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The Mount Allison

ACADEMIC GAZETTE.

No. VI.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE, 1856.

Price 3d.

THE MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN ACADEMY, Sackville, New-Brunswick.

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CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

From January 1st to June 4th, 1850.

MALE BRANCH.---Total Number 118.

I. Primary Department.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Allison, Francis	Sackville.
Avery, James F.	Horton, N. S.
Batford, Stephen M.	Moncton.
Chandler, Joshua	Dorchester.
Chandler, J. Primrose	"
Dixon, Charles	Sackville.
Doherty, Robert	Mill Town.
Fowler, William	Sackville.
Godet, H.	Dorchester.
Hippesley, George	Saint John.
Monro, James D.	Wallace, N. S.
McMorran, Wm. S.	Saint John.
Palmer, Albert	Sackville.
Peake, Ralph B.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Peake, George	" "
Peake, James	" "
Reid, John A.	Sackville.
Smith, Samuel	Saint John.
Smith, Robert	" "
Swayne, David	Sackville.
Wood, Charles H.	" "
Yuill, Leander	Truro, N. S.

Total Primary Department 22.

II. Intermediate Department.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Allingham, Solomon	Portland.
Allison, Henry B.	Sackville.
Ayer, Nehemiah.	"
Barritt, Richard W.	Annapolis, N. S.
Beals, C. W.	Aylofsford, N. S.
Black, Geo. M.	Dorchester.
Blair, Isaac	Truro, N. S.
Bliss, James C.	Amherst, N. S.
Boultenhouse, James	New Bandon.
Bowser, Richard	Sackville.
Buckley, James H.	Parrsborough, N. S.
BuskirkVan, Edward	Liverpool, N. S.
Caic, Robert	Quocheibougunc.
Cameron, John	Prince Edward Island.
Campbell, Joseph A.	Saint John.
Campbell, Wm.	Kentville, N. S.
Campbell, Henry	Liverpool, N. S.
Carvill, Stephen	Newcastle.
Clements, J. Wesley	Liverpool, N. S.
Davison, Charles W.	Mill's Village, N. S.
DeWolfe, Charles F.	Halifax, N. S.
Dickson, Lucius	Truro, N. S.
Dixon, Robert Y.	Sackville.
Doherty, David	Milltown.
Drury, LeBaron.	Hampton.
Evans, James J.	Huron District, C. W.
Ford, Wm. E.	Sackville.
Foshay, Friderick	Sussex.
George, Charles	Tintramar.
Gough, Jacob C.	Newcastle.
Hart, Alex. W. McL.	Cape Canso, N. S.
Hart, James R.	Guyaboro', N. S.
Huestis, Stephen F.	Wallace, N. S.
Howie, John	Sydney, C. B.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Jenkins, Alex.	Saint John.
Jones, John	Salisbury.
Jost, James R.	Guyaboro', N. S.
Kerr, George	Chatham.
Killam, Charles	Yarmouth, N. S.
Killam, Frank	"
Kitchen, James	River John, N. S.
Langan, Charles F.	Saint John.
March, Nathaniel	St. John's Newf. dland.
Mosher, Albert	Newport, N. S.
McKeil, John G.	Greenwick.
McJellan, Martin	Sackville.
Narraway, John W.	Pictou, N. S.
Purdy, Reuben	Westcock.
Purdy, James	"
Rainsey, David	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Read, John	Moncton.
Richey, Theo. S.	Halifax, N. S.
Ripley, Rufus	Nappan, N. S.
Roach, John E.	"
Roach, Robert D.	"
Roach, Richard	Sussex.
Roberts, John C.	Portland.
Scott, William M.	Liverpool, N. S.
Scott, David B.	Windsor, N. S.
Scars, George	Saint John.
Sinnott, H.	Mill Stream.
Stevenson, Henry	Richibucto.
Stockton, Thomas C.	Smith's Creek.
Thomson, Robert	Saint John.
Turner, J. Albert	Dorchester.
Wallace, B. Anslcy	Coverdale.
Wasson, Robert	Saint John.
Weldon, Robert A.	Upper Sussex.
Welling, Thos. A.	Shediac.
West, Chas. E.	Halifax, N. S.
White, Chas. T.	Springfield.
Wilson, Charles	Sackville.
Wilson, Rufus	"
Wilson, Amos S.,	"
Wilson, Harvey	Moncton.
Wood, Josiah	Sackville.

Total Intermediate Department 76.

III. Collegiate Department.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Allison, David	Newport, N. S.
Chandler, Chas H.	Richibucto.
Colter, John	Keswick Ridge.
Evans, Edmund S.	Sackville.
Fraser, John B.	New Glasgow, N. S.
Fullerton, A. K.	Half-way River, N. S.
Gross, Reuben	Hillsboro', N. S.
Holsted, Chas. A.	Saint John.
Killam, Thomas	Yarmouth, N. S.
Miller, Joseph G.	Saint John.
McKay, Daniel W.	River John, N. S.
Peck, Allen,	Hopewell.
Peters, E.	Chatham.
Robinson, Wm.	Moncton.
Tupper, Silas R.,	Aylesford, N. S.

Total Collegiate Department 15.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

FEMALE BRANCH,

Total Number 111.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Allison, Annie	Sackville.	Kerr, Eliza	Chatham.
Allison, Susan	"	Killam, Hannah	Yarmouth, N. S.
Allison, Mary	"	Kincaid, Hannah	Sackville.
Baker, Lydia A.	Point Pleasant.	Knapp, Emelino	"
Barnhill, Aramantha	"	Luke, Selina	Kempt, N. S.
Barker, Hannah	Fredericton	Lockwood, Harriet	Cornwallis, "
Barnes, Alice	Sackville.	McKenzie, Eliza	New Glasgow, N. S.
Bent, Sarah	Lunenburg, N. S.	McLellan, Sarah J.	Sackville.
Bent, Amelia	"	McLellan, Lucy	"
Bent, Elvira J.	Cornwallis "	McLellan, Louisa	Londonderry, N. S.
Beveridge, Agnes	Andover	Milner, Sarah	Sackville.
Black, Agnes	Fredericton.	Milner, Ellen	"
Black, Laura	Sackville.	Moors, Sarah	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Black, M.	"	Moaher, Matilda	Newport, N. S.
Blanshard, Mary	Truro, N. S.	Pickles, Louisa	Yarmouth, N. S.
Borden, Martha E.	Cornwallis "	Pidwell, Maria	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Boultonhouse, M.	Sackville.	Pidwell, Fanny	"
Bowser, Sarah	"	Powell, Elizabeth	"
Brown, Sarah E.	St. Elcanora, P. E. I.	Pugsley, Augusta	Amherst N. S.
Buckley, Eliza.	Parraboro', N. S.	Ramsay, Eliza	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Busby, Fanny	St. John.	Ramsay, Margaret	"
Busby, Maria	"	Randall, Isabel	Nictaux, N. S.
Caldwell, Elizabeth	Halifax, N. S.	Reid, Annie	Sackville.
Campbell, Annie	Liverpool, "	Rice, Eliza	Port Medway, N. S.
Chandler, Fanny	Richibucto.	Robertson, Emelino	Yarmouth, "
Chapman, Lucinda A.	Coverdale.	Simson, Annie	Horton, "
Coy, Mary A.	Fredericton.	Smith, Annie	Point De Bute.
Coy, Catherine E.	"	Smith, Sarah	"
Dennison, Annie	Cornwallis, N. S.	Smith, Maria	"
Donnison, Mary	"	Smith, Elizabeth	St. John.
DoWolf, M. F.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Smith, Emma	Halifax, N. S.
Dixon, Sarah	Sackville.	Smith Sarah	Guelph, C. W.
Dixon, Charlotte	"	Taylor, Elizabeth	Dorchester.
Doherty, Margaret E.	Richibucto.	Trenholm, S.	Sackville.
Evans, Mary Ann	Sackville.	Trueman, Sarah B.	"
Fawcett, Margaret J.	"	Valentine, Mary Ann	"
Fawcett, Letitia	"	Ward, Sarah M.	Apple River, N. S.
Fawcett, Rebecca	"	Warner, E. C. J.	Guelph, C. W.
Fawcett, Mrs. A.	"	Weddall, J. M.	Hopewell.
Fawcett, Altaira	Tintramar.	Weddall, Eliza	"
Forrest, Miss	Dorchester.	Weldon, Emma	Dorchester.
Fowler, Frances	Westmorland Point.	Weldon, Rebecca	"
Fowler, Clara	Sackville.	Wetmore, Josephine	Richibucto.
Fowler, Annie	"	Wheaton, Rebecca	Tintramar.
Gallagher, Sarah	"	Wood, Elizabeth	Richibucto.
Gallagher, Rebecca	"	Woodbury, Louisa H.	Wilmot, N. S.
George, Mary E.	Tintramar.	Wright, Louisa	Bedecque, P. E. I.
Hamilton, Bessie	Cornwallis, N. S.		
Hannington, Charlotte	Shediac.		
Hannington, Julia	"		
Harris, Augusta	St. John.		
Hickman, Adelaide	Dorchester.		
Hill, Martha,	Economy, N. S.		
Horton, M. J.	Sackville.		
Hull, M. E.	Cornwallis, N. S.		
Hurlburt, Isab.	Rossville, Hud. B. T.		
Hurlburt, Eliza H.	"		
Jardine, Jane	Richibucto.		
Jenkins, Hannah	Yarmouth, N. S.		
Jenkins, Eliza	"		
Jenkins, Miriam,	St. John.		
Jones, Eliza	Moncton.		
Jones, Sarah A.	Salisbury.		
Jost, Henrietta,	Halifax, N. S.		

The following exhibits the Studies pursued in the Female Branch, and the number of Pupils engaged in each, viz :

Reading,	65	Mental Science,	5
Penmanship,	62	Nat. Theol. & Evid. of Christ'y,	7
Composition,	110	Algebra,	5
Geography,	34	Geometry	3
Physical Geography,	46	Trigonometry,	7
Eng. Grammar,	83	French,	40
Analysis,	32	Latin,	4
Arithmetic,	77	Pencil Drawing,	46
History,	38	Crayoning,	28
Eng. Classics,	10	Oil Painting,	9
Nat. Philosophy,	16	Piano Forte,	60
Botany,	16	Melodeon,	8
Geology,	13	Guitar,	2
Rhetoric,	13	Vocal Music,	61

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

GENERAL CIRCULAR.

MALE BRANCH.

This Branch of the Institution has been opened and in successful operation more than thirteen 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.

Course of Study, Classification, &c.

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 a preparatory school for such of the more youthful Pupils as may not be prepared for the exercises of the classes in the higher Departments.

TIME—TWO YEARS.

Studies.

Table with columns for First Year and Second Year, listing subjects like Reading, Penmanship, Mental Arithmetic, and First Lessons in Geography.

II. INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

TIME—TWO YEARS.

Studies.

Table with columns for First Year and Second Year, listing subjects like Rhetorical Reading, Geography, English Grammar, and Latin Lessons.

III. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

TIME—FOUR YEARS.

Studies.

Table with columns for First Year and Fourth Year, listing subjects like History of Greece, Natural History, Ovid, Greek Lessons, and Algebra.

Table listing subjects for Second, Third, and Fourth Years across different classes, including Geometry, Rhetoric, Virgil, Greek Reader, and various sciences.

Declamation and Composition will be required, from all the Students in the Intermediate and Collegiate Departments, on alternate Saturdays.

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, in the Intermediate Department.

Persons who may not wish to pursue either Course regularly, will be allowed to enter any of the Classes, in order, 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.

The Method of Instruction.

It is that which, after careful observation and mature 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, who 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.

Courses of Lectures will be delivered, upon Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geology, &c., &c.

Expenses.

Table listing expenses for Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c., and Tuition in the Primary Department, with amounts in pounds and pence.

An additional charge of 6s. 8d., per Term, will be made for Tuition in each branch in the higher Departments, but the expense for Board, &c., and Tuition, in the regular classes, will in no case exceed £30 per an. m.

Table listing charges for instruction in Instrumental Music, in this Branch of the Institution, with amounts in pounds and pence.

A small sum will be charged each Term, for Library and Lecture Fees, and also for general incidentals.

The amount of the ordinary expenses must be paid in advance—at the beginning of each Term.

FEMALE BRANCH.

Course of Study, Classification, &c.

The Course of Study in Literature and Science, the principles of Classification, and the general routine of the intellectual training, correspond, as nearly as may be, with the plan pursued in the other Branch, and which has been so successfully tried. There will be here as in the other Branch, three departments—the Primary, the Intermediate, and the Collegiate—each with its own appropriate portion of the course of study suitably modified.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Elementary Drawing.
In this Department there will be occasional Oral Instructions in Physiology, Domestic Economy, and Natural History.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Arithmetic and Grammar completed, Physical Geography, History, Map-Drawing and use of Globes, Mythology, Ancient Geography.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

FIRST YEAR.

1st Term. Algebra, Linear Perspective, Physiology, Latin Lessons,
2nd " " Natural Philosophy, " "
3rd " " Astronomy, Latin Reader.

SECOND YEAR.

1st Term. Geometry, Rhetoric, Virgil,
2nd " " Mental Science, Virgil,
3rd " " Trigonometry, Botany, " " Cicero.

THIRD YEAR.

1st Term. Moral Science, Chemistry, Horace,
2nd " " Logic, Book Keeping, Chemistry, Horace,
3rd " " Natural Philosophy, Geology, Evidence of Christianity, Livy.
Exercises in Historical and Critical Reading, accompany the studies of these two Departments.

Composition and Vocal Music, are continued throughout the entire course.—Penmanship, if required.

A thorough knowledge of French may be substituted for Latin, when it is preferred.

Expenses.

The expenses for Board, &c., and Tuition in these Departments are the same as in the other Branch,—viz.:—from £25 to £30 *per annum*:
But for instruction in Music and the Fine Arts, there are extra charges as follows, viz.:

In Instrumental Music—Piano Forte, Melodion, Seraphine, or Spanish Guitar, each,—	
Per Term,....£2 0 0....Per Annum,....£6 0 0	
Use of Instruments, each,—	
Per Term,....£0 13 4....Per Annum,....£2 0 0	
Vocal Music,	
Per Term,....£0 6 8....Per Annum,....£1 0 0	
In Oil Painting, Wax Fruits and Flowers, &c., &c., each,—	
Per Term,....£2 0 0....Per Annum,....£6 0 0	
In Drawing, Crayoning, Painting in Water Colors, Monochromatic, Polychromatic, &c., &c., each,—	
Per Term,....£1 0 0....Per Annum,....£3 0 0	
Ornamental Needle-work, Worsted Flowers, &c., each,—	
Per Term,....£1 0 0....Per Annum,....£3 0 0	

Domestic Arrangements, &c.

The Governor and his family, as well as the chief Preceptress and other Teachers, live in immediate and constant connection with this Academic family.

The Family and Class organizations are entirely distinct from those of the other Academy, and the Students of the different branches are not allowed to associate, except in accordance with well-considered and established regulations, under official direction.

Parents and Guardians of Young Ladies may feel assured that while the most strenuous efforts will be made to secure the development and strengthening of all the mental powers, and for the formation of right general habits, and a high principled moral—a Christian—character, due attention will also be given to the preservation of the health, and to the cultivation of refined taste and lady-like manners.

SITUATION, BUILDINGS, &c.

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.

LIBRARY, APPARATUS, &c.

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.

The Principal, acting under the direction of the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee, is responsible for the general supervision, government and management of the Branch for Male Students in all its departments, all communications therefore respecting this, should be addressed directly to the Rev. H. Pickard, A. M. The Governor and Chaplain, has a similar responsibility in regard to the Branch for Females, all communications concerning it should therefore be addressed directly to the Rev. E. Evans, D. D.

Calendar.

The next Academic Year, will begin on Thursday, the 14th August, and will be divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each. The first beginning on the 14th of August, will close on Wednesday the 19th November. The second Term will begin on Thursday the 20th November and close on Wednesday the 25th of February 1857. The third will begin on Thursday the 26th February and close on Wednesday the 2nd of June.

Vacation.

Ten weeks preceding the second Thursday in August.

Examinations.

Commencing on the last Monday morning of each Term.

Anniversary Exercises.

On the last day of the Academic Year, Wednesday June, 2nd 1857.

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.

To ensure the admission of new Pupils at the commencement of the next Term, to either Branch of the Institution, early application should be made.

All the resident Students are required to devote a portion of each Sabbath to the united study of the SACRED SCRIPTURES, under the direction of the officers of the Institution.

Students in good standing in either Branch, 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.

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

Each Pupil should 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.

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

An Address

Delivered at the Anniversary of the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy,
June 4th, 1866,

BY THE REV. JAMES R. NARRAWAY.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

Were I here to discharge a debt of gratitude to a fondly-loved Alma Mater—were I one of the privileged band whose members from time to time have issued forth from the portals of yon Academic Hall, mentally armed for the battle of life, I should esteem myself doubly qualified for the duty I am about to perform—animating memories of generous rivalries in the common pursuit of learning would awaken every energy, kindle the imagination, and fill the heart with feeling to vivify thought. No such memories are mine. Not the less, however, do I sympathize with the object that engages your attention—not the less do I prize the genial light of learning, in whatever degree it visits me, that brightens on my path. In addressing you on this interesting occasion, I feel myself possessed but of one qualification in any measurable degree—it is the love of knowledge which glows in my heart as fervidly as the love of existence itself. With the views I entertain of true learning, and of effectively combined mental and moral training, I cannot deem the position of educated men other than one of lofty and precious privilege; for to have laid broad and deep the foundations of a liberal education, to have become conversant with those facts and principles which constitute real learning; and to be endowed with various mental powers thoroughly trained to classify and reason upon those facts, and justly to apply those principles to the various pursuits of human life, must be advantages of incalculable value. My address to you will be an attempted illustration of those truths by descanting on the pleasure, the power and the possibilities available to the human mind.

It is never to be the great purpose of life. Truth, Justice and duty are alone worthy aims. Holiness not happiness fits man for his destiny in a brighter world; and holiness is the right exercise of all the powers of the soul under the guidance of righteous motives. Yet hath it pleased the Benevolent Creator to endow us with large capacity for enjoyment on earth, and to administer to its cravings by a profusion of objects productive of pleasurable emotion. Of these sources of earthly happiness there are none so pure and abiding as those of a richly-stored, highly-disciplined intellect. Wealth apart from its national and charitable appropriation is but a sordid possession, incapable of meeting the demands of the nobler faculties of man's more exalted nature; rarely identified with the objects which summon to action the capacities that connect intelligent beings with the infinite and eternal; and in as precarious in its tenure, as, when loved for its own sake, it is ignoble in its influence. Physical health and strength with their boisterous accompaniment of gushing animal spirits, may disport themselves with hilarious energy, and glory in exemption from pain and decrepitude; but the unheralded assaults of accident and the exactions of toil, the ravages of disease and the irresistible approaches of age bring down the stately form, cause the keepers of the house to tremble, and the strong men to bow themselves. The festive enjoyments of convivial life are always grovelling, unless redeemed by circumstances of an intellectual or benevolent nature not at all essential to the fatal gathering; and even then to be productive of pleasure must be sparingly distributed among the sober and earnest pursuits of mortal life. The sacred amenities of domestic bliss, with the whole train of endearing social friendships, blessed gladdeners of sorrow-worn hearts, may be weakened by protracted separations, marred by evil passions or rent to fragments by the unsparring hand of death. But the gratifications drawn from the inexhaustible sources of knowledge are of a higher character than these—they flow in upon the divinity that is within us from the infinities and eternities which encircle us in every direction; they float the souls of men far up above the level of the animal, the perishing and the base; they wake to ecstasy the wondering heart; they purify and expand the understanding; they fill the imagination with gorgeous imagery of grandeur, glory and magnificence; they people the memory with moving recollections of the prophetic past; and under the renewing power of that mighty Spirit who "creates anew in Christ Jesus," they bear onward to the throne of God, preparing the rapt learner for his transcendent inheritance of joy throughout the measureless cycles and successive dispensations of endless duration.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen.—In various degrees the sublime gratifications of Literature and Science are within your reach: yours is an enviable lot! Education is anointing the eyes of your mental vision, and uttering her imperative *Ephphatha* in the ears of your once slumbering faculties—new worlds are revealing themselves to you—thrilling symphonies and primeval harmonies, the swelling echoes of Creation's

matin song roll their cadences over your tremulous hearts. Language, the vocal symbol of thought, the wondrous medium through which man influences man—the interpreter of emotion, the instrument of the Creator, and the Poet, the Historian and the Philosopher—the great highway upon which the minds of far-distant centuries travel, and upon which those of widely separated climes do meet and interchange greetings—Language hath unfolded to you its laws, its mysteries and its triumphs.

Under the leading of Mental Science you are brought within the dread precincts of your own being; you pass the threshold and enter court of material organization and enter the Temple of God. There you behold the altar of feeling upon which blazes passion's unquenchable flame. There glow the golden lamps of intellect, throwing chequered light around the many-chambered galleries of the imagination. There, too, is the inner sanctuary of the conscience where ought to be enshrined the sacred Oracles, as well as the mementos of a spiritual exodus. Nor are ministrant spirits wanting—now of evil, now of good—now to purify, now to pollute.

Geography unrolls at your feet the splendid Panorama of all the kingdoms of the world and all the glory thereof—vast continents, vaster oceans, gleaming isles, glittering mountains, pass before your eyes—great lakes and mighty rivers diversify the scene. Orange groves, olive gardens and purple vineyards intermingle with verdant meadows and waving corn fields. Terrible deserts of burning sand contrast with awful deserts of eternal ice. The lion roareth for his prey. The deadly serpent glides through the rustling foliage of tropical forests. The wild gattello bounds with flying feet over the far-stretching plain. The ponderous elephant shakes the earth beneath his tread. The cattle are upon a thousand hills or lie down in green pastures, or low beside the still waters. Life is everywhere in the waves of the air, in the waves of the sea, on every dust atom that rises on the wings of the wind. Ships are skimming the waters—like a thing of life, or plowing fiercely through the created billow, sped onward by the God-impulse that possesses them.

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The reconcile secrets of which History is the custodian are given up to your inspection. In the spacious halls in which she treasures up the monuments of perished peoples, of fallen empires and of ancient arts, beneath the wand of mental cultivation, the fading memories of earlier races kindle into life. Phantoms of far-gone times, and far-distant places start into being as you gaze. Buried cities rear their prostrate walls, and exhume their sepulchred dead. Forgotten dynasties revive, and reconstruct their thrones, their palaces, their pyramids, their temples. Ancient Warriors lead forth countless armies to the shock of battles; and Marathon and Cannæ, Pharsalia and Chalons reddens again with human blood; while blazing cities, desolated countries, vanquished captives fainting beneath the yoke, and whitening bones cleaned by the vulture's beak disclose the horrors of former days. Ancient Sages look out upon Chaldean skies, vainly attempting to decipher the decrees of Fate written by the gorgeous constellations that stud those cloudless heavens, clad in priestly robes they paint their hidden lore in sacred symbols on the temples of Delus and Nineveh, or they walk the Academic groves amid the wonder and reverence of Athenian youth. Ancient Poets recite in burning verse the marvels of the heroic age. Ancient Orators wield at will the fierce democratic of Greece and Rome.

The scenes rapidly change; from the Nile to the Euphrates, from the Jordan to the Tiber, from the Rhine to the Danube, from the Rhone and the Seine to the Thames and the Boyne, the Ganges and the St. Lawrence.

The actors rapidly change—now it is the first human pair wending from Eden their solitary way—and now it is the Second great Father of mankind descending from the lofty peaks of Ararat—now it is Ninus building a city—now it is Alexander conquering a world.

The mighty empires that have in turn held lordship over the fairest portions of the earth, alternately excite your admiration, your sympathy and your hatred. You draw nearer to catch a glimpse of the hidden principles and influences which have successively changed the face of

the world—you note the bearing of climate and soil and position, of religion and government and laws upon the public and private life of mankind, upon the progress of arts and science, of moral truth, of rational freedom and of general happiness. You stand in reverence and delight, awe-struck observers of the wonders wrought on earth for six thousand years. All your mental powers, and many of your moral faculties are called into vigorous action; and an inexpressible pleasure is afforded you while you yield yourselves to the enchantment of "Philosophy teaching by example."

The various departments of Physical science are thrown open at your approach; and you inspect the laws which govern matter whether in motion or at rest—the mighty forces continually in play throughout the Kingdoms of Nature, from the impalpable fragrance that exhalates from the perfumed flower to the distant star, the mighty centre of some vast system of clustering worlds.

How different the feelings with which you gaze upon the glorious works of God, to those with which the untutored soul walks forth amid the grandeur and beauty of Creation, upon which he looks with stupid wonder or from which he turns away with stolid indifference. It is not so much that to your more cultivated taste the wavy outline of blue hills, the musical oscillations of the restless deep, the blending and shaded tints of incense-breathing flowers, the deepened verdure of the hill-side award, or the tremulous foliage of the breeze-shaken trees convey to your minds sensations of beauty to which his mind is a stranger—I insist not upon this difference, though to the sum of human happiness insensibility to the beauty which the Perfect Mind has lavished upon all his works is no trivial loss. But I refer to that unveiling of the mysteries of nature which takes place in presence of intellectual cultivation—that partial unfolding of the secret springs of the terrestrial mechanism at the pressure of the finger of science—that ennobling consciousness of dwelling in the laboratory of the Universe, and of being privileged to witness the marvellous and unceasing transmutations of the alchemy of God. Every Creator hath impressed upon matter are visible signs, which, as you behold their operations far away in the fathomless depths of the imponderable ether through which the celestial worlds sweep their circling way as they measure the epochs of eternity—you note them in the globe-girdling atmosphere, in the ever-changing clouds, the falling showers, the ascending vapour, the mobile waters, the growth and decay of vegetable and animal life, and in all the diversified phenomena that bespeak the omnipresent energy of the Supreme Intelligence.

Nor do you contemplate with intelligent appreciation alone the contemporary evolutions of Nature's laws. Where the uninitiated see blank and meaningless rock, you perceive the inhumations of immeasurably distant fossil creations—where the common eye discovers nought save fantastic heaps of dislocated stones, tumbled and piled in wanton confusion by the purposeless hand of chance, you gaze with admiration on the splendid museums of buried worlds—the monuments of dateless eras in the shadowy past. Upon the broad fields of ancient strata, upheaved by internal violence, or swept of former coverings by rushing floods, you trace with delight and reverence the majestic footprints of the Divine Creator, or with exulting gratitude drink in the magic chronicles sculptured on the tablets of venerable formations.

The pleasures which knowledge rightly used bestows upon the cultivated mind are as immortal as the intellect—the mutations of fortune, the vicissitudes of time and place and age affect them not. In this period of adventurous unrest, and of self-expatriation you may be borne onward by the current of change to the uttermost parts of the earth—you may change your climate, your country, your friends, your pursuits,—may pass from beneath the Northern Bear to wonder at the courtesans of the Southern Cross; but your minds trained to thought and reason, and stored with knowledge, will be elevated beyond the reach of temporal loss, and will always prove an available source of pleasure and joy. The exigencies of your position may compel you to sweating toil and anxious care, may harden your hands, and furrow your brow, may embrown your features through long exposure, and bend your frame, now youthful and erect, beneath heavy burdens; but no wearisome manual labour, no plodding care, no early decrepitude will incapacitate you for communion with Nature, unfit you for mental recreation, or shut you out from the fellowship of the gladsome minds that minister at the altars of Literature and Science.

Poverty may envelop you in its sombrous shadow, and press you down with its stern, unbending necessities—it may be your lot ill-clad and meanly housed, to recruit your wasted strength at tables poorly and sparingly spread—the rich and the gay may move in circles remote from your humble fireside—you may be strangers to mansions where affluence revels in luxury, yet

"The dead but sceptred sovereigns who still rule
Our spirits from their urns,"

will visit you in your lowly cottage, gladden the hour of your evening meals, regale your jaded spirits with ennobling converse, and pour around you and for you the glory of their riches and power and bathing you in intellectual splendour will enrapture you with thrilling thoughts, with blissful visions and with glowing hopes. Avoid the accidents and diseases of human life it may happen to you that the senses which the Benevolent Creator designed to be inlets to knowledge, and channels of communication with the outer world shall be closed or obliterated. The sense of hearing may fail away, and to you universal nature become silent, the voices of the tuncful winds, the gentle ministry of brooks, the solemn bass of the ocean, the whisperings of the murmuring leaves, the song of birds, the buzz of insects on the wing, the innocent prattle of childhood, the expressive intonations of passion, and the melting accents of fond and faithful love, may fall in vain upon the insensible ear; yet though ever conscious of your loss, how largely will that loss be compensated by the companionship of the lofty spirits of science and of song that will cluster around you and penetrate your heart with eternal harmonies of truth? In the Poet's flowing verse you will again catch the echo of "the liquid lapse of unmuting streams"—to the ear of the soul all nature will again become vocal, and a profound gratitude will overpower you for the gifts of mental culture which thus ameliorates your condition. A still sadder deprivation may await you in the loss of sight, consigning you to "everlasting dark," in which are swallowed up the beauty of hill and dale, of river and sea, of forest and field, of the mid-day effulgence and the midnight marshalling of heavenly hosts, of the morning sunbeam sparkling in the dew-diamond, or begemming the vapour-veil from the mountain's brow, and the eventide fleets of phantom ships with stercy sails and banners of crimson, purple and gold sweeping over the bosom of the cerulean depths. And what then you will more poignantly regret than the darkness that will rest upon the inanimate world will be the enshrouding from your view of faces of loved and loving friends—soft eyes will beam kindly upon you, smiles will bedeck the soul-mirroring countenance or turn to you—you will mark them not. Yet even in this calamity you will be privileged to adopt the language of that blind but immortal bard who

— "as the wretched bird
Sings darkling, and in shadowed covert hid
Tunes her nocturnal note!"

who taught by the heavenly muse sang,

"Yet not the mere
Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
Smile with the love of sacred song."

Yours, too, may be the felicity with him to add,

— "But chief
Thee Zion and the flowing brooks beneath,
That washed thy hallowed feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I visit."

Debarred from access to ordinary sources of knowledge and happiness, you will retire within the storehouse of intellect, where feasting on the hoarded memories of other times, your soul will be solaced in her privations with the delicious consolations of which a highly cultivated, well-balanced mind can never be divested.

But irrespective of the stores of exalted enjoyment which education renders accessible to you in the spacious realms of knowledge, there is exquisite pleasure connected with the exercise of the intellectual powers—pleasure of which those are wholly deprived whose mental faculties lie dormant and untrained. Life is motion; and healthful life is itself a happiness whether it reveal itself in the throbbing heart with its crimson undulations, in the convulsions of the mind-servicing brain, in the linked processes of ratiocination, in the re-creative energies of the vivid imagination, in the penetrating vision of the keen perception, or in the unsleeping recollections of the faithful memory.

A greater contrast scarcely exists between the helplessness of infancy and the vigorous elasticity of active manhood, than between a state of mental torpidity and inanition and that of highly trained mental action.

But intellectual cultivation not only affords most exhilarating gratification—it invests with power. For not only is the celebrated aphorism of the Prince of the inductive Philosophy true that "Knowledge is power," it is equally true that mental discipline is power. Thought rules mankind. Thought moulds the character of nations, and sways the destiny of empires. The profound and original thinker is the true monarch among men—the sublimest productions in Literature, the master-pieces of Art in Music and Painting, in Sculpture and Architecture—the most comprehensive Legislative efforts—the wonderful applications of science—the most adventurous discoveries, and the multitudinous achievements of the handicrafts of every day life are but the embodiments of his thoughts. That mind, therefore, that is trained to think most clearly and deeply upon those great subjects which stand

most nearly related to the well-being of the human family, will if those thoughts be intelligibly uttered, wield vast influences over men, and produce grand results. To be a powerful thinker demands that which no education can impart—a native range of capacity far above the average level of mental endowment. To this height it may not be in your power to soar, yet there can be no department of earthly duty into which Providence may conduct you where you will not be privileged to carry a skillful vigour, a precision and directness of aim, a readiness and affluence of mental resource which will give you vast advantage over those otherwise great equals, but destitute of the power, intellectual culture imparts. Nor can the supineness to which education raises you above the untutored mass of mankind fail to invest you with a large degree of influence, the just exercise of which must confer much benefit upon such as may be subjected thereto, and much allowable gratification to yourselves.

But though mental cultivation is its own "exceeding great reward," and as a source of exalted pleasure is highly to be prized, yet ought it never to be forgotten that education in all its forms and degrees is only a means to an end beyond itself. Its proper aim is to qualify its subject for the effective discharge of all his duties—to his Creator—to his fellows and to himself; developing and disciplining the mental and moral faculties; aiding him to cherish right feeling, to think justly, to reason soundly, to choose wisely, to act with promptitude, and with perseverance to pursue a properly selected course. With the higher moral aims of education, as they directly bear upon an immortal existence, I shall not specially deal—though you will do well to remember that they infinitely transcend in importance all others—to the possible achievements of the mental powers strengthened by careful training, I shall briefly refer.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen, many eyes will be directed toward you in your future course, watching for the fulfilment of the promise of your early youth. Aged parents slowly moving towards the shadows of the death-valley, who noted with such delight the first dawning of the unfolding intellect—who saw you, in your early days, with sayings not the cost of broken slumbers and dreary days of anxious toil and care, when your health or happiness demanded the sacrifice—aged parents living their life over again in yours will strain their failing vision to observe your progress. Brothers and Sisters, themselves the heads of families will find room in their hearts for sympathy with your pursuits, and leisure to recall the memories of former days when in pardonable partiality they regarded their book-loving playmate a prodigy of knowledge, "wondering that one small head could hold so much"—they will exult in your success justifying their predictions on your behalf. The founders of these institutions will never lose their interest in you; and in your future well-being will reap high compensation for the munificence which presented to their country these noble Halls. The diligent faculty who with praiseworthy enthusiasm presided over your studies and judiciously guided them to honourable results, will expect you to do honour to your *Alma Mater* by bearing your part in the great struggle of the world with courageous earnestness and enlightened skill. You will sympathize with each other, and upon the wide arena of active life renew the generous rivalry which inspirited your efforts when together you strove within yonder classic walls. Your country, panting to gain a more exalted position, conscious of possessing resources of national greatness vast but undeveloped, with a grand, though undisciplined outline of a splendid future looming up in the distance dimly before her kindling eyes, demands from you, her educated children, the ablest services by which it may be possible for you to advance her interests.

You may repudiate these claims. You may disappoint those just expectations. You may dream your life away in listless, ignoble sloth. You may bury the talents you ought to improve. Deaf to the call of patriotism; and dead to the stirring impulses which are urging our race more swiftly than ever before along the pathway of high intellectual development, you may grovel and wallow in the mire of low worldliness on the roadside of progressive communities, melancholy mementoes of aimless and insensible sluggardom. Or with a fierce activity, fatal to your own peace, and pernicious to your country, you may wield the weapons sharpened and polished by educational discipline in defence of injustice and wrong, or in perpetration of villany and fraud, possible only to a cultivated understanding, permitting lawless passion to subsidize intellectual power, thus perverting to incalculable evil faculties intended for the achievement of inconceivable good. Your future course may actualize these possibilities, but at the peril of all you hold precious both here and hereafter. Far different, however, are the hopes fondly entertained of you—far different we trust will prove to be the ultimate result.

Your walks through life will be widely divergent; but in whatsoever direction your personal choice, or an overruling Providence may determine your energies, you will not, it is hoped, be content with undistin-

guished mediocrity. You, fair young country-women, will be exempted from participation in the turbulent bustle and strife of the outer world—your ministrations will perform their gentle and hallowing functions in the sanctuary of home. Over all the domestic relations it will be your privileged lot to shed the softening and purifying influences of those loving and blessing sympathies which God has implanted in your hearts, which education has refined, and which religion will sanctify. Some of you, young gentlemen, will devote your attention to the cultivation of the soil—a noble occupation, full of noble opportunities for the study of natural science and the application of its interesting principles. Some of you will seek fortune in mercantile pursuits which perform so prominent a part in the general advancement of mankind; in which while you subserve your own interests, you will extend the industrial relations of your country. A part of your number will seek to multiply the scanty manufactures of the land, to enrich it with the products of native skill, instead of lavishing them upon the soil of an alien flag. Others will seek honourable distinction in forensic contests, in which philosophic generalization and keen-edged logic may fit some of you to be entobed in the the spotless ermine of the high minded judge. Another class from your ranks will look for emulment and delight in the practice of the healing art, in which the most exalted revelations of science, and the purest emotions of the philanthropist may combine for the alleviation of human suffering. And yet another class, summoned by the will of God, and the voice of his Church to minister at the altars of Religion, will consecrate to the loftiest concerns of mankind all their endowments of mind and of heart. The supporters of these Institutions are moderate in their requests when they ask you to take a place in the front rank of the energetic men who will make their native land favourably known among all civilized nations. They would remind you that while the heaven-created gift of genius may not be within your possession, the almost miraculous achievements of well-directed, persevering diligence are quite within your reach. Every thing attainable by industry, skill and perseverance, they expect from you.

It may be, nevertheless, that the glorious gift of genius slumbers in some unconscious soul before me—a gift that fully unfolded might give to the Church a Chalmers, a Watson or a Hall—to our Legislative Chambers, a Webster, or a Peck—to the Muses, a transatlantic Lyre of not inferior compass and melody to those which deathless bards have strung in our fatherland—to the bright constellations of History, stars of unwaning lustre—to the Sciences, names not unworthy to be emblazoned on the illustrious roll of fame. "Stir up the gift of God within you." Be all that your Creator hath given capacity to be. Prove that colonial skies shed no baneful influences upon the Anglo-Saxon mind. To possess an affluent heritage from a mighty race in the splendid English language, rich in the sublimest contributions from every cultivated tongue, richer in magnificent productions of the vigorous Saxon intellect. Waste not the patrimony of your fathers! Educated men sometimes lament that amid the engrossing concerns of common life they cannot retain their intimacy with the branches of Academic study—they regret it as an impossibility. In such a connection, blot that word from your vocabulary—it is the plea of unmanly sloth, or the evidence of misarranged time and desultory effort. What stability can that structure be supposed to possess whose foundation is permitted to crumble away? What progress in Literature or Science can he make who permits their elementary principles to fade from his memory? He gives faint promise of future excellence who permits past acquisitions to be forgotten. Some of the busiest of men, who have taken great historic parts in the events of their time, such as Fox and Pitt and Burke and Canning and Wesley and Webster, never lost their relish for the studies of their youth, or forgot the way to those perennial springs, at which in earlier days, they quenched their mental thirst. Let such noble examples inspire you with generous ardour to emulate their deeds.

Whatever the future may have in store for you—whatever eminence you may attain in the pilgrimage of life, you will never forget this tranquil village. These Academic Halls—your ingenious minds will never cease to recognise the benefits conferred upon you during your residence here—your grateful hearts will never repudiate the claims which these Institutions have upon your earnest and liberal support. Nor will you in after times refuse to acknowledge the ties which connect you one with the other—you will cheer each other onward amid common struggles—you will rejoice in each other's successes; and oft while life is spared to you will, I doubt not, turn aside from its heat and dusty ways to refresh your spirits in literary fellowship at recurring anniversaries of these auspicious days. Young Ladies, Young Gentlemen, ardently desiring for you a career of honourable usefulness and elevated happiness, remembering that with other youth scattered throughout other educational establishments, you are the hope of your country and of the Church of the Living God, I bid you God Speed!