

A. Chambers

DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I.
OLD SERIES—VOL. VIII.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 18, 1875.

NEW No. 3.
WHOLE No. 73.

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS.

Bronze Medal awarded for Geographical Apparatus, Paris Exposition, 1867. First Prize awarded at Nova Scotia Exhibition, 1868 for Educational Books and Apparatus, Superiority of Blank Books, and Superiority of Printing and Binding.

BLANK BOOKS, GENERAL STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BROCKLY & CO. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Dealers in English and American Pianos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

107 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

M. J. MURPHY,

Importer of

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,

Felt and Rubber Overshoes, Plain and Fancy,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

115 GRANVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

BRITISH SHOE STORE,

162—GRANVILLE STREET—162

—NEW STOCK

CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS, SHOES,

Rubbers and Overshoes,

At Prices to suit all.

W. C. BRENNAN & CO.—162 Granville St.

97 : BARRINGTON STREET : 101
MAHON BROS.

Are now showing

NEW GOODS FOR AUTUMN 1875.

Variety too numerous to mention.

INSPECTION INVITED.

ONE BLOCK SOUTH GRAND PARADE.

Business Hours—8 A. M. to 7 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

PROVINCIAL BOOKSTORE,
Granville Street.

Students' Histories of Greece, Rome, France, &c.; Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals; Todhunter's Mathematical Works; Colenso's Algebra and Arithmetic; Fownes', Fresenius' and Wilson's Chemistry, March's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, Anglo-Saxon Reader; Lewis' History of Philosophy; Macaulay's History of England; Hallam's Constitutional History; French and German Grammars; Greek and Latin Classics; The Poets in all styles of binding.

Books of all kinds imported to order.

Subscriptions received for all English and American Magazines and Newspapers.

A. P. KATZMANN.

MACDONALD BROS.
Merchant Tailors and General Outfitters,
 25 GEORGE STREET.

A fine stock of WEST OF ENGLAND, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN CLOTHS AND TWEEDS, to order from. Style of cut and make up unexceptionable.

Gents' Furnishings in variety.

TERMS CASH. PRICES MOST MODERATE.

25 George Street, near General Post Office, Halifax.

W. NOTMAN,
 PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN,
 MONTREAL, CANADA.

BRANCHES AT TORONTO AND HALIFAX.

Class Photographer to the following Universities:

DALHOUSIE,	WESLEYAN,
YALE,	PRINCETON SEMINARY,
HARVARD,	ANDOVER
PRINCETON,	PHILLIPS
DARTMOUTH,	EXETER ACADEMY.

NOVA SCOTIA PRINTING COMPANY,
 PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

CORNER OF SACKVILLE AND GRANVILLE STREETS, HALIFAX.

Would respectfully call the attention of the PROFESSIONAL, COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING PUBLIC, to their facilities for executing Printing pertaining to them. Our stock of presses, type, cards and paper is unequalled in quantity and variety by any establishment in the Lower Provinces.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING,

Men's Overcoats—\$5.00, \$6.25, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$14.00.

PILOT, BEAVER AND WITNEY.

MEN'S REEFERS FROM \$4 TO \$10.

Boys' and Youths' Clothing in great variety.

Men's Hudson Bay Coats, Snow Coats & Ulsters, all prices.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Oxford Shirts, &c.

CLAYTON & SONS, CLOTHIERS,
 JACOB STREET, HALIFAX.

United Service Book and Stationery Warehouse.

Every description of COLLEGE & SCHOOL BOOKS.

Complete assortment of Artists' Materials in Oil and Water Colours; Drawing Books and Paper. Agency Aikin, Lambert & Co.'s Celebrated Gold Pens and Pencil Cases. Beautiful and Useful Christmas and New Year's Presents in Gold Pens and Pencil Cases: in Winsor and Newton's Boxes of superior Water Colors, hard and moist: in boxes Coloured Crayons: and in Boxes of Mathematical Instruments, Microscopes, etc. Also—Handsomely bound Books, Pocket Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, etc. Photograph, Autograph and Scrap Albums, and Scrap Books. Christmas and New Year Cards; Valentines in season. All the Materials required for Wax Flower making. The utmost punctuality guaranteed to all who may favor us with their orders for Magazines and Newspapers, and every kind of Book from Great Britain and United States.

Look particularly for WILLIAM GOSSIP,

United Service Book & Stationery Warehouse, 103 Granville St.

CONTENTS.

In Memoriam (poetry).—Scottish Clubs.....	25
A Scottish Historical Query.....	27
Our Exchanges.....	29
Editorial.....	30
Correspondence—Our Advertisers.....	34
Dallusensia—Notes on Education.....	35
Literary Notes.....	36

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

Brown Brothers & Co.....	4	Munnis, J. K.....	4
Buckley & Co.....	4	Mackinlay, A. & W.....	1
Brennan, W. C. & Co.....	1	Mahon Bros.....	1
Brockly & Co.....	1	McLean, Mrs.....	3
Connolly, T. P.....	4	Morton, G. E. & Co.....	3
Clayton & Sons.....	2	Macdonald Bros.....	2
DeWolf, S. W.....	4	Notman, W.....	2, 4
Davidson Bros.....	3	Ross, Wm.....	3
Gossip, W.....	2	Sircom & Marshall.....	3
Jennings & Clay.....	3	Wesleyan Book Room.....	3
Katzmann, A. P.....	1	Wilson, W.....	3
Murphy, M. J.....	1	Young, Geo. Y.....	4

Twelve numbers of the GAZETTE are issued every Winter Session by the STUDENTS of Dalhousie College and University.

TERMS:

One Collegiate year (IN ADVANCE)..... \$1.00
 Single copies (each)..... 10

To be had at the Bookstore of Morton & Co.

Payments to be made to I. M. McDowall, Financial Secretary, and all communications to be addressed to "Editors DALHOUSIE GAZETTE," Halifax, Nova Scotia. Anonymous communications can receive no attention.

DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I
 OLD SERIES—VOL. VIII.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 18, 1875.

NEW No. 3.
 WHOLE No. 73.

(Translated from the German.)
 IN MEMORIAM.

I think of thee, when thro' the grove is heard,
 The warbling music of the "wakeful bird."
 When dost thou think of me?

I think of thee, when sitting by the fount,
 I watch the twilight glim'rings on the mount.
 When dost thou think of me?

I think of thee with mingled joy and pain,
 With anxious longings till we meet again.
 How dost thou think of me?

Oh! think of me, till free from every care,
 We dwell among the stars, a happy pair.
 I only think of thee.

AUSLEGER.

SCOTTISH CLUBS.

FOR the preservation of many valuable records and the accumulation of numerous instructive facts, concerning her civil and ecclesiastical history in times past, as well as antiquities in general, Scotland owes no trifling debt to her great literary and archæological clubs of the nineteenth century. These are not to be confounded with the various learned Societies, Agricultural, Educational, Scientific, etc., which have been formed all over Britain for the purpose (*inter alia*) of publishing new and original works upon the subjects with which they are concerned. The essential difference between the two kinds of associations will, we hope, gradually disclose itself in the course of this article.

Deserving of the first and chief mention is the *Bannatyne Club*, instituted in Edinburgh in the year 1823. At that date it consisted of 31 members, of whom Sir Walter Scott, the leading spirit in its organization, was elected President, while the post of Secretary was allotted to the indefatigable and still energetic David Laing, now L.L.D., and keeper of the Edinburgh Signet Library. The club was named after George Bannatyne, that venerable and industrious collector of the sixteenth century, to whose labours we are indebted for a valuable compilation con-

sisting of much of the poetry of his times and of those immediately preceding. The literary ideal which the members set before themselves may be seen by the following excerpt from the minutes of 1823:

"The express object and design contemplated in this association, is, by means of an annual sum contributed by the members, to print in a uniform and handsome manner, a series of Works, illustrative of the History, Topography, Poetry and Miscellaneous Literature of Scotland in former times."

The yearly contribution was settled at five guineas. Upon the revision of the rules in 1827, it was decided that the number of members should not exceed 100; no applicant to be admitted who could not control two-thirds of the whole number of votes. The materials for antiquarian research and display of scholarship were, "ancient manuscripts, books, or tracts, connected with Scottish literature:" a selection of those which were recommended to the consideration of the club being made by its committee. Such Mss. &c., as were found worthy of being committed to type, were ordered to be printed on club paper: the editorial duty was undertaken by some of the prominent literati, and the members received each one copy, free of charge. The works were printed solely for the benefit of the Society: except in the case of a few of such importance and magnitude as to call for a more general circulation. The Library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, supplied a great proportion of the materials for publication. Others of the larger British Libraries as well as many private literary collections also opened up their treasures for inspection and reference, were represented on the jealously-guarded lists of presentees, and received copies of the works. It was open to any benevolent member to print for the Society, books or tracts at his own expense. Exclusive of some small trifles, and a few unauthorized treatises, the club, from its organization to its dissolution, put forth 116 publications. These have usually commanded high prices, when owing to any revolution in the wheel of

fate they were subjected to the humiliating experience of a public sale: thus one set of 27 (the number printed from 1823 to 1828) brought at auction the sum of £135 stg. It is impossible, in the compass of a short article to give a description of the nature and value of the works: possibly a little intelligence may be gleaned from the titles, a few of which are the following: The Buke of the Howlat, the Buik of Alexander the Great, the Booke of the Universall Kirk of Scotland, Ancient Criminal Trials in Scotland, Ancient Scottish Prophecies, Ancient Scottish Melodies, the works of John Knox, Historie and Life of King James the Sext, Letters of John Grahame of Claverhouse, the Palice of Honour, (by Gawyn Douglas), the Anatomie of Humors, Origines Parochiales Scotiæ, Royal letters relating to the colonization of New Scotland, [Nova Scotia]. The reader will understand, that these and similar works did not originate with the members of the club, but were either reprints of interesting fugitive tracts, or were collated from old Mss., and thus set up in type for the first time, along with such historic and archæological elucidations as the research and ability of the editors could supply, or the nature of the book demanded.

The club was formally dissolved in 1861: but as some works were then in course of preparation, its literary activity did not cease until 1867, in which year several valuable publications were put forth. So late as the month of May, 1875, a posthumous offspring of the society made its solitary appearance, in the shape of the "Correspondence between the Earls of Ancram and Lothian," edited by the Marquis of Lothian from original letters found in Newcastle Abbey, and dedicated to the surviving members of the Club. Of the many illustrious names once enrolled on the lists of the association, the following are among the best known. We give them without superfluous degrees, titles or honors: Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Thompson, Lords Cockburn and Rutherford, (the four consecutive Presidents), David Laing, Arbuthnot, Earl of Dunfermline, Duke of Buccleugh, Earls of Dalhousie, Duke of Hamilton, Thos. Grenville, Cosmo Innes, David Irving, Earl of Lauderdale, Rev. Principal Lee, James Maidment, Viscount Melville, Hon. James Moncrieff, Lord Neaves, Earl of Rosslyn, Sir Jas. Y. Simpson, Duke of Sutherland, and Patrick Fraser Tytler, the great historian of Scotland.

Second in importance ranks the *Maitland*

Club. Following the example and doubtless hoping to rival the success of the famous Bannatyne enterprise, in the year 1828 a number of literary antiquaries organized a club at Glasgow. This new association they named after Sir Richard Maitland, a learned and leading scholar of the 16th century, whose valuable collection of Scottish poetry is still preserved in the Pepysian Library in Cambridge. The Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow was elected President, and the young club soon shewed signs of great literary activity. The influence to which it ore long attained, at all events in the opinion of some of the members, appears from the following note appended to the report of 1835:—

"The Committee of Management may be permitted to add, that although the Maitland Club was the last formed of those devoted to similar objects, it has not been rivalled since its establishment by either of its predecessors in the number and importance of its publications."

The object of the club was "to print works illustrative of the Antiquities, History and Literature of Scotland." The number of members was limited to 80, from each of whom an annual contribution of three guineas was exacted, with an occasional supplementary taxation. The election of members took place at a general meeting summoned specially for the purpose; a majority of 20 votes admitted an applicant. Works were printed on club paper, each member receiving a copy free of expense; there is also a reservatory clause in favour of publications suitable for a more extended circulation than the limits of the society and the select number of presentees afforded. Many members put out works at their own expense; some books are printed for other clubs equally with the Maitland. The total number of publications seems not to have exceeded 60 or 70. These may serve as samples: Sir Richard Maitland's House of Seytoun and Poems, Wodrow's collections upon the lives of the Reformers, and *Analecta*, the moral fables of Robert Henderson, the poems of William Drummond of Hawthornden, Winzet's Certane tractatis for reformation of doctryne and maneris in Scotland, Grey's Scalacronica, the Scottish Metrical Romans of Lancelot of the Lak, the Sir William Wallace papers, Memorials of Montrose and his times.

We have not been able to find any formal account of the dissolution of the club; the latest publication upon which we have laid our hands, bears the date 1849. On the rolls of members

are the names of such men as the Earl of Glasgow, Marquis of Bute, Marquis of Breadalbane (successively occupants of the Presidency), Duke of Argyle, Duke of Buccleugh, Principal MacFarlane, Dr. Ewing, Duke of Sussex, Sir Thomas Brisbane.

(To be continued.)

A SCOTTISH HISTORICAL QUERY.

BY G. L. G.

AN ESSAY READ BEFORE THE KRITOSOPHIAN SOCIETY.

The name of our Province indicates that the majority of its inhabitants are of Scottish descent, a fact which lends, on our behalf, an additional charm to the study of such a question as we take up this evening. A great national discussion enhanced by prejudice and mystery, and surrounded by clusters of the most interesting subjects that can engage the attention of the antiquarian and historian, has arisen regarding the alleged Irish descent of the majority of the people of modern Scotland. With the history of this controversy, though interesting, we shall not occupy your time, except in so far as it is interwoven with our arguments. The position of the subject at present is accurately stated in the question—To what extent have the Scots of modern history descended from the Scots of the fourth, fifth and sixth centuries? All writers on this subject admit that a portion, but not nearly the half, of modern Scotmen, are the true lineal descendents of the earlier Scots; but immediately beyond this lies the controverted field, one party affirming and the other denying that the great body of the Scottish people of to-day are the offspring of their earlier namesakes.

The earliest inhabitants of Britain appear to have been of the Cimbric family of the Celtic race. Passing from Gaul, during a pre-historic period, into the South of the Island, they gradually spread themselves over its whole extent. In the North they were few and settled along the sea-coast. After these and at least five hundred years before the Christian era, came the Picts who began to occupy the whole of present Scotland except that part between the Catrail, the Solway Frith, and the North Channel, into which those of their predecessors who were too independent to be absorbed in the conquering nation were driven. They occupied the Hebrides about

300 years before Christ.—*Pinkerton's Enquiry*, I, 207. They were the 'nobilissimi totius Britanniae' who under King Galgacus defended their country against the bravest and most enterprising of the Roman Generals.

Their history, so far as it is recorded, is undisputed up to the year 363, A. D., when Ammianus Marcellinus tells us that the Picts and Scots broke a truce with the Romans and descended upon the border region. This statement has been universally understood to signify that in Alban (for so we shall for the sake of clearness designate Scotland, until such time as Ireland has ceased to be called Scotia.) Scots as well as Picts were settled at the time of which it speaks; and as so interpreted it has been stoutly believed and denied by the opposing factions in the present controversy. We shall not at present double our labour by taking up the dispute on the authenticity of the poems of Ossian, believing that all arguments raised against such authenticity have been fully met and refuted. Taking, therefore, these ancient Epics as a history, as they purport to be, of Alban during the times of their author, *i. e.*, during the reigns of the Emperor Severus and his immediate successors, we find in them valuable assistance to the understanding of this grossly misinterpreted passage. There the Picts and Scots are represented as inhabiting different countries, living at peace and carrying on commerce with each other. The Pict, on invitation, goes over to assist the Scottish royal line in dethroning a usurper; the Scot helps the Pict against the Scandinavians; in fine, they appear as one and the same race, though dwelling in two distinct islands which gives each a peculiarity that slightly modifies its character. Consequently in such circumstances as are described by Marcellinus the Pictish king might be re-inforced by a detachment of Scottish soldiers sent over by the King of Hibernia. It is not at all probable that a Roman Governor would make a treaty of peace with the chieftains of a nation whom he only knew as the "Scoti Vagantes," and whom he never met but in detached predatory bands infesting the great north-western sea. Our opinion is that the Roman Lieutenant formed a truce with the Picts, which the latter, with the assistance of a band of Scots from Hibernia, broke by an attack upon the border region, the Scots returning to their native land when their purpose in Britain had been accomplished.

And only from this point of view can we ap-

preciate the statement of Ethelwerd (Bk. 1) when, referring to later incursions by the same peoples, he says, "There arose two nations, the Picts in the north and the Scots in the west, and leading an army against them (the Britons) devastated their country." Were the Scots in Alban, even in Argyleshire, he could not have described them as west of the Britons. Nennius (§23) also tells us that "the Scots from the west and the Picts from the north, unanimously made war against the Britons, but were at peace among themselves."

Marcellinus is the earliest writer by whom the Scots are mentioned. Now we see that Agricola, Severus, Antonine, and Adrian had all been conquering from south to north of Britain, their deeds and those of their enemies faithfully recorded, and yet we find no mention of an encounter with the Scots. Nor did they hear of such a nation from the Britons. Even in A. D. 309, Eumenius in his list of nations which his hero Constantius did not deign to conquer, makes no mention of the Scots. In fact the Hibernians did not become Scots until sometime between the years 309 and 363. Whence then comes the name? There is not at this day on the face of the earth a nation who, in their original national language, call themselves Scots. The Scots of to-day call themselves Gaels, and so do all who may be claimed as the descendants of the Scots of the fourth century. The name comes to us from the Romans, and they derived it from the Ancient Britons who called such as wander, wanderers—that is, in their language, Y-scut. The appellation did not properly belong to a nation, but merely to those parties of discontents who left their native land for purposes of plunder. The Romans, however, unacquainted probably with the signification of the term, applied it to the whole people and called their country Scotia; consequently this name is given to Hibernia for centuries after Scots had settled in Alban. Thus Isidore (A. D. 600) says "Scotia, eadem et Hibernia . . . quod a Scotorum gentibus, colitur, appellata." Adomnan (A. D. 695) tells us that Columba came "de Scotia ad Britanniam," Bede also referring to the country of the Scots, says "Haec (Hibernia) autem proprie patria Scotorum est." In the De Situ Albaniae we also find the words "Albania quae nunc corrupte Scotia appellatur;" and in Gervase of Tilbury (about 1160-70) "ab aquilone est Albania quae nunc Scotia dicitur." These show distinctly when Alban began to be called Scotland.

The next point of importance is the determin-

ation of the earliest Scot settlement in Alban. We have endeavored to show that no colony of that name had settled there as early as the fourth century. Our proofs could be multiplied by extracts from many ancient authors, but the time at our disposal does not admit of many quotations.

The venerable Bede affirms that Reuda led a colony of Scots to North Britain about as early as A. D. 250; but we confidently believe that he was mistaken. In those days as well as in ours attempts were made at philology. Because the Scots who settled in Britain were called Dalriads (having come from Dalriada in Scotia,) Bede announced and his followers repeated that Dal (signifying a district,) meant a part, and Dalriada (meaning the District of King Ada or Aidan) was, being interpreted, "the portion of Reuda." He knew of only one immigration of Irish Scots into Alban, and many ancient writers concur in giving as its proper date the beginning of the sixth century. Certain calculations from the chronology of Pope Symmachus have led Dr. O'Donovan to fix upon the year 506 of our present era as the exact time of that immigration, and his opinion has been accepted almost universally. In our quotations, however, we shall give the dates as they occur in the ancient manuscripts. Tighernach, who wrote his annals about A. D. 1050, has the following entry: "A. D. 502, Fergus the Great, son of Erc, with the Dalriadic race, held a part of Britain, and died there." And in the De Situ Albaniae, a tract of the middle of the twelfth century, written by or at the request of Andrew, Bishop of Caithness, we read, "Fergus filius Erc ipse fuit primus qui de semine Chonare suscepit regnum Albaniae," and are further informed that his kingdom extended from the Sea of Ireland to Brunalban and Innisgall (or the Hebrides). Chonare, the ancestor of the Dalriadic rulers, we are told by O'Flaherty, reigned in Munster in the year 212. Fergus was accompanied by his two brothers, Lorn and Angus, and by three times fifty men. This does not look like an invading army. Such a piece of prowess as one hundred and fifty-three men subduing a whole nation, whom Roman armies and Roman authority could not conquer, would have received the highest encomiums of bard and historian. But the bard merely says:

Tri mic Erc mac Eathach ait,
Truir fhuair beannachd Phadruic,
Ghabhsa'd Albuinn, ard an gus,
Lotharn, Fergus is Aonghus

—Duan Albainn (A. D. 1057) 29-32.

Our Exchanges.

We have never seen a paper so incorrectly printed as the *Collegian*. We counted no fewer than 9 mistakes in 10 lines. This fault is to be regretted, as the articles are not badly written.

The same fault, though in a much smaller degree, is discernible in the *Eurhethorian Argosy*. In fact no college paper that we have seen is entirely free from it; and we know from experience that nothing is more aggravating to editors. The *Argosy* for November contains some very well written articles, among which we make special mention of the one on "Slang." We wish we could say something good about the editorial.

The *University Review* for October contains no articles. It has an oration, one or two editorials, and a great many items and notices, many of them good; but we miss the general contributors.

The *Niagara Index* is better printed than it was last year. The writer of the article on "Sentimental Bosh," in the issue of Nov. 15, has some sensible opinions, and expresses them strongly, more strongly indeed than charitably. The *Index*, taken all in all, is better than it was last year, inasmuch as emphatic nonsense is better than driveling nonsense.

We like the *Queen's College Journal*. It is moderate in tone, the articles are generally well written and free from the balderdash which so frequently disgraces some college papers. The issues of Nov. 20th is not so good as some we have seen, but the number for Dec. 4th, is fully up to the standard. We are glad to see that all our students who have hitherto gone to study divinity at Kingston, have been very successful.

The *Acadia Athenæum* for November is well filled, though nearly two pages out of eight are devoted to advertisements. We heartily agree with the opinions expressed in the editorial. Few people now-a-days object to the study of classics in colleges except those who have not been liberally educated in youth, and think they know pretty nearly all that is worth knowing. The article on "Thought Germs," though good, is rather too heavily laboured for our taste.

We made a mistake in our last issue when we stated that the *Hesperian Student* contains more reading matter than any other of our college exchanges. We should have said that it contained more than any college paper, except those in magazine form. The *Illini*, published at the Illinois Industrial University, contains inside the covers, 30 pages of closely printed reading matter. The article on "Thought," is too long and its sentences too uniformly short. The ideas in it, however, are clearly expressed, and are good in themselves. The proof sheets of the *Illini* are rather carelessly corrected.

The *Westminster Monthly* is printed on very bad paper. The most important articles are two prize essays, both of which are very crude in thought and in language. One of the writers says:—"Influence is that power or authority arising from excellence of character." According to this definition every influence is necessarily good. We wish the editorial department was fuller, for we think the Editors can write well.

[The three sons of Erc son of Eathach the prosperous, the three who received the blessing of Patrick, acquired Alban, great in strength, Lorn, Fergus, and Angus.] And the historian observes only that Fergus held (tenuit) a part of Britain; Fergus received (suscepit) the kingdom in part of Scotland: Hence you see there was no invasion and conquest; and this you must bear in mind when we come to speak of the time when the petty king of this small colony acquired the regal power of Alban. We shall now trace for further proof some events of the subsequent history of Scotland as far as the union of the Picts and Scots under one sovereign.

In A. D. 672, Bruidhi MacBili came to the throne of Alban. In the fourteenth year of his reign, Egfrid, King of Northumbria, penetrated beyond the Tay and as far as the Parish of Dunichen. Here he was met by the Pictish King, and both joined battle on Sabbath, the twentieth day of May, A. D. 686. The Saxon army was completely routed, Egfrid was slain, and all that part of their territory beyond the Forth which the Picts had previously lost, was regained. The Saxon Bishop of Abercorn fled to Whitby. "The Dalriads also recovered their former liberty and even the Britons enjoyed a momentary independence."—*Rob. Scot. under her early Kings*. Thus we see that the Picts, in place of being weak enough to be conquered by the Scots, were strong enough to defeat the Northumbrian Saxons.

The reign of Angus Mac Fergus began in A. D. 729. His relations to the Dalriadic settlement are worthy of note, for they at once show how great that small colony had become in about two hundred and twenty years, and how much stronger than they the Pictish nation still remained. In the fourth year of his reign, Dungal one of the nobles of the Scots, incurred Angus' wrath by taking Bruidhi, his son, prisoner. Next year Angus proceeded against the Scots, took Duholly, near Oban, Dunleven on the Leven, Dunad in Glassary, and devastated the Scots' territories. Afterwards his armies gained other victories, and the last great blow which Tighernach characterizes as "Percussio Dalriati ab Oengus Mac Ferguso," and the annals of Ulster as the downfall of Dalriada, was given in A. D. 741. Having conquered, Angus wished to retain the Province of the Scots, and consequently set his son Aidan or Aodh over it. For some time after this the affairs of the Scots are unimportant.

(To be continued.)

DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 18, 1875.

EDITORS.

J. MCG. STEWART, '76. J. H. SINCLAIR, '77.
 F. H. BELL, '76. J. MCD. SCOTT, '77.
 ISAAC M. MCDOWALL, Secretary.

WE have already informed our readers that the number of our Students in Arts is a great deal larger than ever before. This result has been attained in the face of many disadvantages. The removal of the Medical Faculty this year occasioned a seeming loss of influence. It is well known that during last year the factious opposition of some hot-headed fanatics, who claim to represent the religious denominations which they are doing all in their power to mislead, became much more bitter and unceasing. The building is utterly inadequate to our wants, the prizes offered are few and generally small, the cost of living in Halifax is somewhat greater than in a provincial town, and, worse than all, we have no special academy in connection with the College to train students for matriculation. These drawbacks have operated with evil results upon Dalhousie from the commencement of her career. Yet all these very serious disadvantages have been evidently outweighed by the ability of our professors and the thoroughness of the instruction which they impart.

There is one part of the Province to whose young men our College offers special facilities. We refer to the City of Halifax. The *Morning Herald*, in a very flattering notice of us, suggests that we should devote a column in each issue to notes on some of the Lectures, especially those on History. We do not see how the suggestion could be successfully carried out, as our space is limited, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to make an abridgement of Lectures interesting to outsiders. But we think a great many of the Halifax readers of the *Herald* could, with little difficulty and much profit, obtain the Lectures in full. All the classes in the College

are open to general students on payment of a fee of six dollars a term for each class. Some of these classes may be attended with profit by men who have had nothing more than a common school education. History, Ethics, French, and German may be taken as examples. Classics and Mathematics would require some previous knowledge, but not more, except in the case of Greek, than law students require in order to pass their preliminary examination.

We need say very little about the benefits to be derived from attendance upon these Lectures. Every young man who intends to live by his brains, and who can spare an hour or two during the day, should take a class. It would spare him many a future regret. But we shall confine ourselves to two examples. We have heard good accountants affirm that very few of their brethren in this city have a theoretical knowledge of their profession. Now we are ready to admit that this is an eminently practical art. But we are not afraid to say that it is easier to obtain a practical knowledge of all the principles of arithmetic through a previous thorough mastering of the theories which prove these principles, than to obtain it directly and by memory; and there can be no doubt that the knowledge is more accurate, more lasting, and more beneficial to the mind. It would do away with the habit of taking everything on trust, which is so easy to fall into, but which philosophers tell us is very degrading, and would train to the habit of searching into the reasons of everything, a habit which is in accordance with Scripture as well as common sense.

At their preliminary examination law students have to pass in Latin among other branches. But the amount required, as every candid student will confess, is very small. It is not enough to enable them to read even an easy author with facility. Many of them, we know, are sometimes puzzled by the Latin notes and sentences which they find in their law books, and which are generally of the very simplest kind. Now, though a thoroughly practical knowledge of his

profession is the first duty of every law student, he should aspire, and some do aspire, to something more. A historical knowledge of the English Constitution, and an acquaintance with the magnificent structure of Roman law, cannot but be of almost incalculable benefit to a real lawyer, especially to those who intend to enter the field of politics. Neither of these objects can be attained without a very fair knowledge of Latin. We need say nothing about the mental training and the mental pleasure to be derived from the study of this noble language. Other branches, too, of a college course might prove useful to lawyers. We may mention History, Metaphysics, French, and perhaps Ethics. The benefits of Logic are too obvious to escape notice.

Our remarks are, of course, confined to those who have already entered upon the study of their profession. We firmly believe that every young man who intends to study either law or medicine should prepare himself for it by first winning a college degree. Neither time nor money would be thrown away. But even those who are now studying law could easily take one or two classes in the way we have mentioned. The knowledge of Latin they have would enable them to derive profit from the lectures, and thus, at a merely nominal cost, they would reap advantages of very great importance.

We have often heard it remarked as a strange fact, that the number of Halifax students in Dalhousie is so small. Our College is undeniably the best in the Province, for it has been the most successful, and that in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties. On law students and accountants, the two chief drawbacks which prevent students from attending Dalhousie, can have no effect. The cost of living is not increased, and no special training has to be obtained at a different institution. Yet while students are crowding into the College yearly from every County in the Province, from Prince Edward Island, and from New Brunswick, the young men of Halifax let their golden opportunities slip away unimproved. We think they would not do so

if they knew or realized that the best College in the Province lies at their very doors, and is easily accessible. Our daily newspapers might be able to do good service to many young men in this city by calling their attention to such facts as these.

STUDENTS are notorious for their faculty of being disorderly. We all know how unruly they become in the largest Universities, as in Edinburgh for example. And nothing delights an old man who has attended College in his youth, more than telling over the thousand and one vagaries and antics of himself and his fellows, and in which, if we are to accept his representation he always took a leading part. Indeed, old men, wherever they have spent their early years, in College or in Court, in the rustic revelry of a backwoods settlement, or with Justice Shallow in Clements'-inn, are fond of "prating about the wildness of their youth," not without a tincture of moralizing on the ravages of time. "O, the mad days that I have spent! And to see how many of mine acquaintance are dead!"

But we are straying—forgetting our own faults in those of our fathers. Perhaps, however, the one may be useful in helping us to explain the other. Is it any wonder that youth takes delight in cutting capers, when age dwells upon the memory of them with such keen relish? We think it advisable that every one of us should lay up a store of sunny memories as a contribution towards a green old age by perpetrating as many absurdities as he can.

Seriously, the life of a student offers singular facilities for the development of the mischievous propensities. In the first place, the absence of physical labor entails upon them the duty of controlling an excess of animal spirits, a duty which youth are never very successful in performing. The entire freedom from care which—except when examinations loom large in prospect—is the student's special inheritance, increases the flow. Add to this the sympathy of numbers and you have all the elements of uproar—

iousness, in full blast. It must have vent. It cannot be repressed. Nor would it be either wise or right to prevent it, were it possible. The mischievous tendencies of young people were not implanted in them without some wise and good ends. Indeed, the good resulting from them is by no means difficult to see. "A merry heart doeth good, like a medicine," and it takes a considerable amount of this tonic to keep some minds in proper working order. What we are to do then is not to repress our merriment, but to confine it within proper limits.

So far all are agreed, or perhaps we should rather say, the proposition is so general that it decides nothing. But as to what are its proper limits there is abundant room for discussion. On this point every man has his own opinion, and will probably keep it in spite of anything that we can say. Nevertheless, our opinions want airing, and the reader will excuse us for considering him a proper subject to air them upon. The limits of decorum of the home circle are as different from those of the college-hall and reading-room, as the sport of the kitten is from the mad bounding of a herd of colts. It may be objected, and apparently very reasonably, that these are not the places for our fun. Certainly they are not the places for organized games, and no one, especially no student, ever thinks of so desecrating their sacred precincts. But students are generally idle, or nearly so, when they are in these places, and his infernal majesty, (if he be to blame for it), does not fail to improve the opportunity. Then there is the reaction from hard mental labor. You might as well try to pat the waves down flat with a shovel, as to compel forty or fifty of these downy-cheeked irrepressibles to maintain perfect suavity of manner and gravity of action in such circumstances as these. Consequently it is little wonder that there are certain hustlings, pushings, crowdings in the intervals between classes, certain ebbs and flows of the popular tendency, as it were, certain uncouth noises, terrifying timorous citizens, furnishing the newspaper reporters

with the materials for horrible tales, and making our friends imagine that we transgress all the rules of order and propriety.

We do not wish any student to construe us as pleading for, or in any way favoring disorder which may interfere with work, or with the privileges of others; but we think we need say nothing on this point.

THE *Christian Messenger* thinks it has at last made a strong point against us. This must be very comforting to a paper conscious that it is in the wrong. Our readers will recollect that in our last issue we used the expression: "What we want is a Provincial University." Our meaning, of course, was that we wanted *one* University and that one Provincial. This is fully explained by the very next sentence of the editorial in question. Thus that most Christian paper the *Messenger*, has mutilated our language and perverted our meaning in order to prove to its readers that our views are in accordance with its own. Verily it has a very high regard for our opinion or else a fittingly low one for its own character. Perhaps the *Messenger* will enlighten its readers and do us justice by publishing the sentence following the one they have quoted.

The *Messenger* gloats over the statement of the Chief Justice, that it was doubtful whether there would be a Provincial University in his day. Sir. W. Young evidently meant, as the remainder of his address clearly shows, that it was doubtful whether the small sectarian colleges and Dalhousie would in his day be all united into one Central University. It is useless, as well as dishonest in the *Messenger*, to try to wring any other meaning out of his words, when he has so often, at Convocations, stated emphatically that our College is a provincial institution.

Dalhousie has nearly as many students in Arts as all the other Colleges in the Province put together. No religious sect, as such, has any control over it. It is attended by students of all religious denominations. It has been maintained

to be provincial by its students, by its professors, by its governors, and by the Presbyterians, into whose unwilling possession the *Messenger* and *Wesleyan* and their tribe would fain thrust this heritage of every Nova Scotian. Lastly, it has been repeatedly declared to be provincial by the Government of the Province, which has thus asserted an undisputed claim to its ownership. And yet, in the face of these undoubted facts, the *Christian Messenger*, with insolence equal to its dishonesty, persists in asserting that our College is sectarian and Presbyterian. Such conduct shows that it feels its cause to be weak, and has unbounded confidence in the ignorance of its readers, whom it purposely keeps in the dark on this subject.

"It pleases 'ur, and dwoant 'urt Oi," was the philosophic reply of the collier when asked why he submitted so meekly to castigation at the hands of his wife. We recommend a similar spirit to certain students who are inclined to chafe at the regulation requiring gowns to be worn. Of course, to our professors, the most of whom are from the old country, the gown is a necessary adjunct of a student. To them a student minus the gown would be as strange an anomaly as a soldier in a black frock coat, or a Jack Tar in knickerbockers. Still, as any one can see on a moment's consideration, the gown is only a relic of Mediaeval Scholasticism. When learning was a separate profession, when to be a disciple of Abelard or William de Champeaux, when to hit upon some new subtlety in dialectics, or, at a later period, to unearth some long lost manuscript, was to give one a distinguished place in the Republic of letters—then the gown was a badge and token of honor. But no such magical potency attaches to it in these degenerate days. It is rather the means of drawing upon the unfortunate wearers opprobrium and ridicule. We read how Europeans travelling in the Celestial Empire are saluted on every side with cries of "foreign devil." In like manner, we, in our peregrinations through the

city are hailed by sundry juvenile Philistines with shouts of "flying devil." This, is however, a glorious opportunity for that practical exercise in philosophising, the necessity for which we alluded to in our last number. Moreover the gown even in these days is not without its uses. The seats are very hard, towards Spring our bones are apt to stand out with leanness, and our trousers apt—well they're not warranted to stand everything! Then again, the gown is certainly superior, in our opinion, to anything else for carrying books to and from college; indeed (at least we have it on the authority of a fair informant) it is sometimes perverted to the ignoble use of bearing home *bodily* provender in the shape of legs of mutton. So on the whole, if the gown has its disadvantages, it has likewise its advantages; and if our professors are somewhat strict in requiring it to be worn, let us bear it with equanimity, reflecting that it pleases them and don't hurt us.

Ever since the days of Horace, and in all probability, long before, the "laudator temporis acti" has been a favorite object of satire and ridicule for the wits of the younger generation. To raise one's voice to speak a word for the "good old times" is but the signal for the outpouring of a flood of choice witticisms, the applicability of which must be evident to any one from the number of times they have already done duty on similar occasions. Nevertheless we feel we must brave this storm of obloquy and raise our wail for the departed glory of yore. The immediate cause of this is the total demoralization of the Freshmen. They are altogether given over to a depraved and a reprobate mind. We used to have some doubts regarding the doctrine of total depravity. Now we are perfectly orthodox. Our conversion was effected in this wise. The other day in the hall one of the Seniors pressing his way through a mass of molecular bodies (yclept Freshmen) was astonished to hear himself familiarly hailed "Hullo Joe." Looking down he could discover no one from

whom the salutation could have come, save one, most atomic and to him almost unknown Freshie, who, like Vergil's Euryalus,

Ora puer prima signatus intonsa juventa,
stood regarding him with that peculiar compound of a grin and a smile that only Freshmen and cherry-stealing robins are capable of. Obstupuit "Joe" steteruntque comae, then he passed on with feelings too profound for utterance. Was ever such an atrocity heard of before? This familiarity with an unknown Senior, a Senior standing six feet in his stockings, a Senior of grave and venerable appearance, a Senior with a moustache!!! Can any one wonder that we mourn for the good old times?

Correspondence.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I am pleased to note the progress that our *Alma Mater* is making. The prominent citizens of Halifax, that have been added to the Board of Governors, will doubtless justify the wisdom of their appointment, by creating an increased interest in the welfare of the college in the metropolis. The President of the Alumni Association will infuse some of his own well-known vigor and enthusiasm into the administration, and may we not hope that 'Dalhousie' will now enter upon a new and evident career of usefulness. Not the least pleasing indication of healthy activity in your college life, is the improved appearance of the "Gazette." As I took off the wrapper from the first number of the new series, I thought of the time in the halcyon days of my Freshman year, when the first *Gazette* was launched upon the sea of literary adventure. Severe were the storms of criticism which it encountered. But the venturesome little craft weathered the storms, and often a while the favoring breezes came, and they have carried her through seven seasons with continually increasing success. But, dropping the metaphor, I must compliment the present editorial management on their plucky and enterprising spirit. May it be rewarded by an increased circulation and replenished coffers.

Of the contents of No. 1, I will say, though they are not varied, they are certainly interesting. The inaugural of Prof. MacDonald is *sui generis*. The terse and lucid English, the play-

ful irony, the clear and forceful reasoning so fully displayed in it, are not new to those who have sat in his class-room. The 'Dallusiensia' column contains good news, recording as it does the eminent success of some of our graduates in scientific and literary pursuits. It is worthy of note, as you have well remarked, that these men prepared the way for future literary achievement during the college course, and in no small degree, by regularly contributing to the columns of the 'Gazette.' It is a trite saying, but perhaps worthy of being repeated, that ease and grace in composition are only gained by continual practice. And the sooner we begin the better. Two or three hours a week spent by a student in writing an article for your columns, will be vastly more beneficial to him than the same time spent over the difficulties of the Greek grammar. I would even go farther and say, that the 'Gazette,' in the opportunity it affords for the culture of the graces of expression, is a necessary supplement to the more formal discipline of the regular curriculum. With these words of recommendation I close.

Yours, &c.,

A.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

MESSRS A. & W. MacKinlay are too well known to need attention called to them here. They keep all kinds of Stationery and Blank Books of the very best quality. Students and others who want their old books rebound in the best style should try MacKinlay's.

MESSRS Brockly & Co., Piano-forte Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Musical Merchandise, do a very large business and are favourably known in all parts of the Province. We advise our musical readers to call upon them before going elsewhere.

M. J. MURPHY, 115 Granville, is largely patronized by students, and their confidence is not misplaced. His goods possess two qualities not usually found together, cheapness and durability.

MAHON BROS., 97 Barrington Street, have the largest retail Dry Goods Establishment in the City; and, judging from experience, we can speak as favourably of the quality of their stock as of its quantity.

W. C. BRENNAN & Co., keep on hand a large assortment of the best English made boots, and their custom department is of the very best. We warrant that no one who may try their stock will be disappointed.

MISS KATZMANN'S Provincial Bookstore is well known to all students. Prize books are generally got there and such customers are always well satisfied with their bargains. We order all our books that have to be specially imported at the Provincial Bookstore, and they are invariably obtained with dispatch at the cheapest rates.

Dallusiensia.

A SOPH. of a sedate turn of mind is of opinion that the somewhat obstreperous conduct of the Juniors of late can only be accounted by the supposition that much learning hath made them mad. Perhaps he is right as to their madness, but we very much doubt the cause assigned.

A NEW means of raising a row has been invented by one of the Juniors. An iron poker, of large proportions, and venerable appearance, is taken to the head of the stone staircase and thence solemnly launched on its downward career. The effect is very fine, and must be exceedingly gratifying to its inventor.

THE Senior who the other evening asserted that he "didn't think—he wouldn't be positive though—that the title Mrs. is not found in the Bible," is *not* an intending Theologian.

SOME one remarked that at the monthly examination the Professor in Chemistry would "test the Juniors for brains," whereon the College Punster said it was needless for he already detested them for their brayin(g)s.

PROF.—When sulphur is burned in air an oxide is produced. Now where do you look for this Oxide? Student.—In my book, sir.

A FRESHMAN who is suffering from a severe cold, wishes the class in Ethics to decide whether it would be a case of suicide should he blow his nose so hard as to effect his cerebrum therefrom. We suppose he has not gone too far in assuming that there *is* something inside to be ejected.

THE Prof. in Chemistry a few days ago, upon raising one of the windows to ventilate the room, noticed a certain ethereal looking soph. wistfully surveying the Parade, and begged him not to make a mistake, that it was the other gaseous body which he intended should escape.

A student who failed to pass his Greek History Examination, repudiated with scorn the insinuation that he had not prepared. He had crammed himself, he said, so tight that he could not get it out again.

ONE of our students has been puzzling his brains over the import of the device on the Seal of the Halifax Medical School. He is unable to decide whether the body represented there is being snatched from death or from the grave-yard.

Notes on Education.

BROWN University has commenced a new library building which is to cost \$70,000.

IN the German Empire in 1873 there were 21 Universities with 1,734 Professors, and 18,858 students.

THE Presbyterians of the South-West propose raising the endowment of their College at Clarksville, Tenn., to \$500,000 as soon as possible.

VIRGINIA University has 373 students. The receipts for the fiscal year were \$36,180, and the disbursements \$37,197. The University has a debt of \$93,823.

HAMILTON College has 163 students this year, being 24 more than last year. 20 permanent scholarships have been established, varying in their income from \$60 to \$100.

MR. George Dixon, M. P. of Birmingham, England, is in favor of the Compulsory System and of making School Boards general, and says that when the Liberal party is again in power both of these measures will be carried.

THE extent of the instruction provided in the University of Berlin may be inferred from the fact, that 400 distinct courses of lectures covering the entire realm of science, letters, philosophy and religion are given during the year.

ACCORDING to the just issued *Yale Catalogue*, there are 99 students in the theological department against 103 last year, law 76 against 53, philosophy and the arts 60 against 55, undergraduates 582 against 537, Sheffield Scientific 224 against 248, making a total of 1,041 against 996 last year, an increase of 45. There are 91 instructors, and increase of 2. The freshman class numbers 180 and is the largest ever enrolled in the college. Six thousand volumes have been added to the library during the year.

MR. J. E. COOK, in a paper on William and Mary College, in *Scribner's* for November says: "Almost every Virginian of any eminence in the 18th century, had been trained for his work in the world within its walls. It gave twenty-seven of its students to the Army in the revolution, two Attorney Generals to the United States; it sent out nearly twenty members of Congress, fifteen United States Senators, seventeen Governors, thirty-seven Judges, a Lieutenant General and other high Officers to the Army, two Commodores to the Navy, four Signers of the declaration of Independence, seven Cabinet Officers, the chief draughtsman and author of the constitution Edmund Randolph, the most eminent of the Chief Justices, John Marshall, and three Presidents of the United States."

Literary Notes.

GAMMA.

THE second volume of Comte's *Positive Polity* has just appeared. The translator, Mr. Frederic Harrison, has performed his task with scrupulous exactness.

A FINE new edition of the works of Walter Savage Landor is being published by Chapman and Hall. The first volume issued a few weeks ago contains a life of the author by Forster.

THE death has lately been announced of two eminent philologists—Professor Key and Dr. Jelf. Every student is or ought to be familiar with Key's Latin Grammar, and Jelf's Greek Grammar.

The publication of the diaries of Countess von Vass has given to the public very important materials towards a history of the Prussian Court. They embrace the very interesting period from 1745 to 1814.

A NEW and cheap edition of *Chanson de Roland* has just been published at Tours. The great object of issuing this cheap edition is that the multitude may see that "the French are quite as well qualified to write epic poetry as the Germans or English." Perhaps so; but certainly M. Gautier had to go a long way for proof.

THE study of Sanskrit has rapidly been rising in importance though we can scarcely say in favor. A want has long been felt for some work by which a student can get a knowledge of the chief literary works in that language. The want is now about to be supplied by a work by Monier Williams, Prof. of Sanskrit at Oxford, on the Literature, Religion and Customs of the ancient Hindoos. This work would make a valuable addition to our College Library.

The Aeneids of Virgil, done into English Verses, by William Morris, has made its appearance. It can here be only noted that the work is spoken of in the highest terms by the best authorities; that it is written in ballad metre; and that by the use of old English the translator has been able to give more suitable renderings for many words than modern English affords, besides preserving to a large extent the archaic spirit of the original. Published by Ellis & White, London, and by Roberts Bros., Boston.

THE propriety or even necessity of a translator's writing in his vernacular receives new and ludicrous illustration in the "rendering into English by M. Henri Van Laun," of the *Dramatic Works of Molière*. Here is a glimpse of Molière and Van Laun side by side: *Dans nos soins communs*, "In our mutual pursuit"; *Que monsieur votre père est un autre vilain qui ne vous laisse pas*, "That your father is just as covetous an old hunk"; *Ce galant homme a le cerveau blessé*, "This gentleman is a little bit wrong in the upper story." These may be considered the Three Graces of Van Laun's *L'Etourdi*, which he has characteristically rendered "The Blunderer."

THE *Dawn of Life*, by Dr. J. W. Dawson, has met with a remarkably favorable reception in the scientific world. It contains a full account of the discovery of the *Eosoon Canadense*—the earliest known form of animal life.

COLONEL Buckle's translation of *India and its Native Princes*, by Louis Rousselet, has just been published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall. To the translation as such little praise is due. But despite the translator's want of ability or fitness, this book of travel is unusually good. Lively descriptions of amusing experiences, interesting information on climatic and national peculiarities, together with a great number of large and beautiful engravings of pillars, tombs, sacred buildings, palaces, and scenery, render this work eminently entertaining and instructive. In short it is just such a production as we might expect from a clever Frenchman, who had determined to know all he could of India by four years of careful observation, and to tell his experience in his best style.

A BYZANTINE EPIC has lately been edited and translated by M. M. Sathos and Legrand, and is now published at Paris for the first time. It consisted of ten books, parts of which are lost, and is written in Greek somewhat beyond the compass of "Liddell and Scott." The complete text extant, notes, a glossary of unclassical words, and a faithful prose translation into French render this joint production all that can be desired. As to the Epic, a Syrian Ameer storms a Cappadocian fortress, kills all the women but one, whom he carries off; her five brothers pursue seeking vengeance, but are appeased by the Ameer's agreeing to become Christian. The son of this couple, Basileios Digenis Akritas, is the hero of the poem. He is a miracle incarnate from first to last. In childhood learned in literature, dexterous with sword and lance, expert as a wrestler. At twelve years of age hunting wild beasts, he chokes a bear, rends a deer, cleaves a lioness with his sword. Afterwards he wishes to join a band of brigands. They don't please him. He attacks and disarms all of them. Next comes his wooing: Eudoxia enchanted with a song, an elopement, a pursuit, a victory in arms for the hero, a reconciliation, and a wedding. And now he fights in defence of Eudoxia. Single handed he kills or puts to flight three hundred brigands; and, with the gallantry of a knight, in combat with the Amazon, Maximo, he gives the "lady" every advantage, but, of course, conquers her. All enemies overpowered, all evildoers banished, peace in all his dominion, this hero of the tenth century dies at the early age of thirty-three, and is soon followed by his faithful Eudoxia.

THE following rhyme is said to have been written in 1453. The former date referred to corresponds with that of the Crimean War, and the latter with next year:—

In twice two hundred years the Bear
The Crescent shall assail,
But if the Cock and Bull unite
The Bear shall not prevail.

But look! in twice ten years again,
Let Islam know and fear,
The Cross shall wax; the Crescent wane,
And shortly disappear.

DAVIDSON BRO'S.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Consignments of Country Produce promptly attended to.

Orders from Students filled at lowest rates.

No. 226 ARGYLE STREET, HALIFAX.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Importer of and Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, LADIES' FURS,

English Sole Leather Portmanteaus, Trunks, Valises, Leather Hat Cases, Buffalo Robes, Carpet and Leather Bags, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 184 GRANVILLE STREET,

Opp. H. M. Ordnance, One door north Army & Navy Depot,
HALIFAX, N. S.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM,

125 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX.

Depository for all Methodist Publications,

And Saleroom for General Literature, Stationery, Blank Books and School Books,

Sabbath Schools, Clergymen, and Students purchasing in quantities have a special discount. Books sent post-paid on receipt of price.

Liberal discount to the Trade. Parcels forwarded promptly and at cheap rates.

A. W. NICOLSON, - Book Steward.

WM. ROSS,



Fashionable

HATTER,

Opposite

ORDNANCE GATE,

HALIFAX.

LADIES' VARIETY STORE,

AND

AGENCY FOR BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS,

131 Barrington Street, Halifax.

Fancy Needle Work and Working Materials of all kinds.

Stamping, Pinking and Braiding Neatly Executed.

Catalogues sent free to all who desire them.

MRS. McLEAN.

SIRCOM & MARSHALL,

Successors to Duffus & Co. Established 1826.

IMPORTERS OF

SILKS, LACES, SHAWLS, MANTLES,
Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery, Flowers, &c.

General Household Goods,

MOURNING GOODS, WEDDING OUTFITS, &c., &c.

NEW No. 155 (OLD No. 2) GRANVILLE ST.

HALIFAX, N. S.

G. E. MORTON & CO.

DEALERS IN ALL

PERIODICALS AND BOOKS,

Distributors of Postage and Revenue Stamps,

No. 195 HOLLIS STREET,

(Near the Post Office,) HALIFAX, N. S.

MORTON'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY, open daily; Terms made known on application.

Lakeside Library: Standard Works, for 12 cents.

A supply of all kinds of Magazines, Papers, &c., &c.

British Woollen Hall; 152 & 154 Granville St.

Our new Autumn and Fall Stock of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Will now be found complete in every department, and embraces all the latest Novelties and Styles in the Trade, which have been personally selected by one of our firm in the best markets of the United Kingdom.

We have on hand a splendid stock of General House Furnishing Goods, and Men's, Youths' and Boys' READY-MADE CLOTHING, warranted of good sound material and workmanship of the best London styles.

Our country customers will please send us their orders early and buyers generally will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Both Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices.

JENNINGS & CLAY.

Books in every Department of Literature, Bibles, Prayers, Church Services, Hymn Books, School and College Text Books, Music Books, &c. Stationery of every description. Blank Books, Memorandum, Copy, Drawing, & Pocket Books. Opera Glasses.

BUCKLEY'S
ENGLISH & AMERICAN
BOOK STORE
 101 GRANVILLE STR. — HALIFAX, N. S.

Photograph Albums, the best stock in Lower Provinces. Fancy Articles in great variety, for Wedding, Birthday and other Presents. Writing Desks, Writing Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Stereoscopes and Slides.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

3, 4, & 5 Ordnance Square, Halifax,

Importers and General Dealers in

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Spices, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Pomades, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c.

SURGICAL AND DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, &c., in great variety.

Manufacturers of Tinctures, Chemicals, Essences, Perfumery, &c., &c.

LONDON HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE,

158 Granville Street,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Rubber Goods,

MOROCCO AND LEATHER BAGS.

S. W. DeWOLF, - Proprietor.



W. NOTMAN

PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN,

And under the patronage of the Emperor of France,

BLEURY ST., MONTREAL.

39 GEORGE STREET, HALIFAX.

KING ST., TORONTO.

CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER: DALHOUSIE.

Fresh Arrivals  at the Bee-Hive.

My Fall Stock of Tweeds, Cloths, Coatings, Beavers, Pilots, and Doeskins, all of which will be made up to order in the most fashionable styles and best workmanship. All who require good fits and reasonable prices will please call.

JAS. K. MUNNIS, Upper Water St., Corner Jacob.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE "BEE-HIVE."—The largest stock of Ready-made Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c. All in want of Fashionable and cheap Goods will please call and examine.

JAS. K. MUNNIS, 114 Upper Water St., Cor. Jacob.

THOS. P. CONNOLLY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
HALIFAX.

College, Academy, and Common School Books always on hand and imported to order.

Blank Note Books, all sizes and bindings.

We make a specialty of the MEDICAL BOOKS now in use at the Medical School; a stock always on hand.

Note, Letter, and Foolscap Envelopes, Papers, Pens, Ink, Pencils, &c., together with all Small Wares usually found in the Trade.

THOS. P. CONNOLLY,
 Central Bookstore, Cor. George and Granville Sts.

GEO. Y. YOUNG,

No. 126 Granville Street, - HALIFAX,

Importer and Dealer in

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Fancy Sticks, &c.

Also constantly in stock a large assortment of Ready-made and Rubber CLOTHING, direct from the Manufacturers.

We call special attention to our beautiful and perfect-fitting White Glendower and Oxford SHIRTS.

We give a discount of ten per cent. to Students and Clergymen.