c., Cæsar, Greek Reader, Rhetoric, Algebra, Virgil, Greek Reader and Testament.

THIRD YEAR:— History, Chemistry, Algebra, Cicero, Homer, " Ethics, Political Economy, Horace, Demosthenes.
FOURTH YEAR:— Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Physiology, Analyt. Geometry, Livy or Tac- Logic, Butler's Analogy, Geology, Botany, " " [Citius, Greek Trad.

GENERAL EXERCISES.

Declamation and Composition by all the Students in the Second and Third Departments on alternate Saturdays. Text Books,—Parker's Aids," and "Caldwell's Elocution."

A portion of every Sunday is devoted to the united Study of the SACRED SCRIPTURES, under the direction of the Chaplain.

THE METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

Is that which, after careful observation and matured experience has been judged best calculated to interest the youthful mind, and to develop most harmoniously all its powers. The best text books extant, in the various studies, are placed in the hands of the Student, and he is required to make himself acquainted with successive portions of these as they are from day to day definitely assigned by the Teachers, and to furnish satisfactory evidence of such acquaintance in his recitation-rooms at appointed hours. To do this he must study, and persevere in so doing, week after week, he acquires the habit of methodical study.—But to prevent the preparation for the recitation-room from becoming mere *task work*, and the recitations mere memoriter repetition of words and phrases, the Student is encouraged to extend his range of enquiry beyond the limits of his text-book,—to investigate and think and talk for himself;—to lead him to do so is the constant endeavour of all the Officers of Instruction.

Courses of Lectures are delivered, from Term to Term, upon various subjects which are included in the Course of Study.

TERMS.

The Academical Year is divided into two Terms,—one of twenty-four weeks, beginning on the first Thursday after the first day of January, the other of nineteen weeks, beginning for the year 1854 on Thursday the 10th of August.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

Commencing on the last Monday morning of each term.

VACATIONS.

Three weeks preceding the Term beginning in January, and six weeks preceding the Term beginning in August.

EXPENSES.

For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c., and Tuition in the Primary Department—For First Term (24 weeks) - - £14 0 0
For Second Term (19 weeks) - - - - - 11 0 0

Or—For the Academical Year, - - - - - £25 0 0

For Tuition and Incidentals to day Scholars—

" " " " " For First Term, £2 5 0
" " " " " " Second " 1 15 0

Or—For the Year, - - - - - £4 0 0

Additional charges will be made for Tuition in the higher Departments, but the expense for Board, &c., and Tuition, will in no case exceed - - - - - £30 per annum.

Ten Shillings per week will be charged to those who remain during the Vacations.

The amount of the ordinary expenses must be paid in advance—one half at the beginning, and the remainder at the middle of each Term.

SITUATION, BUILDINGS, ETC.

Sackville, being at the head of the Bay of Fundy, is a retired Country Village, pleasant and healthy, and easy of access from all parts of the Lower Provinces.

The Academy Buildings are elegant, spacious and comfortable, and delightfully situated upon an elevation of ground, so that they command one of the richest and most extensive views in British North America. A

gentleman from Boston, who visited it some years since, thus truthfully described the main Building:—"This Building, which is of wood, is a noble edifice, one hundred and fifty feet in length, and about fifty in width, and three stories high above the basement. It has a handsome portico in the middle of the facade, with four Doric columns from the ground floor to the roof of the main building. * * * Its internal arrangement is planned in no narrow or stinted measure. The rooms of the lower or ground story, including chapel, library, recitation-rooms, parlours and sitting rooms, are high, large, airy and commodious. The study and sleeping rooms of the Students are of sufficiently ample dimensions. There are accommodations for about eighty boarders. The basement, which is built of red sandstone or free stone, is occupied with dining hall, kitchen, &c., all light, dry and comfortable * * * The edifice is well and firmly built, and is neatly and comfortably furnished. It was erected at an expenso of between five and six thousand pounds." Since this gentleman's visit there has been an expenditure, in the erection of other buildings in connection with the Institution, of at least a Thousand pounds.

LIBRARY, APPARATUS, ETC.

The Institution is liberally supplied with all the auxiliaries desirable for either the enterprising Teacher to aid him in his work of Instruction, or the ambitious Student to facilitate his honorable progress.

The Library, containing about three thousand well-selected volumes, is always accessible.

The Recitation-Rooms, Laboratory and Lecture-Room, are amply furnished with Geographical and Astronomical Maps and Globes, and Philosophical, Astronomical and Chemical Apparatus.

GOVERNMENT.

This will be parental and mild, although strict and firm. Measures of disciplinary severity will be employed only after consultation and serious deliberation, and after the trial of other means has been found insufficient to secure the observance of the rules of order and propriety. Every reasonable precaution will be used to preserve a healthy state of moral feeling. It is determined that no one shall continue in the Academy, whose character and habits are found to exert an influence unfavourable to good morals or good order. Daily records of scholarship and conduct will be made with great care.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

All who design to become Students in this Institution, should enter, if at all possible, at the commencement of a Term, as the regular classes are then organized; pupils, however, will be received at any time.

The only pre-requisites for admission into the Primary Department are a good moral character, ability to read and spell, and age sufficient to enable the Pupil to prepare regularly for recitation.

Students in good standing can receive an honourable dismissal from the Institution, at the end of the Examination at the termination of any Term; and at no other time except in special cases.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to write to the Principal directly, should they find it necessary to recall a Student in Term-time.

Students who may pass a satisfactory examination in all the Studies of any of the Departments, will be entitled to a regular Certificate or Diploma.

Classes will be organized and instructed in the French Language, and Scientific Agriculture, whenever required by a sufficient number of Students. Where it is preferred, the study of French may be substituted for Latin and Greek, in the Intermediate Department. By omitting the Latin and Greek in the Collegiate Department, the Studies of that Department may be completed in from two to three years.

Persons who may not wish to pursue either Course regularly, will be allowed to enter any of the Classes, in c.eder, for which they are qualified.

But where there is no intimation of desire on the part of the Parent or Guardian of the youthful Student, dictating a modified course--he will be examined, and have his place assigned in the Department which he may be found prepared to join; and will be required to pursue the regular course as above given, while he may continue in the Institution.

Parents and Guardians are earnestly advised that the lads should be furnished, very sparingly, if at all, with spending money. Money sufficient to meet incidental expenses should be lodged with the Governor and Chaplain of the Institution, or with some other responsible person.

Each Pupil shall bring with him:--Not less than three suits of clothes;

eight day and three night shirts; six pairs of stockings; two or three pairs of shoes; two hats or caps; also, a cloak, or overcoat; an umbrella; combs and brushes; and a Bible, with marginal references.

Parents are particularly requested to send every Article of Clothing marked with the name of the Pupil in full.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS

For the Year 1853.

Names.	Residences.	Names.	Residences.
Adams, Robert C.	Carleton.	Humphroy, Stephen. . .	Amherst, N.S.
Albin, James	St. John.	Johnson, George. . . .	Point DeBute.
Alcorn, William	Harvey.	Johnson, Edward V. . . .	Sackville.
Allen, Robert M.	Yarmouth, N. S.	Johnson, Thomas	"
Allison, David	Newport, "	Johnson, George.	Indiantown.
Anderson, Chas. E.	Halifax, "	Jones, Alonzo,	Moncton.
Angwin, Jos. G.	Carbonear, N. F.	Jones, Lionel.	"
Annett, Samuel.	Keswick Ridge.	Jost, Edward.	Halifax, N.S.
Atkinson, Ovid C.	Shediac.	Killam, Thomas.	Yarmouth, "
Austen, Henry A.	Grand Lake.	Kindor, Sydney.	London.
Avery, Samuel, Jr.	Horton, N. S.	King, George.	St. John.
Ayer, Samuel.	Sackville.	King, Stephen.	"
Barlow, George.	St. John.	Knapp, William.	Fort Cumberland.
Baker, Charles P.	Carleton.	Knight, John.	Carleton.
Beals, Chris. W.	Amherst, N. S.	Knowles, Joseph L.	St. John.
Bent, George F.	Hopewell.	Lawrence, T. F. J.	Nappan, N. S.
Bent, Joseph B.	Sussex Vale.	Lawrence.	Shediac.
Binney, William.	Moncton.	Lawson, Andrew.	St. John.
Binney, Irwino.	"	Lewis, J. O.	Halfway River, N.S.
Black, Gilbert P.	Amherst, N. S.	Lingley, Lewis W.	Indiantown.
Black, Charles A.	Sackville.	Lovitt, James, Jr.	Yarmouth, N.S.
Black, William T.	St. Martins.	Marshall, F. Y. S.	St. John.
Boultenhouse, Amos.	Sackville.	Morgan, James.	"
Boultenhouse, Bedford.	"	McAllister, Stephen.	St. Stephens.
Brettlo, James.	Grand Bank, N. F.	McDonald, W. A.	Antigonish, N.S.
Brown, Geo. H.	Yarmouth, N. S.	McLellan, M. S. B.	Fort Lawrence, "
Campbell, J. C.	Guysborough, "	McLeod, Albert D.	Halifax, N.S.
Chandler, Charles.	Richibucto.	McLeod, Robert A.	"
Chapman, Alfred.	Coverdale.	Neill, James.	St. John.
Chase, George A.	Tintramar.	Neill, John A.	"
Clarke, George W.	Amherst, N. S.	O'Brien, Thomas.	Nappan, N.S.
Coburn, Moses H.	Sheffield.	Olive, George W.	Carleton.
Cole, Christopher.	Sackville.	Olive, William H.	"
Connell, Charles.	Woodstock.	Olive, Ebenezer.	"
Cooper, Samuel C.	St. John.	Oulton, Thomas.	Westmorland.
Crosby, George H.	"	Payson, George B.	Woodstock.
Dakin, Gilbert W.	Digby, N. S.	Peake, Geo.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Davies, Thos. W.	Newport, "	Peake, Jas.	"
Dawson, T.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Peck, Alfred H.	Hopewell.
DesBrisay, Albert S.	Sackville.	Perley, William B.	Oromocto.
DeWolfe, Chas. F.	Halifax, N.S.	Pidwell, C. T.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Dixon, W. Bedford.	Sackville.	Pidwell, J. C.	"
Duncan, Robert.	St. John.	Purdy, John.	Sackville.
Evans, E. S.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Purdy, James.	"
Everitt, Thomas C., Jr.	St. John.	Purdy, Reuben.	"
Fairbanks, Edwin,	Halifax, N.S.	Purrinton, Isaac W.	"
Fisher, Henry P.	St. John.	Ray, Charles.	Annapolis, N.S.
Fraser, John.	New Glasgow, N.S.	Ray, James.	"
Fraser, Peter.	"	Rankin, Arthur.	Northampton.
Full, William.	Halifax, "	Reid, James L.	Beech Hill.
Fullerton, Frederick.	Amherst, "	Reid, Purrinton.	"
Gardiner, Chas. C.	Bedeque, P.E.I.	Richey, Theophilus.	Halifax, N.S.
Grace, Michael.	Tintramar.	Roach, Elisha.	Nappan, "
Gray, Charles.	Sackville.	Robertson, Robert M.	Indiantown.
Green, D. H.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Robertson, William.	"
Gough, Jacob.	Newcastle.	Robinson, William F.	Moncton.
Hammond, Charles H.	St. John.	Ross, Israel M.	Indiantown.
Hennigar, Henry S.	Sackville.	Shea, George E.	Northampton.
Hennigar, Fletcher W.	"	Sime, Alexander.	Indiantown.
Hillis, John.	Carleton.	Sleep, William M.	Sackville.
Holl, Charles.	Milton, P.E.I.	Smith, Chipman W.	St. John.
Holl, George F.	"	Snowball, Jabez B.	Chatham.
Holstead, Charles A.	Moncton.	Starr, Joseph.	Portland, U.S.

Names.	Residences.	Names.	Residences.	Second Rank.		
Storm, John E.	St. John.	Weldon, Fletcher.	Dorchester.	Knapp, William	Bent, Geo. F.	Hillis, John
Sutcliffe, I. W. J. W.	St. Stephens.	Williams, Thomas L.	Hillsborough.	Allen, R. M.	Dixon, W. B.	Pidwell, Cyr. T.
Sweeney, John	Dotsford.	Wilson, A. E.	Yarmouth, N.S.	Brown, George H.	Full, Wm.	Marshall, F. Y. S.
Thompson, Alfred	Sackville.	Wilson, Thomas A.	Sackville.	Davis, T. W.	King, S. J.	Tuck, S. P.
Thompson, Alexander	St. John.	Wilson, Rufus	"	Shea, George E.	Richey, Thos. S.	Lovitt, Jas.
Travis, David M.	Indiantown.	Wilson, Wm.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	O'Brien, Thomas	Connell, Chas. P.	Brettie, Jas.
Travis, Charles	Sackville.	Wood, Thomas Jones	Sackville.	Webb, William H	Evans, E. S.	Olise, Eben.
Troop, Howard D.	St. John.	Wood, Josiah	"	Wood, Josiah	Cole, C. W.	Killam, Thos.
Tuck, S. Parker	Indiantown.	Wood, Cyrus, Jr.	Bai-de-Verte.	Johnson, Thomas	Angwin, J. G.	Sutcliffe, I.
Tupper, Silas R.	Cornwallis, N.S.	Wright, Alexander	Salisbury.	Albin, James	Starr, Joseph	McAllister, S.
Tuttle, Alex. S.	Pugwash,	Wry, George	Sackville.	King, George E.	Peake, George	Tupper, S. E.
Webb, Wm. H.	Halifax,	Wry, Isaac	"	Allison, David	Olive, W. H.	

Total Number 150—Of whom 104 were in attendance the first Term, and 98 were in attendance the second Term.

LITERARY STANDING.

This being determined by the Record of their daily Recitations is assigned to the Students at the close of every Term. There are four ranks or degrees of excellence; the First, or highest is occupied by those who have, in the judgment of the Officers of Instruction, succeeded in making very nearly perfect preparation for all Class Exercises in their respective Departments of Study throughout the Term; and the Second by those who have, in this respect, done exceedingly—the Third, by those who have done moderately, and the Fourth by those who have done only passably well.

First Rank.	Albin, James	Jones, Lionel
Humphrey, Stephen	McLellan, M.	Johnson, George
Webb, William H.	Pidwell, C. T.	Perley, W. B.
Tuck, E. P.	Ray, James	Starr, Joseph
Lingley, L. W.	Connell, C. P.	Travis, Charles
	Pidwell, John C.	McAllister, Stephen
	Oulton, Thomas	Anderson, C. E.
	Robertson, R. M.	Evans, E. S.
	Tupper, Silas R.	Baker, Charles P.
	Davies, Thomas W.	Neill, John
	Chandler, Charles	Rankin, Arthur
	Gough, Jacob	Allen, R. M.
	Hillis, John	Fairbanks, Edward
	DesBrisay, A. S.	Travis, David
	Dawson, Thomas	Purdy, John
	Knapp, W. D.	Shea, George E.
	Gray, Charles	Atkinson, Ovid C.
	Knight, John W.	Dixon, W. B.
	Crosby, George H.	Neill, James
	Hall, George F.	Binney, Irvine
	Richey, Theophilus	McDonald, William A.
	Adams, R. C.	Purdy, Reuben
	Allison, D.	Cole, C. W.
	Jones, Alonzo	Hammond, C. H.
	Wood, Josiah	Troop, H. D.
	O'Brien, Thomas	Ross, Israel
	Brittle, James	Purdy, James
		Johnson, Thomas
		Morgan, James
		Campbell, J. C.
		Fraser, John
		Black, C. M.
Second Rank.	Fourth Rank.	
Annett, Samuel	Everitt, T. C.	
King, Stephen	Bent, George F.	
Robinson, W. F.	Sutcliffe, J. W.	
King, George		
Lovitt, James		
Marshall, F. G. S.		
Brown, George H.		
Olive, W. H.		
Thompson, Alexander		
Killam, Thomas		
Wilson, A. E.		
Black, W. T.		
Full, William		
Holsted, C.		
Fullerton, Frederick		
Wood, C. N.		
Angwin, Joseph G.		
Chapman, A. E.		
Sleep, William M.		
Purrinton, Isaac		
Third Rank.		
Olive, Ebenezer		
Knowles, J. L.		

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In respect to this also there are four Ranks or Degrees of excellence, and the standing of each Student is determined by the record kept of his conduct throughout the Term. In the First Rank those are placed who appear to have been uniformly attentive to all the regulations of the Institution; in the Second, those who have been so usually; in the Third those who have been occasionally neglectful; and in the Fourth, those who have been so frequently.

First Rank.	Humphrey, Stephen	Jones, Lionel
Austin, H. A.	Lingley, Lewis W.	Laurence
Annett, Samuel	Oulton, Thomas	McLellan, M.
Chapman, Alexander E.	Robinson, William F.	Ray, James
Dawsot, Thomas	Wood, Cyrus V.	Travis, Charles
Holsted, Charles	Jones, Alonzo	

Scholarships.

For an explanation of the advantages to be secured by a Scholarship we beg to refer our readers to a communication written by the Rev. J. McMurray, which we copy below:

1. Each scholarship confers upon its possessor the right to claim a discount of twenty per cent. from the regular charges for the education of a student, in either the Male or the Female Branch of the Institution, during eight of the fifteen years succeeding the payment of the cost of the scholarship.
 2. Two or more persons may unite to subscribe for a scholarship, arranging among themselves in whose name it shall stand, and in what succession its benefits shall be enjoyed.
 3. One student only can have the benefit of a scholarship at the same time; but any number may have the benefit of the same scholarship in succession, one at a time, until its value is exhausted.
 4. The full amount for a scholarship being paid, its benefits can be immediately enjoyed.
 5. The regular charges for Board and Tuition have been about twenty-five pounds—not exceeding thirty pounds—per annum; at which rate the annual value of a scholarship when used would be from five to six pounds, thereby giving back to the proprietor of a Scholarship, in the reduction of expenses at the Institution, during a period of eight years, an amount equal to from forty to fifty pounds.
- Any further information that may be desired will be readily furnished upon application to either of the District Agents, or to the Rev. Principal of the Institution.

Semi-Annual Examination.

The Semi-Annual Examination of the Classes in the Academy took place in the different Recitation Rooms of the Institution on Saturday and Monday, the 10th and 12th instants.

More than thirty Classes, in all, were presented for examination. Among these were three in English Grammar, three in Geography, four in Arithmetic, one in English History, two in Algebra, one in Geometry, one in Chemistry, one in Intellectual Philosophy, two in French, four in Latin, and two in Greek. On Monday afternoon came the usual exercises in Declamation, at the close of which the Records of the Class standings, and the general department of the Students, throughout the Term, was read by the Principal and other Teachers. From these it appeared that of the hundred students whose names stand upon the Class lists of the Term, thirty-five had secured for themselves a Literary standing in the fourth, twenty-nine in the third, twenty in the second, and four, viz:—L. W. Lingley, S. P. Tuck, W. H. Webb and Stephen Humphrey, in the First or highest Rank. In General Department fifteen were found in the fourth, eighteen in the third, forty-two in the second, and sixteen in the First Rank.

The first Term of the next Year, (1854,) is to begin on Thursday the 5th January, and the second, on Thursday the 10th August.