

known. It teaches him to reason purely and simply—not seeking to aid his arguments by means of half fitting, and therefore wholly misleading, illustrations, nor yet warping his facts and his logic for the sake of reaching some preconceived conclusion. It enables him to use a species of logic in which the conclusion admits of no question or quibble, but follows inevitably and obviously from the premises. The study of the higher mathematics is the only one at all adapted to confer this kind of culture, and so long as we believe in the advantage of having men thus trained, so long must we continue to employ the means by which alone the result can be reached.

Looking at the College Curriculum as a whole, I think it will be seen that, as things now stand, Classics and Mathematics must continue to form essential parts of it. Perhaps, in view of the nature and degree of the culture they are fitted to impart, we might go further and claim for them a higher importance than for any other of the studies of the course. But if we were to take that position, it would not follow that any of the other studies could be spared from the Curriculum. Whoever carefully observes the course of studies in such a College as Acadia will find that each fills a place in the work of Education which no other study could so well supply, and that all are essential to symmetrical culture. To attempt to educate a man by the study of one or two subjects would be to warp him incurably. A man whose whole mental being had been forced to crystallize about the hard facts and stern logic of Mathematics could scarcely fail to be a rigid pedant, for whom all the beauty and the poetry of nature would have less charm than that of a well conducted demonstration. On the other hand if one's thoughts had been wholly devoted to the contemplation of physiological facts and phenomena, he would very probably become a dreamer of dreams to whose apprehension the grand Cosmos is wholly subjective, and the external world unknown and unknowable—a mere "possibility of sensation." In like manner an exclusive study of the classics would almost certainly make a man a laudator temporis acti. Convinced that every luscious fruit of knowledge had been pressed to the lips by one or other of the sages of ancient times, he would scarcely feel less than contempt for the vaunted knowledge of modern times. On the contrary a man whose sole mental pabulum had been modern science would be likely to be contemptuous toward the past, but full of glowing hopes for the future, expecting shortly to see all the mysteries of the universe solved, all benemora made obedient to law and the forces of nature so brought under the control of man as to enable him to create, or rather let us say manufacture, plants and animals at will out of the primal elements of which they are composed. So, in like manner, each of the other studies, if pursued alone would leave the student with distorted and therefore false views. But another result and one still more to be deplored would follow from such a method of study. The student would himself be distorted. With some of his intellectual powers dwarfed and others unduly developed he would be but little qualified to judge wisely or to think correctly.

To educate a man so as make him a symmetrical man, it is necessary to develop proportionately and correlatively all the faculties of the mind. But to do this requires that he should study a considerable number and variety of subjects. The Arts Curriculum should contain a stimulus for each of the several powers of the mind and these stimuli should have such a relation to each other and be so applied as to produce a harmonious growth. If it contains more studies than are necessary for the purposes of culture, we have a right to ask that some of them be struck out. If, on the other hand, it can be shown that there are mental forces which are not called into play by any of the studies, we may justly demand that the course be enlarged so as to supply this deficiency.

Probably a careful study of the matter would lead to the conviction that the usual curriculum of College study needs to be modified somewhat in both directions. Some of the best thinkers of the day are of the opinion that our systems of culture have been shaped too exclusively with a view of cultivating the power of pure thought, and have therefore been too little adapted to educate the student esthetically. This view was so ably elaborated by T. H. Rand, Esq., in a paper read before the Associated Alumni of this College last June, that it is not necessary for me to

enter upon it here, further than to remind those interested in education that the matter demands serious and careful consideration, and will require action at no distant day.

On the other hand, some of the studies usually included in the course have in strictness no right there. The Modern Languages, for example, a knowledge of which is now regarded as almost an essential in a young man's education are in reality rather a technical than a collegiate study. They belong in the same class with engineering, metallurgy, agricultural chemistry and the like—studies all of which are highly useful, but which have respect rather to preparation for specific duties than to general culture. There would of course, be no objection to having these studies and many others of a like kind, taught in collegiate institutions, provided they were not allowed to interfere with the proper studies of the course. If for instance we had, in connection with our Colleges, arrangements by which young men after going through with the course in Arts, could have the opportunity of devoting an additional year to the acquisition of some of these useful branches of knowledge, we would gain much in many ways—chiefly in this that it would give us a sound culture as the foundation upon which to build all subsequent learning.

If the views I have advocated are correct one or two additional inferences may be legitimately derived from them. In the first place Collegiate Institutions will do well to restrain with a firm hand and within narrow limits, the tendency now so strong toward elective studies. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the principle of elective studies is radically unsound. It is based on the assumption that a young man at a time when his powers are untried, his character only beginning to be formed, and his judgment even in respect to matters with which he is most familiar, is but little reliable, is nevertheless qualified to control his own education, to select, though almost wholly ignorant of the studies he is choosing from—such studies as shall be best adapted to qualify him for the discharge of the duties of life. Such a position only needs to be stated in order to be seen to be untenable. It will probably be urged that as a matter of fact, the student frequently gives up his right of choice and allows the teacher to choose for him such studies as may seem best suited to his peculiar type of character. The studies best suited are of course, those for which the student has the most fondness and in which he exhibits the most strength. The result of which will be that those faculties of his mind which from some native bias or from early training have already been largely, perhaps even monstrously, developed will be strengthened and developed, still more, while those that are weak and feeble will be allowed to become feeble still. A man so educated may perhaps be qualified for certain kinds of work, but he assuredly is not a well educated man.

In view of the obvious disadvantages and the doubtful benefits resulting from the introduction of some of the changes to which reference has been made, we have, I think, no cause to regret that Acadia College has chosen to walk in the old paths. The system we follow, whatever its defects, has at least the virtue of having for many years been found capable of producing good and able men, and however loudly reformers may clamor against it on the score of its antiquity, it will be our duty to hold to it till we are convinced that there is a more excellent way.

For the Christian Messenger.

ORDINATION AT NORTH SYDNEY.

An ecclesiastical Council convened with the third Sydney Baptist Church, on Saturday, Sept. 9th, 1871, for the purpose of considering the expediency of ordaining brother S. J. Neilly pastor elect of that church, to the work of the Gospel Ministry.

Rev. A. Chipman was chosen to preside over the Council, and Bro. G. H. Dobson, Clerk. There were present representatives from six Baptist Churches on the Island of Cape Breton.

After hearing the Christian experience of the candidate, his Call to the ministry, and his views of Bible Doctrine, it was unanimously agreed to proceed to his ordination on Sabbath morning, which was observed in the following order:—

The preliminary exercises and sermon by Rev. A. Chipman. The Ordaining Prayer by Rev. G. Richardson. The charge to the

candidate by Rev. A. Chipman: the Hand of fellowship by Rev. H. E. Ross; the Charge to the Church by Rev. J. B. McQuillan; and the Benediction by the Pastor of the Church.

Bro. Neilly is a recent graduate of Acadia College. His examination was highly satisfactory to the Council. He commences his pastorate under favorable auspices, and it is hoped that the Divine blessing may rest on his labors.

G. H. DOBSON, Clerk.

North Sydney, Sept. 12, 1871.

Religious.

A CHURCH FORMED AT LITTLE GLACE BAY.—An ecclesiastical Council called by a number of Brethren and Sisters residing at LITTLE GLACE BAY, convened at that place on the 5th August, at 7 1-2 o'clock, p. m. to consider the desirableness of organizing them into a Church in that place. The following delegates from sister Churches were present:—

- Cove Bay.—Rev. E. C. Spinney,—Deacon David Spencer.
Mira Bay.—Deacon P. Spencer,—and Charles Spencer.
South Bar.—Deacon Peters and John Richardson.
West Bay.—Rev. Wm. McPhee.

After the usual Introductory Exercises the Council was organized by electing Rev. E. C. Spinney moderator; and James E. Hitchens, Clerk.

After listening to a statement of the views of those asking for organization and addresses from the delegates and others present it was Resolved, That the application of the Brethren be accepted, and also that the new church be publicly organized, with appropriate services on Saturday 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., after which the Council adjourned.

On Sunday the 13th inst., the service was held as follows:— Sermon by Rev. Wm. McPhee. Reading the Covenant by Rev. E. C. Spinney.

Prayer of Recognition by Rev. G. Richardson.

Hand of fellowship, and charge to the church, Rev. E. C. Spinney.

The Little Glace Bay Church was organized with twelve members, and occupies an important field in the immediate vicinity of four coal mines which are now in active operation, and if the brethren are faithful to their duties and privileges, they will be blessed and made a blessing to many. JAMES E. HITCHENS, Clerk.

DUNDAS, P. E. ISLAND.—Dear Editor,—Some years ago, and during several successive periods Rev. B. Scott labored here preaching the Word. Other Brethren also occasionally came this way scattering the good seed. God blessed the labors of his servants. Truth triumphed. And in the face of deadly opposition a little band of believers was organized into a church, which has since maintained its visibility with a good degree of persistency.

Rev. F. Kidson labored here a considerable portion of the past year. God was with him. The church was united more firmly by the ties of christian love. Some eighteen professed faith in the Lord Jesus and united with the people of God.

Lord's day Aug. 6th was a happy day for the little band. Our Lord's death was commemorated by some forty-two brethren and sisters. The baptismal waters were visited, where three happy believers followed their Saviour in the ordinance of Baptism. Rev. Dr. Clay was present and administered the ordinances. For several weeks the people had enjoyed the ministrations of Bro. Clay, who has been visiting his native place and friends. He has many here, who will remember him. Such earnest appeals from the Word of Truth, as he is accustomed to give, can never be forgotten. Yours, &c. W. B. BRADSHAW.

Dundas, P. E. I.

LAKEVILLE, CORNWALLIS, Sept 15th, 1871.—Dear Bro. Selden,—Sickness and death are on every side in this community. Among the older class of people, especially, death has claimed many during the summer. Quite a number more are, to all appearances very near the end of their earthly pilgrimage. The third Cornwallis Baptist church is losing many of its members, who have long stood as pillars. May the Lord of the Vineyard raise up others to take the places of the fallen—and the falling. Yours, etc. J. F. KEMPTON.

ANOTHER TABERNACLE IN LONDON.—Rev. A. G. BROWN, a popular Baptist preacher of London, has found it necessary to build a larger church to accommodate his hearers. The Freeman (London) says of the new "Chapel": "It is to be of sufficient dimensions to seat 2,500 persons and to afford standing room for one thousand more. The building is to be in the Grecian style of architecture, and its extreme dimensions will be 127 ft. by 78 ft. The chapel will be 42 ft. from floor to ceiling, with one gallery. In the basement will be a large school-room and lecture hall, 13 ft. in height, and five class-rooms. Mr. William Higgs is the architect and builder, and the estimated cost is from £12,000 to £14,000." In the four years of his ministry, Mr. Brown has received 520 persons into the communion of the church.

Dominion & Foreign News.

At the late Medical Convention there was upwards of 300 members of the medical profession present. The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Canadian Medical Association for the ensuing year; Dr. J. A. Sewall, of Quebec, President; Vice-Presidents for Nova Scotia, Dr. Hamilton, of Cornwallis; Secretary for Nova Scotia, Dr. A. P. Reid, of Halifax.

AT THE FOUR-OARED BOAT RACE at Longueuil, near Montreal, on Thursday last, the Halifax crew beat the two English—the Renforth and Tyne—crews by 150 yards. The first boat came in in 33 minutes and 10 seconds, rowing a distance of six miles. In the start both English crews were ahead, but it is said they went 800 yards out of their way on the course.

QUEBEC.—The Exhibition opened on Tuesday by the Governors of Quebec and Nova Scotia. The Industrial and Art departments and the show of Horses good; but the other departments made an indifferent appearance. More than half the stalls erected for cattle were untenanted.

IMMIGRATION.—Messrs. Garvie and Flynn and Dr. Clay are gone to Ottawa to attend a Conference on Immigration to commence yesterday. The amount of immigrants to Canada this year has been less than last year but the immigrants have been of a better class than heretofore.

There is a rumor that Governor Archibald is shortly to be transferred from Manitoba to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. It is hardly likely to be well authenticated.

The Rev. W. HINCKS, Professor of Natural History in the University of Toronto, died at Yorkville, on the 11th inst., in the 79 year of his age. He was the first Professor of Natural History in Queen's College, Cork, Ireland; and since 1864 he has held the same position in the Toronto University. He was brother of Sir Francis Hincks, Finance Minister of Canada, and son of the late Rev. Dr. Hincks of Belfast, Ireland.

Sept. 18.—The chair of Natural History in the University College, vacant by the death of Professor Hincks, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Alleyne Nicholson, of Edinburgh.

An injunction has been issued by a St. John judge against the proprietor of the Canadian Illustrated News and Mr. Lan dry, agent for the sale of it in St. John, forbidding, under penalty of \$1,000, the sale of any of the late issue containing illustrations of the boat's crews, the same having been copy-righted by Roberts of St. John.

P. E. ISLAND.

The contract for the P. E. I. Railway has been awarded to Mr. C. Schreiber at the rate of £2845 stg. per mile. Much dissatisfaction exists in some quarters at the mode of deciding to whom it should be given. The papers are of course fighting over it, and grief is promised to the government in consequence.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept 16.—The steamship Columbia, from Glasgow, coming up the Bay, took fire and was with difficulty saved from burning. She had five hundred passengers.

NEW YORK, Sept 18.—There was a \$300,000 fire in St. Albans, Vermont, yesterday, a \$100,000 in St. Paul, Minn., and a \$250,000 explosion of powder in Pioche, Nevada.

A cyclone was experienced forty miles southward of Jamaica, on Monday, p. m., travelling westwardly. It was not felt on that island.

An earthquake on the 21st August, shook the Peruvian coast very seriously. The sea was greatly agitated, and for a time it was impossible for vessels to enter the port.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—At the recent sessions of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, in Boston, the following statistics, respecting the organization in the British Provinces, were presented:—The six Grand Divisions show very little variation, except in number of Divisions, each losing two or more Divisions, except New Brunswick, which has made a gain of two Divisions. Ontario and New Brunswick have increased in number of admissions and each of the others decreased in same. Net increase over admissions of last year, 240. The membership have increased in Ontario, New Brunswick and

Quebec, and decreased in other Provinces, the largest decrease, 574, being in Nova Scotia. The net decrease in membership in the six Grand Divisions is 327.

THE GRINDSTONE TRADE.—There are only two large wholesale dealers in grindstones in Boston, but it may be interesting to know what a large quantity of them are landed there and disposed of to be distributed all over the country. Not less than 45,000 tons are shipped here annually from the quarries, besides the great bulk which goes to other places. There are at least fifteen or twenty different qualities got out at the quarries, which are in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Large quantities of them have been shipped this season to the West Indies and South America for plantation use, such as grinding hoes, Spanish knives, &c., and there has been the usual home demand from manufacturers of edged tools of all kinds. Boston is the centre of this trade, and receives, on an average, through the year, one cargo per week.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The illness of Queen Victoria has been occasioned by an abscess, which the telegram of Wednesday last, said had been opened on the 4th inst., and was then healing satisfactorily. Her Majesty's distinguished position gives her no exemption from the sufferings as well as the sorrows to which flesh is heir.

The United States Consul at Liverpool writes that in consequence of prevalence of the Cattle hoof and mouth disease he has discontinued granting certificates to ship cattle to the United States.

The London journals discuss the success of Chinese labor in America in its relations to recent strikes in England.

The newspapers also comment savagely upon the many disasters which have recently befallen British ships of war.

The cable announced on Saturday last the arrival of Hon. Wm. H. Seward in London.

The leaders of the International Society have promised the London weavers to prevent the importation of foreign workmen to England. The London Labor League denounce the introduction of foreigners into English workshops as dangerous.

The "Times" of the 16th deplors the continuance of antagonism between labor and capital.

A correspondent of the "Times" says the British wheat crop is disastrously deficient.

An immense mill for the manufacture of cloth, at Rochester, England, was burned on Thursday night. Eight hundred workmen were thrown out of employment.

An International Congress, having as an object the management of penitentiaries throughout Europe and America, is to be held in June, 1872.

The Russian squadron, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last on a voyage to New York.

Sept. 17.—Since the surgical operation, Queen Victoria's health has undergone rapid and decided improvement. Constant medical supervision is, however, considered necessary, and a prominent resident physician has been appointed.

FRANCE.—The Mount Cenis tunnel has been successfully opened, and trains are now passing through without delay.

Bismarck, Von Beust, and other diplomatists, have decided to suppress the International Society, and settle finally the Schleswig question.

A Paris despatch says M. de Tocqueville, nephew of late distinguished statesman and politician, will probably receive the appointment of French minister to Washington.

In the Assembly, General Desissey stated that two additional courts-martial for the trial of Communists will shortly be appointed. He said there are now but 152 Judges to examine the cases of 30,000 prisoners including 750 convicts. The Government will probably be obliged to release 1,250 of the prisoners without trial as it is impossible to sentence more than 1,000 per month.

Remusat submitted the result of recent negotiations concerning a Bill authorizing Thiers to conclude with the Emperor of Germany a Customs Treaty, which embraces in its provisions Alsace and Lorraine. The immediate consequence of the Treaty will be the evacuation of Aube, Cote D'or and Jura, and a reduction of German soldiers in France to 5,000.

A proclamation appeared on Saturday announcing the disarmament of the National Guard. Regular troops will replace them as fast as they are disarmed.

The Assembly has accepted by a vote of 533 to 31, the Custom Treaty. Alsace and Lorraine included in the treaty.

PORTUGAL.—Empress Eugénie. She was Queen of Portugal. Madrid. TURKEY.—The Sultan has decreed to institute rights to the moratorium of justice be able men. At Dartmouth A. S. Hunt, M. to Charolme, Hoskins, of D. At St. John the Rev. J. Esq., M. D., to Wm. Metzler, Also, at the B. Bayfield, dau. later of the Recently at D. McMillan, laug, to Miss By the st. Thomas, of L. Cresser, of L. At Percan, Mr. Elisha B. Aug. 26th, R. Twining T. both of New G. Sept. 1st, b. Miss Catherine Sept. 2nd, b. of Bridgewater Miss Rosanna At the res. boro, on Wed. Duan an M. K. Keen, Mr. to Miss A., el. Smith. On the 5th Mr. Hollet C. Freeman, of 1. On the 13th H. L. Owen, 1. to Emma C. derson, Esq., On the 13th Sasamat Ma. boof of Halifax. By Rev. C. James Edward daughter of the Stronach Mot. On the 12th James Hartie of Halifax. By the sam. of East Boston ter of Thomas. (Boston pap. At Cannard by the Rev. S. to Miss Lydia W. Rand. Registrati. Every Birth after it has Two Dollars. Every Death ment, or with neglect, Five I. HALIFAX. On the 15th years. On the 13th deny, the I. M. Miller, age. At Liverp. 12th of the Robert Allen laving a so and a large n mourn their loving moth. community, sisten memb. last 23 years. an interest in At Sherbro 2nd inst., El. Henry Archib. Catherine B. County, aged At New G. R. Koch, aged to her best but was susta. Ter Redeeme Also, at N. James Moore the North of in June, 1803 William H. fessed religio Ansley. The had been tu. catechism at experience a support amid sustained H. Parker only A. Scott's Rogers, aged At Nictaux, aged 88 year On Tuesda. prier of the years. On Friday, A. Carmicha. On Wednes. in the 66th y. On Thursd. in the 50th y. On Thursd. 31st year of h. At Milten, the beloved 45th year of M. lion has b. ent member wife, the chil. nantly with. At the res. Mr. Klisha B. it may be t. throughout l. markable for and for his t. christian reli. business as. briety and i. ther sure r. his life to a