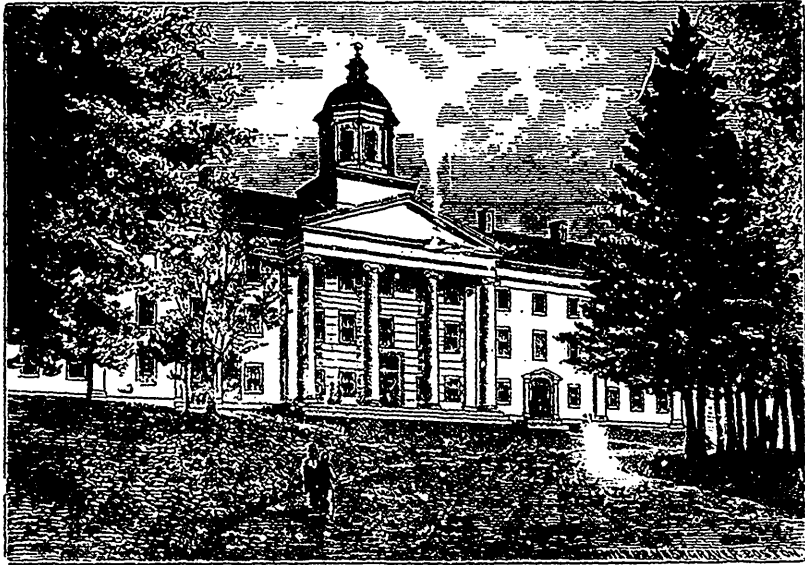


October, 1879.

Vol. VI., No. 1.

The Acadia Athenæum.



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THE ACADIA ATHENÆUM.

TROS TYRIUSQUE MIHI NULLO DISCRIMINE AGETUR.

VOL. 6.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., OCTOBER, 1879.

No. 1.

POETRY.

As when the laboring sun hath wrought his track,
Up to the top of lofty Cancer's back,
The icy ocean cracks, the frozen pole
Thaws with the heat of the celestial coal;
So when Thy absent beams begin to impart,
Again a solstice on my frozen heart,
My winter's o'er, my drooping spirits sing,
And every part revives into a spring.
But if Thy quick'ning beams awhile decline,
And with their light bless not this orb of mine,
A chilly frost surpriseth every member,
And in the midst of June I feel December.
O how this earthly temper doth debase
The noble soul, in this her humble place,
Whose wingy nature ever doth aspire
To reach that place whence first it took its fire.
These flames I feel, which in my heart do dwell,
Are not thy beams, but take their fire from hell;
O, quench them all, and let Thy light divine
Be as the sun to this poor orb of mine;
And to thy sacred spirit convert those fires,
Whose earthly fumes choke my devout desires.

—BROWN.

THE EXPULSION OF THE ACADIANS IN 1755.

A very important addition to the early history of our country has lately been written by James Hannay, of St. John, N. B. The period included within the author's researches comprises all the events in the history of Acadia, from its discovery and earliest settlement until the Treaty of Paris in 1763, when it came under the complete control of the British. The writer, in his preface, states that nearly fifteen years of preparatory labor, in research and compilation, were necessary before he felt sufficiently confident of the reliability of the results of his toil, to place them before the public. The great fire in St. John in 1877, by de-

stroying his manuscript, printed copy and library, threw upon him the necessity of re-writing half of the book, and delayed its publication some months. Of the pains that have been taken to secure accuracy, we may infer something from the author's prefatory remark that: "My aim has been to trace every statement to its original source, and to accept no fact from a printed book at second hand where it was possible to avoid doing so . . . The first and principal object I have kept in view has been to tell the simple truth, and for the sake of this I have been willing to sacrifice mere picturesque effect and all attempt at fine writing." That this aim has been kept in view throughout with unswerving fidelity, and accomplished, is clearly evident to any one who has given the book an attentive perusal, and this very fact will give importance to the work, not only as a very readable account of the early history of the Acadians, but also as an authority for future laborers in the same field.

Of the style and general scope, however, it is not our purpose at present to speak; we wish particularly to refer to an important event which took place during the British acquisition of what is now Nova Scotia; an event which, in its causes, has never, until recently, been fully understood or inquired into, in the persons involved, has been greatly misrepresented, and that in the most dangerous way, by appealing to our common sympathies through the medium of one of our greatest poets, and in its attendant circumstances misunderstood and exaggerated—the expulsion of the Acadians by the British in 1755.

While few have an intimate authoritative

knowledge of the real facts of this seemingly inhuman, unjustifiable act on the part of the English rulers towards the defenceless Acadians, the mournful story of Evangeline, her love, the peaceful happiness and comfort of the simple Grand Pre peasants, their subsequent privations and wanderings among strangers, have created an impression almost world-wide, which has enveloped that unfortunate people with a sanctified halo of martyrdom, and heaped a corresponding amount of disapprobation and obloquy upon the English. But poetry is not history, and harsh as the fate of the Acadians undoubtedly was, it must not be supposed that there were no causes—whether justifiable or not we shall presently see—which led to it.

At this time Acadia was in the hands of the British, and a deadly struggle for supremacy in America, was going on between England and France, with the chances greatly in favor of the continental power. French priests and emissaries were doing and had been doing all that lay in their power, to cause dissatisfaction among the Acadians toward the British Government, which, it appears from indisputable evidence, was trying to conciliate and induce them to remain on their lands instead of listening to the misrepresentations of the French agents, and requiring from them only the oath of allegiance. Witness a previous communication sent to the French Commander by the Deputy of Minas:—"We live under a mild and tranquil (speaking of the British) Government, and have all good reason to be faithful to it." What a great pity it is that they had not maintained that faithfulness! And again, Lord Cornwallis' reply to the Acadians, when they announced to him their intention of leaving the Province:—"My friends, the moment that you declared your desire to leave and submit yourselves to another Government, our determination was to hinder nobody from following what he imagined to be his own interest. We know that a forced submission is worth nothing, and that a subject, compelled to be so against his will, is not very far removed

from being an enemy. We frankly confess, however, that your determination to leave us gives us pain. . . . This Province is your country, you and your fathers have cultivated it; naturally you yourselves ought to enjoy the fruits of your labor. Such was the desire of the King, our master. You know that we have followed his orders. You know that we have done everything to secure to you, not only the occupation of your lands, but the ownership of them forever. We have given you also every possible assurance of the enjoyment of your religion and the free and public exercise of the Roman Catholic faith. . . ." And again:—"Governor Hobson, with a view to remove all causes of complaint, issued stringent orders to the commanders of the forts at Minas and Piziquid to make no requisitions on the inhabitants, and if they refused supplies not to redress themselves by military force, but to lay the case before the Governor and await his orders. The provisions and fuel furnished by the inhabitants were to be paid for according to a free agreement between buyer and seller, and not at a fixed price." Thus far the British authorities do not seem to have been possessed of an overwhelming desire to have the Acadians removed from the country either by force or by their own free will. On the contrary they seem always to have acknowledged the rights of the Acadians to the soil, to have granted them further privileges and immunities than were vouchsafed to the British settlers. The only conditions imposed on them were that they should sign the oath of allegiance and not give the Government trouble. They were not compelled to serve in the army, and were allowed a fair price for whatsoever they sold to the military authorities. The whole course of the Government seems to have been to confirm them in the rights and privileges enjoyed by them under the French administration; to warn them, and expostulate with them on the suicidal folly of allowing themselves to be misled and ruined by the interested machinations of La Loutre and his

religious confreres, whose aim seems not to have been the welfare of the French peasants so much as to render annoyance to the British Rulers. Previously, in 1750, the French agents had enticed away about "7,000 Acadians from comfortable homes, to become outcasts and wanderers in the wilderness, exposed for years to all the hardships of savage life." And yet this was double the number the English expelled from Minas and Annapolis.

In return for this kindness and leniency on the part of the English, the Acadians, allowed to remain on their lands for forty years without taking the oath, were embarrassing the English and giving aid to the French, to the utmost extent of their ability. They aided the Indians in attacks on the English forts at Annapolis and elsewhere. During the war they carried their produce to the French instead of the English, and conveyed to them all the information they could obtain concerning the English forces, intended operations, and garrisons. With hostile French in New Brunswick, and equally hostile and more treacherous French in their midst, the English colonists were anything but secure. As a necessary precaution they were ordered to give up their guns. This they did, but sent deputies to Halifax with a memorial asking the restoration of their guns and exemption from the oath of allegiance. The deputies were met with a demand to take the oath or submit to the alternative of being removed from their homes, as a measure essential to the safety of the English in Acadia, and given plenty of time for consideration. After a month's deliberation they refused to take the oath, fully aware of the consequences that must follow. The situation then seems to have been simply this: "The English were masters of Acadia." The French Acadians refused to swear fealty to their conquerors, who had treated them kindly, and allowed them to retain their lands, religion and rights. They also aided the enemies of the English, thus making themselves enemies. They had either to be put to death or expatriated; and the latter al-

ternative was chosen. The punishment involved their wives and children which is the most deplorable circumstance in connection with the whole affair. "The sad feature of the expulsion of the Acadians is that it brought sorrow and misfortune upon their wives and children, who certainly had not been guilty of any political offence; but that is a feature not peculiar to their case. Almost every man whose crimes bring him within the grasp of justice, has innocent relations who suffer for his faults. Yet I have never heard that urged as a reason why the guilty should go unpunished." The work of removing and distributing them among the New England colonies, was executed with as much gentleness as possible, where no opposition was offered, as at Minas and Grand Pre; but considerable opposition was encountered near the border and around the Petitecodiac River. Somewhat over three thousand were thus driven from their native land to:

"Wander from city to city,
From the cold lakes of the north to sultry Southern Savannahs,"

of whom, however a large number eventually returned and settled again in the country of their fathers.

That so large a number of simple country peasants should be thus torn from the scenes to which they had been accustomed, from the land which they and their forefathers had, in their rude, homely fashion, cultivated, where in peace and content they might have tended their flocks, had they but disregarded the allurements of those who had not their true interests at heart, is a melancholy thing; but the hand of war is inexorable, and having chosen their line of action advisedly, but it seem to us under a strange infatuation they were compelled to suffer the consequences, terrible though they were. And yet we cannot but feel the deepest pity for them when we think that:

"Far, sunder, on separate coasts the Acadians
landed,
Sabbath-like flakes of snow, when the wind from
the Northeast
Strikes aslant through the fogs that darken the
Banks of Newfoundland."

All the misfortunes of this people may be ascribed to the ruinous influence of those who should have devoted themselves to the care of spiritual matters, instead of perniciously intermeddling with temporal affairs, thwarting the intentions and perverting the meaning of the rulers of the country, working mischief in every possible way, instead of inculcating the precept, "Fear God and honor the king." Of the manners, customs, dwellings and relations of the Acadians, of which the general impression seems to be that they had almost arrived at a state of pastoral perfection and innocency, we should like to say something on some future occasion, and in the meantime we would recommend to all for whom the history of their country possesses any interest, an attentive perusal of Mr. Hannay's book.

MR. BURDETTE'S LECTURE.

THE first lecture of our course for the present year was delivered in the Academy Hall on the evening of the 15th Sept., by R. J. Burdette, Editor of the *Burlington Hawk-eye*. Mr. Burdette is not a stranger to many of our readers, as he has spent a good part of the summer in the provinces. The subject of the lecture, a somewhat curious one, was the "Rise and Fall of the Mustache," which, more fully developed, was the history of the developing of youth into manhood, and then on to the decline and end of life. In describing this the lecturer chose a hero whom he familiarly named Tom. Tom was neither wonderfully good, nor inexpressibly bad, general characteristics of youthful biography; but a plain common-sense boy. In all his feelings, actions and environments affected as other boys naturally are. The points in which boyhood seems to have the advantage and be in advance of any other time in life, were brought out in the boyish intuitions and actions of Tom. The longing peculiar to budding genius, to do something very noble or daring, was illustrated by Tom's intense desire at this particular period, of becoming either a missionary or a pirate.

The anxious solicitude with which he watched the first appearance of his mustache, his fostering and encouraging it in every possible way, even to sit up with at nights; all this was (we suppose) quite natural. Then the inevitable falling in love a weakness common to mortals in the nascent period of their understanding, was delineated in beautiful imagery, and at considerable length. The decline of life and breaking up of the household gave room for some beautiful outbursts of pathos.

As a humorist, Mr. Burdette possesses the somewhat rare qualities of being fresh and original; but to consider him as merely a humorist would be to do him a great injustice. The pathos of some passages we have seldom heard equalled; and while containing no cumbersome moral appendages, the lecture was throughout replete in moral teaching, and useful, practical hints. It also contained many well-put thrusts at popular fashions and follies of the times.

On the whole we were very much pleased with the lecture, and quite as much with the man; and while we shall look back with much satisfaction to our first acquaintance, we will look forward with equal pleasure in hope of a renewal of the same at no distant date.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

The following resolution was passed at the first meeting of our Society held this year:

Whereas, Death has taken our much esteemed fellow-student, JOHN E. ARMSTRONG, who was a genial companion, firm friend, and a consistent Christian, whose absence leaves a blank in our gatherings, and whose early demise we mourn, therefore

Resolved, That we convey to the sorrowing parent and friends of the deceased an expression of our heartfelt sympathy for them in their affliction, trusting that He whom the departed sought, to serve in his life, will sustain and comfort them in this night of sorrow.

Therefore Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the bereaved family, and that it be published in the ACADIA ATHENÆUM.

Signed on behalf of the students of Acadia College,

A. C. CHUTE,
WALTER BARSB,
M. P. KING. } Committee.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

The college and seminary buildings are now completed and work has commenced in both in right good earnest. Everything is so convenient and nice in the college building, that those of us who spent the past two winters in the temporary buildings, feel as if we had suddenly changed our mode of life. Those who accompanied "Acadia" through her dark hours can truly rejoice with her in her hours of sunshine and prosperity, and thus appreciate the conveniences now at our disposal, which were once denied us.

The seminary is, we are told by those who know, one of the best constructed buildings of the kind in the maritime provinces. It is heated by hot water, which is a great improvement in the way of heating. Twenty minutes after the fire is kindled which warms the water, the entire building is heated.

The absence of stoves and stove-pipe in the halls as well as in the rooms occupied by the young ladies, make a great difference in the neatness of the interior of the building. Much labor is saved by this heating apparatus. There are four bath rooms well supplied with hot and cold water. The halls are very spacious, the parlors cheerful and cosy. The views from some of the windows are very fine. The kitchen pantry and laundry could not be better adapted to discharge their various functions than they are, and we would advise all who intend building houses to visit these three rooms and take the plan of them.

To the rear, and attached to the main building is a smaller structure containing class rooms and play rooms for the young ladies, so that they will not have to go out of doors at all in order to attend the most of their classes. And when they do have to go to the academy to attend class, the distance is so short as to cause no inconvenience. With the present efficient staff of teachers and the fine accommodations, our seminary offers rare inducement to young ladies of the lower provinces wishing a liberal education,

and we trust that there will be a good attendance here this year.

In addition to the two new buildings already mentioned there is another worthy of notice. Our institutions have long felt the need of a gymnasium, and now this want is supplied. The building, used for an academy since the great fire, has been fixed over and converted into a gymnasium. This certainly is a step in the right direction. A short time every day devoted to healthful exercise in this department is time as well spent as that spent in any other department of our institutions. For unless the physical man is in good condition the mind cannot be fit for study.

A gymnasium is especially useful to students as they have so much work which has a tendency to compress the shoulders and weaken the chest. Here there is a remedy for this, and it is now the duty as well as the privilege of every student to be found a frequenter of this building.

These buildings certainly reflect credit upon the builders, Messrs. Rhodes & Curry, upon the building committee, J. W. Biglow, Dr. Sawyer and Fredk. Johnson, upon the governors of the college and upon the denomination to which they belong.

With a commodious college and seminary a fine boarding house well supplied with water, a gymnasium well equipped, an excellent campus, efficient teachers in every department, and the growing popularity of our institutions, what wonder if the outlook is more promising than it has been for many years.

Pleasant tidings from Edison. He has at last succeeded in constructing his electric burner cheaply. He has also improved his generator so that he now has 82 per cent of electricity available for illuminating purposes. It is not long since a select committee of the House of Commons, in England, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Chairman, reported the electric light as costly, and suitable only for light-houses, large areas, streets, work-shops, etc.

THE ACADIA ATHENÆUM

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ACADIA UNIVERSITY.

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ASSISTANT EDITORS.

G. W. COX '80. E. W. SAWYER, '80.
H. H. WELTON, '81. H. W. MOORE, '82.

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Communications should be handed to the Editors, or addressed "Editors of THE ACADIA ATHENÆUM."

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The autumn term of '79 is again upon us, with its burdens and pleasures, its forebodings and hopes. Again the literary quiet of the Old Hill has been disturbed by the rustic shouts of the Academician, or the more musical note of the Seminarian. The freedom from toil and restraint during vacation was pleasant indeed, but we have had enough of it, and we gladly welcome the return of College life, and submit to its duties and discipline.

Wolfville, too, is beginning to have a home-like appearance, and as the time draws near when we shall bid it adieu, we learn the better to appreciate its good qualities, while

over its faults—if any there be—we are disposed to cast a mantle of charity.

The Athenæum again goes forth hopefully to greet its friends and patrons. This year we make some changes for the better in the appearance of the paper. Two additional editors have been appointed, which will enable us to widen the range of subject-matter for the paper, and we hope make it still more interesting to our friends; while we continue to publish it cheaper than any other College paper we know of.

Hitherto we have received much encouragement from our friends, while the reverse has occasionally come from supposed friends. Our old graduates, especially those of them holding prominent positions, have frequently spoken words of cheer and commendation, for which we are duly grateful, and particularly as when their "God speed them" was accompanied with some of that which is a necessary evil—even among editors. Old graduates and friends who can send us any notes, literary or scientific, personal, etc., will confer a favor on the editors.

MODESTY AND CONCEIT.

Persistency in remaining in the background, and jostling efforts to be in the forerank are two extremes among men. Of these the latter is perhaps the preferable, though not the most respect-commanding trait. Those who are ever ready to assume responsibilities for which nature has not fitted them, are likely sooner or later to be forced into their proper place, but those who have an oppressive feeling of inefficiency, accompanied with genuine power, are not so likely to be sought out and brought forward. In the case of superficial and conceited individuals there cannot but be seen a wise and merciful provision. Lacking ability there is compensation in those feelings of vanity and superiority consequent on the low standard of imitation which their shallow minds are capable of erecting. Those of defective self-esteem are pushed out of sight and made to suffer through the empty inflation of these

very persons. How often is worthiness and nobility, as it moves forward with timid step, unconscious of its capabilities, wounded by the haughty tread of some sappy-headed usurper.

The majority of those who have been leaders in the world of thought and action have been excessively modest—especially at the outset of their career. They differ from conceited boobies in having those high ideals of perfection, which are indications of genius, and which are incompatible with self-glorification.

Many have doubtless remained in obscurity, wronging themselves and wronging the world, by yielding to the tendency to underrate what nature has done for them, and what they have done for themselves. To bring modest merit from its lurking-place should be more the desire and practice of those in authority than it is. The age is too much one of favor which is not grounded on competency. A change in this respect would do much towards purifying important fields of human action. The influence of individuals which receives its direction from unworthy motives is too often exerted at the expense of rejecting excellence, and robbing society. May that insight and principle of honesty which looks "with an unwinking eye on the juggling glamour of the bold pretender," and which places sterling worth in the positions of honor and influence become a noted characteristic of the time in which we live.

REMINISCENCES OF EUROPEAN STUDY
AND TRAVEL.—No. 9.

BY PROF. D. M. WELTON.

My last *Reminiscence* concluded with an account of a visit to the church of St. Ursula, in Cologne. Wonderful old church! Its rows of grinning skulls haunt my imagination still.

The recollection of this church with its multitude of bones was freshly revived in my mind when six or eight months after I visited that of the Capuchin Monks

in Rome. Beneath this church are four low vaulted chambers, decorated in a ghastly manner with the bones of 4000 of these monks. Each of these chambers contains a tomb with earth originally brought from Jerusalem, which constitutes the cemetery of the monks. Whenever a monk dies his body is buried in the oldest grave, from which the bones of the original occupants are removed, to be employed in the decorations just alluded to. The walls are covered with them, wrought into all manner of fantastic shapes. They hang from the ceiling in the form of chandeliers, while several skeletons are standing erect in the robes of the order.

But the greatest lot of human bones I ever saw in one collection was not in Rome, not in the Catacombs of Rome,—in these they have long since turned to dust—but in the

CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

These Catacombs are vast subterranean quarries, extending from under Montrogue to beyond the Luxembourg, and the Pantheon over an extent of area equal to one tenth of the whole of Paris. In 1788 the bones of suppressed cemeteries began to be deposited here, on which account these quarries received the name of catacombs.

Having obtained permission from the Prefect of the Seine to visit them, I went to the place of descent to which I had been directed. On arriving there I was not a little surprised to find about 700 persons present for the same purpose. Having furnished ourselves with a lighted candle, we were taken in charge by guides who conducted us two abreast, down a dark winding stairway, thence onward a considerable distance through narrow passages, until we arrived at the ossuary, in which were stored in galleries the remains of 3,000,000 of human beings. On each side is a pile of leg and arm bones 7 feet high, separated into three or four layers by rows of skulls. Each compartment bears the name of the cemetery from which the bones in it were brought; and here and there are inscribed sentences referring to the brevity of life and the van-

ity of the world. In such a place one could hardly help moralizing on these subjects, nor thinking of the great commotion there would be among these bones at the sound of the last trump.

But this by way of digression. We would next proceed to Leipzig, which is situated about 250 miles nearly due east from Cologne. To go thither by rail all the way, or by steamer about 100 miles on the Rhine, and then by rail the rest of the way. We chose the latter. One look more then at the old mediæval city, at its quaint churches and guildhalls, and at its gaunt houses, from the spouts and gargoyles of all of which the stone heads of myriad griffins, dragons, and demons leer down upon the crowd below, and we stepped on board a steamer for a hundred miles sail up

THE RHINE.

This river is the grandest, most historic river in the world, deserving rank in these respects with the Nile and the Euphrates. It and the Danube take their rise in the high region of the Tyrolese Alps; but though born as it were in the bosom of the same hill, they flow in nearly opposite directions, the Danube east 1750 miles to the Black Sea, and the Rhine 750 miles west to the North Sea.

The Rhine is navigated by more than 100 steamboats, from local vessels of 15 to 20 horse power to the powerful tug steamers of upwards of 400.

During the last few years the average number of steamboat passengers has exceeded one million annually.

The part of the river we proposed to ascend was from Cologne to Bingen,—the part most picturesque and beautiful, and consequently most generally preferred by tourists.

We went on board the steamer at 6 o'clock, and in two hours and a half reached Bonn, a University town, pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river, and a favorite residence of English and other visitors.

The scenery up to this point is rather tame. Indeed from Bonn all the way down the river to its mouth, the country on both

sides is low and level. But it is quite otherwise above Bonn. As soon as Bonn is left the course of the river upward is among the mountains. These mountains are planted about half way up their sides with vineyards which produce an excellent quality of wine, as any passenger who pleases may verify on board the boat. These vineyards extend for miles along the river and cover hundreds and thousands of acres. In some places the mountains come down very boldly and ruggedly to the river, while between them here and there, through the openings of great gorges, glimpses may be had of other mountains in the distance. At every point of the ascent new beauties burst upon the eye.

By many persons the Rhine and the Hudson are supposed to bear some resemblance to each other; and in point of natural configuration and scenery the resemblance indeed holds. But the natural beauty of the Rhine constitutes only a part of its attraction. Its historical associations invest it with an interest which the Hudson can never have. There is scarcely a mountain or a headland along its banks that is not crowned with castle ruins which tell the story of long ago. Some of these have been restored at great expense, as that of Stolzenels, now owned by the Emperor of Germany, and sometimes occupied by him as a summer residence. Others lie completely in ruins, perhaps a solitary tower alone standing to tell of their former grandeur. In fact history, mythology, and poetry have combined to give the Rhine a fascination—a power to interest and charm such as few other rivers possess.

George Westinghouse has invented a lamp for passenger cars which utilizes the compressed air, resulting from the Westinghouse brake. A long cylinder is placed under the car containing felt saturated with some light hydrocarbon, such as benzine. A current of compressed air passing through this cylinder burns like gas in a lamp placed at the other end.

Things Around Home.

Farewell to the shanties!

The rooms in the new College are very pleasant.

It is said that the Freshman class will number thirty-two this year.

The College calendars can be obtained at the bookstore of Knowles & Co. for seven cents a copy.

Public exercises were not held this year at the opening and the announcements usually made at that time are yet withheld.

Upon a successful examination, the first lady—Miss Marshall, of Annapolis, Co.,—has received an abundant entrance to Acadia College. Come sisters! Who next?

The students will do well to heed the advice not to allow the element of competition to enter largely into their performances in the Gymnasium.

The attention of Academicians is called to the fact that upon becoming subscribers to our paper they will be admitted to the College reading room free of charge.

That old lady at Wolfville who was so anxious to place her daughter in the "Cemetery to learn knowledge" could not not have read her Bible much.

A youthful Freshman upon his first visit to the library drew Professor Anderson's *Norse Mythology*. We wonder what the next work is in the course of reading he has marked out.

The houses of Dr. Sawyer and Prof. Tufts are finished and occupied. They enhance the beauty of the Hill and of the Village. Other dwellings are being erected in the neighborhood of the College.

1st Junior (during Geological expedition),—Well, it requires much faith to believe this vessel is moving! 2nd Junior.—You are right, but remember faith is no slouch nor a moor, for we are told that faith will move mountains.

It is a question of great import to the Sophomores how that Senior who was wanting to purchase a "Human Intellect" the other morning, has got so near through College without one. Can any one solve the mystery?

Dr. Cairnes' "Leading Principles of Political Economy" is being studied by the Juniors this season. The author (late Emeritus Prof. of Political Economy in University, London), is considered a very able representation of the school of Ricardo and Mill.

Before the present issue of the ATHENÆUM will appear, Mrs. Dodge, formerly connected with the Female Seminary, will have become the wife of Mr. Smith, horticulturist, of Cornwallis. One of the young ladies of the Seminary observed the other day of Mr. Smith that he was about to try a new *dodge*.

On Friday evening, Sept. 5th, the officers of the Athenæum Society for the ensuing session were elected as follows:

Walter Barss, President; ;
E. W. Sawyer, Vice ... ;
J. R. Hutchinson, Rec. Sec.;
Albert Eaton, Cor. Sec.;
H. D. Bentley, Critic;
Rupert Dodge, Treasurer.

The Temperance Society has got to work again. The following are its officers for this year:

M. P. King, President;
Miss J. G. King, Vice do.;
Fred. Clinch, Sec.
E. A. Corey, Treasurer.

For the benefit of students, who already run bicycles, or who contemplate taking this exercise, we would call attention to a little work recently issued by Houghton, Osgood & Co., entitled the *American Bicyclist*, by Charles E. Pratt, President of the Boston Bicycle Club. This manual is useful both for the learner and the expert, so that we have no hesitation in recommending it to the practical Senior, who even yet may make some improvement upon his serpentine-like glidings and rate of speed. In a short time, with this book as a teacher, if the pupil is at all apt, Kentville and back may be "done" easily in one hour, Windsor and back in two hours.

Literary and Educational Notes.

Mrs. Fawcett has been lecturing to women at Oxford, on Political Economy.

The University of Cambridge lately conferred an L.L.D. on the poet Browning.

Dr. Cramp's *History of the Baptists* has been translated and published in the German language.

Sixty-three young women presented themselves at the Midsummer Matriculation Examination at London University.

No students, except College graduates, are henceforth to be received at Andover Theological Seminary without rigid examination.

Miss Abby Judson, daughter of Rev. Dr. Adouiram Judson, was to open a school for young ladies the second week of last month in Minneapolis, Minn.

Copies of the *Contemporary Review and Nineteenth Century* in large square octavo type, may now be had for twenty-five cents each at any bookstore.

Rev. J. H. Castle, D.D., of Toronto, has been made President of the Institution at Woodstock, Ont., in place of Prof. Crawford who has resigned the position.

The Life and Work of St. Paul, by F. W. Farrar, D. D., is soon to appear. His *Life of Christ* is sufficient to commend this new work. Mr. Mudie has already subscribed for 1,000 copies.

Faith and Rationalism is the title of a small work lately written by Dr. Fisher of Yale College. It is considered as "a fresh and lucid discussion of the claims of reason and faith."

Robert Burns, by Principal Sharp; *Edmund Spenser*, by R. W. Church; and *W. M. Thackeray*, by Anthony Trollope, are the three latest editions to the reprint Morley's series on "English Men of Letters."

The Harper's have added *Othello* to Rolfe's annotated edition. *King Richard the Second*, with explanatory and critical notes by Rev. H. N. Hudson, has been presented by Gunn & Heath, Boston.

Mr. George Munroe, a native of Picton Co., N. S., and now publisher of the *Seaside Library*; has recently endowed a professorship of Physics at Dalhousie College, N. S., with the sum of \$2000, per annum. For about twenty years he has been in New York City, and has made a fortune in publishing cheap literature.

Scientific Notes.

Preparations are being made by the French Government leading to the construction of a tunnel through Mont Blanc.

The North East Passage has at last been accomplished by the *Vega*. This vessel sailed from Gathenburg, July 14th, 1878, and arrived at Yokohama September 2nd, 1879.

M. Bourbonnel, of Dijon, is said to have discovered two natural substances, inexhaustible in nature, by means of which fire may be kindled and maintained, free from smoke, dust, etc., at about one tenth the cost of ordinary fuel. It is not stated what the substances are.

A French engineer, M. Verard, de St. Anne, has devised a scheme for building a viaduct across the English channel. Cost, about \$70,000,000, which will be raised by the aid of English capitalists.

A new gum akin to Gutta Percha and rubber, called *Bellata*, has been obtained from a tree in the regions of the Amazon. It is tougher and more pliant than gutta percha, and resembles it in appearance. It is soluble in benzine, carbon disulphide, and warm turpentine. It melts at 178 degrees centigrade, and may be electrified by friction.

Personals.

R. B. Hunt has gone to Newton.

A. W. Armstrong is at present in Wolfville.

H. A. Spencer is at present preaching at Dartmouth.

Horace L. Beckwith is engaged in a like work at Halifax.

W. P. Shafner is now at his home in Williamstown, Annapolis Co., N. S.

G. B. Healy is diligently pursuing the study of law at Silby, Iowa, U. S.

R. G. Haley is at present engaged in his father's office at Yarmouth.

C. D. Rand, tired of Nova Scotia, has left for British Columbia, but as yet we have not heard of his exact location.

F. A. Hobart assists his father with his office work at Windsor. He gives us a call occasionally.

A. J. Denton performs his arduous duties as principal of the school in Ohio, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

C. K. Harrington ministers in holy things to the Baptist congregation of Springfield King's Co., N. B.

G. O. Forsyth is having a gay time attending picnics etc., around his home or in other parts of King's Co., N. S.

H. B. Ruggles, after passing his preliminary examination in law, now continues his studies in his father's office at Bridgetown, N. S. He spent a few days with us at the opening of the term.

Mosaics.

Truth immerses sooner from error than from confusion.—BACON!

"The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed."

I cannot fall out with a man or condemn him for error, or conceive why a difference in opinion should divide an affection.—ST. THOS. BROWN.

"All nature is a glass reflecting God,
As by the sea reflected is the sun,
Too glorious to be gazed on in his sphere."

He who writes with ease always thinks he has more talent than he really has
To write well there is needed a natural facility, with an acquired difficulty.—JUBERT.

"Weigh not so much what men say as what they prove; remembering that truth is simple and naked, and needs not invective to apparel her comeliness.—SIDNEY.

Safe popular freedom consists of four things, and cannot be compounded out of any three of the four—the diffusion of liberty, the diffusion of intelligence, the diffusion of property, the diffusion of conscientiousness.—JOSEPH COOK.

Never value any thing as profitable to thyself which shall compel thee to break thy promise, to lose thy self-respect, to hate any man, to suspect, to curse, to act the hypocrite, to desire anything which needs walls and curtains.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

Who is there that, in logical words, can express the effect music has on us? A kind of inarticulate unfathomable speech, which leads us to the edge of the Infinite, and lets us for moments gaze into that.—CARLYLE.

Our Exchanges.

The King's College Record is the only one of these that is on our table as yet. Their promptness is quite commendable. The get-up is rather unique. The two biographical sketches are fairly written, though this subject is perhaps a little too prominent in the issue. The Record has become an ardent advocate of female education, and in this respect we wish them all success. By referring to our local columns, however, it may be noticed that King's is not the only college in the Dominion that is willing to extend privileges to the Fair Sex.

Acknowledgments.

William Ackhurst; B. H. Eaton, A. M.; Wallace Graham, A. B.; J. A. Chipman, \$1.00; Rev. E. M. Saunders, A. M.; H. H. Bligh, A. M.; F. H. Doull; Watson Eaton; J. B. Neily; Mrs. W. C. Moir; J. Parsons, A. B.; J. Y. Paysant, A. M.; X. Z. Chipman; W. L. Barss, A. B.; G. B. Healy, A. B.; Mrs. James Gourley; H. Lovett, \$1.00; S. M. Smith, A. B., \$1.00; Edward Johnson; Miss Victoria Wile; E. J. Morse, \$1.00; C. H. Burgess, \$1.50; Rufus Forsythe, \$1.00; Dr. John Z. Currie, \$1.00; Zebina Goudy, \$1.30; Jas. Trites, \$1.00; Horace Eaton, \$1.00; John D. Longard, \$1.00; Dr. Coleman, \$1.50; C. Y. Johnson, \$1.00; Rev. W. P. Everett; Mrs. Van Buskirk; John Gertridge, \$1.50; Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D.; Capt. Robert Bayley, \$1.50; Mr. Congdon; Hon. A. McL. Seely; Albert Coldwell, A. M.; William H. Knowles; H. O. McLatchy, M. D. \$1.00; H. H. Read M. D., \$1.00; William Miller; T. D. Ruggles, \$1.50; R. G. Munro, A. B. \$1.50; Robert Randolph; R. M. Hunt, A. B.; L. G. Hunt, M. D.; John Reynolds; W. F. Parker; G. H. Wallace, \$2.50; John Beckwith; Richmond Shafner; John R. Hutchinson; L. K. Paysant; D. B. Shaw, \$1.00; Frank R. Haley; E. E. Peck; Harry Craw-

lay; E. A. McGee; S. H. Cain; F. M. Kelly; F. H. Knapp; E. H. Sweet; Walter Simpson; John Dickieson, .60cts.; Dr. Bradshaw;

The most of the above acknowledgments are those of last year which were either crowded out of the last issue or sent in since the close of the collegiate year.

Marriages.

'78. On June 3rd, 1879, at the residence of the bride's father, Christopher Wry, senr., Esq., by the Rev. G. E. Good, A. M., Rev. Trueman Bishop, A. B., Pastor of the Baptist Church at Tryon, P. E. I., to Miss Margaret A. Wry of Jolicure, N. B.

'74. At Upper Aylesford, July 2nd, 1879, by the Rev. J. L. Read, at the residence of the bride's father, L. Whitman, Esq., the Rev. John Spurr, A. B., to Mrs. N. J. Lockhart.

At Brookfield, Colchester Co., on the 2nd ult., by the Rev. R. H. Bishop, Rev. E. J. Grant of Newton Theological Seminary, to Miss N. F. Woodworth of Brookfield.

Deaths.

'60. Mrs. Emelie Alward, wife of Silas Alward, of St. John, N. B., died at Canning, N. S., on June 26th, 1879. The departed was a graduate of the Acadia Seminary and sister of Dr. Wickwire of the class of '60.

'80. Died at Granville Ferry, Annapolis Co., N. S., on the first day of September, '79, John E. Armstrong, in the 29th year of his age.

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