

## Selected.

## FOUNDATION OF THE KING'S COLLEGE.

[From Bell's Messenger.]

It is with great pleasure that we observe the step that has been so properly taken to found a College in this metropolis under the patronage of the Crown, the Clergy, and the Nobility of the country, to counteract the mischievous tendency of the London university. The object of the latter institution was obvious from the beginning, and we had occasion to call the attention of our readers to it on its first establishment. The apparent candour with which it threw open its doors to all classes could not for a moment deceive those who kept their steady eye upon it. The liberality of this all-comprehensive system was founded in an insidious and contemptuous indifference to the established religion of the country: in an effort, scarcely indeed suppressed, of disjoining secular learning from religious instruction, and of educating men to science and philosophy, without any regard to instilling into them the principles of piety or Christian faith. We said from the beginning that such an education could have but one tendency; that of making the rising generation, who should fall under such a system of tuition, presumptuous, and self-sufficient, puffed up with all the arrogance of knowledge,—uneasy to themselves from their stations in society, and the natural disappointments of the world,—factious members of the common-wealth, and disposed at all times to lend a hand to overthrow institutions which had the sanction of antiquity and law to support them.

That all learning is useful there can be no doubt; but human learning and religious instruction ought at all times, and especially in places which profess themselves to be seminaries for the instruction of youth, to run in parallel directions. Whenever science of a mere temporary character is made the sole subject of pursuit, the mind becomes inflamed to a degree of intolerance and pride which induces it to scoff at all religious obligation whatever.

Let us not be considered, in any thing that we write upon this subject, as undervaluing those high and shining scientific occupations from which society is daily deriving so much additional comfort, and the intellectual portion of the community so much exquisite enjoyment; but we must necessarily esteem them as far subordinate in value to the divine philosophy whose object is Christian holiness. Even when considered politically, and with reference only to the interests of this world, the moral discipline, which, by inculcating humility, disinterestedness, and piety, draws the bands of society more closely together, is more valuable to us as citizens than the most ingenious abridgment of bodily labour, or the multiplication to any possible extent of domestic conveniences and elegancies of life. It is, when he combines high intellectual attainments with sincere and fervent devotion, that man occupies the highest station which can be allotted to him on earth: and it is to deprecate the disunion of these two great objects of our temporal existence, human learning and religion, and not to disparage the advantage derived to us from the former of them, that we are led to make these remarks, in aid of the New Foundation, against that with which it enters into competition.

It is impossible to imagine a more mischievous character in society, and one less useful, less amiable, and trustworthy, in all the relations of private life, than a worldly man, highly cultivated with philosophy and scientific attainments, but wholly severed from religious faith and the fear and love of God. It will invariably be found, that the whole virtue of a character of this kind amounts to nothing but the common prudence of life, accompanied with that regard for external decorum which belongs only to what is expedient and consistent with his condition in society. A character of this kind, where it concurs with an ardent and impetuous nature, will be found to be fierce, revengeful, and unforgiving; and should its power be equal to the energy of its wickedness, it will break forth, as in the cause of the tyrants of paganism, into acts of the most frightful cruelty. Should the person, so accomplished, be, on the other hand, of a colder temperament, but without any religious fear or feelings, he will be found, in all his private dealings and relations, to be stern, selfish, and without all the charities of life,—referring every thing to the mere personal utility of himself and family, and totally without the sympathies and simplicity of a Christian character.

It has been said, and often repeated, that he who can cause two blades of corn to grow where only one existed formerly, may be considered the greatest benefactor to his species. There is much truth, but there is also some degree of fallacy conveyed in this assertion. Were the whole mass of human sustenance produced by the soil now under cultivation, to be increased two-fold by the efforts of human ingenuity and industry, it may be asserted as an undoubted truth, that the only effect, after the lapse of a few years, would be found to be the multiplication, in a like proportion, of the number of its occupants, with probably at the same time a far increased proportion of misery and crime, beyond that with which society is afflicted at the present moment. Whether the simple and contented habits, which in many parts of this country have not yet, we trust, given way to more artificial feelings, would be under such circumstances well exchanged for the feverish excitements, the ungratified wants, and the selfish passions fostered by an over-crowded population, may be matter of doubt. Even as a question of political strength, the danger resulting to a nation thus situated, from the prevalence of jealousy and unsocial feelings, would perhaps far more than counterbalance any accession of physical power which might otherwise be calculated upon from the mere increase of the number of its citizens. The real fact is, that the true benefactor to his species, the true practical friend to the best interests of his countrymen, is he who, by making them more religious, makes them at the same time more contented, more social, and more obedient to the laws. Without that patience, that brotherly love, and that deference to those in authority for conscience sake, which a deep-rooted feeling of piety a-

lone can systematically inculcate, and maintain unshaken through every species of trial, the bands of human society must ever be loosely knit together. We may, it is true, imagine an irreligious people elevating itself for a time into wealth and greatness; we may conceive it pre-eminent in physical science, and making the mighty elements of nature the ministers to its conveniences and luxuries: but selfishness, inveterate selfishness, the very source of all disunion, whether domestic or political, will be the moving principle of the whole. The coarse attractions of wealth, the vulgar impatience of worldly ambition, the jealousies of incompatible interests, and the irritation of hopeless poverty, will be turning each man's hand against his neighbour, and the whole mass of the community, however apparently strong, wise, and prosperous, will be intrinsically weak, like a vast mountain of sand ready to be dispersed into its individual particles by the first tempest which passes over it.

With such impressions as these upon our minds, we sincerely trust never again to see an attempt, like the London University, to disjoin the discipline of religion from science, and to disconnect, by an insidious indifference, human philosophy from the Christian faith. As an antidote to the rank poison of such a system of civic education, we hail the new institution of the King's College in this metropolis, and we sincerely hope that it will turn out to be, what its benevolent founders most certainly intend, the foster parent of true science and true religion,—the only pillar upon which social happiness can durably rest, and the only sure means of connecting the best acquisitions of this world with the promises of that to come.

## TEA.

F. E. BECKWITH,

HAS just received on Consignment, 30 Boxes Gounpowder, Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congo TEAS; which he offers for Sale at very reduced prices.

He has also on hand a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and LIQUORS, at his usual low rates.

FREDERICTON, 18th AUGUST, 1828. 6wp

**REMOVAL.** The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Business from his late Store in Queen-street, to his new Stand at the team Boat Landing, where he has on hand a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES; which he offers for sale for Cash, on the most reasonable terms; and hopes from his convenience to both Town and Country, still to receive that liberal patronage hitherto afforded him.

JAMES BALLOCH.

Fredericton, 29th April, 1828.

**ALL** persons who have unsettled Accounts, and are indebted to the Subscriber, will please to call and settle them satisfactorily, or they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect without discrimination.

Fredericton, April 22, 1828.

JEDEDIAH SLASON.

## PAINTS AND OIL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

**HAVE** on hand a quantity of Venetian Red, Yellow, Black and White Paints, and prepared Oil, all of the first quality; which will be sold very low for prompt payment.

FISHER, WALKER &amp; Co.

Fredericton, 5th August, 1828.

## PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THIS** Office will continue to insure as usual against loss or damage by fire, on the most reasonable terms, on application to the Agent,

JAMES BALLOCH.

Fredericton, June 26, 1827.

## VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

**TO** be sold by Public Auction, at the County Court House, in Fredericton, on Tuesday the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, all that farm and lot of land in the Richmond settlement, parish of Woodstock and County of York lately occupied by Isaac Smith, known as Lot No 9 in the Grant to Robert Griffith and others, containing 250 acres, with extensive improvements.

H. G. CLOPPER,

WM. TAYLOR,

GEO. E. KETCHUM,

Trustees for all the Creditors of Isaac Smith an absconding debtor.

Fredericton, July 26, 1828.

p11w.

## ALSO,

**AT** the same time and place, will be sold, all that farm and lot of land lying in the Parish of Northampton, and County of York, lately occupied by George Tompkins, known as Lot No. 19 in Grant to Jacob Tompkins and others, containing 200 acres, more or less, with the improvements.

H. G. CLOPPER,

W. TAYLOR,

RICHARD DIBBLEE,

Trustees for all the Creditors of George Tompkins an absconding debtor.

Fredericton, July 26, 1828.

p11w.

## FOR SALE.

A Set of Mill Irons and a Mill Saw. Enquire at the Royal Gazette Office. May 27, 1828.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

**R**ESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have this day entered into Co-Partnership, under the Firm of

BALLOCH &amp; ENGLISH.

The business of the said Co-Partnership will be conducted at WOODSTOCK in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. P. & E. where the Subscribers will keep on hand a constant supply of goods suitable to the Country, which they will dispose of upon the most reasonable terms for cash;

JAMES BALLOCH,  
RICHARD ENGLISH.

N. B. No Notes of Hand, given by either of the above Firm, exceeding Fifty Pounds, will be valid unless they are signed by J. B. & R. E., individually.

Fredericton, August 5, 1828.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

**H**AS lately received and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz.

Brandy, Gin, Rum, Superfine, Fine, and Rye Flour,  
Corn, Meal, Chests of Tea, Sugar, Barrels Coffee,  
Boxes of Chocolate, Soap and Candles,  
Mackarel, Herrings, &c.

Together with an assortment of Dry Goods, all of the best quality

JAMES BALLOCH.

Fredericton, August 19th, 1828.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber has on hand,

Bags Scotch BARLEY,

Bags SPLIT PEAS,

Casks BOTTLED PORTER,

Jars Superior Scotch MARMALADE.

The above for Cash only.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.

Queen-Street, June 16, 1828.

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

**T**HE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has lately received a supply of genuine Drugs and Medicines from one of the first Houses in London, which, with his former stock, makes a very general assortment. It is his intention to keep on hand a constant supply, which it shall be his particular care to have of the best quality.

D. B. SHELTON, M. D.

Fredericton, September 7, 1828.

## A Schoolmaster Wanted

**F**OR the Parish of St. MARY. The usual testimonials as to qualifications and character will be required. Apply at this Office.

Fredericton, Jan. 28th, 1828.

## NOTICE.

**THIS** is to Caution any Person from Purchasing a Note of Hand, drawn in favour of the subscriber, by Allan McLean, for the sum of twenty-two Pounds, dated the 27th September, 1827, as he has lost the above Note.

GORDON HARVEY.

**ALL** Persons indebted to the SAINT GEORGE Steam Boat, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who is now directed by the Proprietors of said Boat to place all unsettled Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

JAMES SEGEE.

Fredericton, April 8, 1828.

**A** GENERAL Meeting of all the Creditors of John Gillan an absconding Debtor is requested on Monday the 27th day of October next, at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of examining into, and ascertaining the exact debt or balance due to each Creditor.—It is expected that each Creditor will be prepared with a regular account current debit and credit with the said abscondent shewing the net balance due, and that he will also be prepared to authenticate the same by the affidavit of himself, or some other person who can speak to its correctness.

JOHN FRASER,  
ROBERT LIGERTWOOD,  
THOMAS C. ALLEN.

Newcastle, 20th August, 1828.

## RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS AT THIS OFFICE.