

# THE SENTINEL.

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### THE SENTINEL.

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The Debates of the House of Assembly.

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### Provincial Legislature.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

Mr. WOODWARD presented a petition from  
the Rev. Mr. Gray and others, praying for  
the interference of the Legislature, with re-  
ference to intemperance; which he said he  
should follow up by a Resolution having for  
its object to prohibit the introduction of the  
article at a future period, unless that were  
decidedly opposed by public opinion; and  
altho' he had no expectation that such a re-  
solution would pass, yet the very introduc-  
tion of it must have a beneficial effect upon  
public sentiment. And when the first cost of  
ardent spirits is considered, and the injuri-  
ous results that proceed from its use, the  
sum obtained in the way of duties, altho' a  
large amount, is a positive loss to the coun-  
try. He should therefore move the follow-  
ing Resolution:

Whereas the consumption of alcoholic liquors  
is injurious to the Public interest, and often  
produces very great individual suffering and dis-  
tress;—and whereas any measure that will tend  
to alleviate what is now admitted to be a great  
evil is very desirable.—Therefore resolved as  
the opinion of this House, that to prevent so  
great an evil, it is necessary to prohibit the im-  
portation of alcoholic liquors into the Province;  
and that whenever any ardent spirits or alcoholic  
liquors may be found in the possession of any  
person or persons, the same may be destroyed.—  
And further resolved, that in the opinion of this  
House; this subject should be taken up at the  
next Session of the Legislature, and a Bill in-  
troduced to prohibit the importation, and do-  
mestic manufacture of all alcoholic liquors;  
provided in the mean time, there shall not be such  
an expression of public opinion, as to make it  
apparent that such a measure would not be sus-  
tained by it.

Mr. WILSON was of opinion that was go-  
ing a little too far. Every person was satis-  
fied of the lamentable consequences attend-  
ing intemperance, and which were caused by  
the use of ardent spirits; but he considered  
any attempt to prevent that use would be  
unavailing. He thought gentlemen should  
show a little gratitude for the many jovial  
and happy hours which they had spent; and  
some of the most pleasant of his recollections  
were those which were connected with

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

It was the abuse of the article which was  
complained of, and which the Legislature  
should endeavor to prevent; and he would  
support any law that would be likely to have  
that effect. He had always been a supporter  
of temperance by his influence and his exam-  
ple; and he thought the advocates of the  
cause, should not only benefit mankind by  
the example of sober habits, but by their ad-  
vice. The less they legislated upon the sub-  
ject the better; and it should be left for the  
clergyman, the moralist and the schoolmas-  
ter to exercise their legitimate and proper in-  
fluence throughout the country. He was satis-  
fied more good would be done in that way  
than by legislative enactments, as it were in  
vain to attempt to coerce people; by which  
means a feeling was created against the tem-  
perance institutions. He was sure the course  
he had recommended would have a better  
effect upon mankind, than the harsher meth-  
od of legislation.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON said all would agree that  
the use of ardent spirits is injurious, as are  
the effects of drunkenness. But the Resolution  
if it meant any thing, did not go far enough;  
it did not prohibit distillation but only the  
introduction of the article.—It therefore did  
not strike at the root of the evil. If however

it were attempted to prohibit the importation  
of the article, a coast guard would be requir-  
ed, and an immense expence must be incur-  
red in the attempt to enforce the law; and  
even were such precautions effectual, the ob-  
ject in view would not be attained, while the  
Legislature permitted the distillation of the  
article.

Mr. PARTELOW said the hon. member for  
Queen's had expressed his opinion so fully,  
that it was unnecessary for him to repeat his  
arguments. He should therefore move to  
strike out all the words of the original motion  
—except the words Resolved; and to insert  
the following:

That so long as the importation of spirituous  
liquors and their distillation are sanctioned and  
authorised by the Imperial Parliament, and  
other parts of the British dominions, and the  
world at large, it would be both inexpedient  
and unwise to adopt any prohibitory measures  
in this Province on the subject, particularly as  
such measures would tend to increase their il-  
licit introduction to a most alarming degree;  
would have a most baneful influence in demor-  
alizing the habits of the people, and would im-  
pose extraordinary burthens upon the Province  
by the enormous amount of money necessary  
to attempt the enforcement of any Law which  
might contain such prohibitions, without being  
attended with the consequences contemplated  
and intended by such enactment.

Hon. Mr. CRANE rose to express his ap-  
probation of the original motion; which he was  
disposed to support, because he deemed the  
statements in the petition to be correct. He  
agreed with the object and views of the hon.  
mover, and with him had no disposition to  
hasten the action of the Legislature upon the  
subject. If gentlemen would examine, they  
would perceive that beneficial effects had al-  
ready resulted from discussion, and he knew  
many persons whose opinions had been  
changed in that way. He was therefore in  
favour of discussion; being satisfied that  
much good grew out of it. He regretted to  
hear his hon. colleague state, that his most  
comfortable reflections were those, which  
were occasioned by what took place while in  
a state of excitement; he was sure that was  
not the case, and that his mind was often  
cheered by the recollection of benevolent ac-  
tions that he had performed. He said he  
agreed with the hon. member for Queen's as  
to the principle which he had advanced, but  
not as to the extent of the amount that would  
be required to carry the law into effect, were  
the importation of the article positively pro-  
hibited; he thought the neighbouring colonies  
would bear a proportion of the expence, as  
smuggling must produce every where a  
demoralizing effect. By discussion and the  
dissemination of information, he thought  
those colonies would be induced to prohibit  
the introduction of alcoholic liquors. He re-  
gretted to find that the amount of duties dur-  
ing the present year exceeded those of a for-  
mer period; but that might have been caused  
in a great measure by the supply formerly on  
hand. The hon. gentleman said he did not  
despair of seeing the object of the friends of  
temperance accomplished in the way propo-  
sed, and that it would produce a change in  
public sentiment; and with that view of the  
subject, he would support the original Resolu-  
tion.

Mr. BARBARIE always thought if the tem-  
perance people could have rope enough,  
they would hang themselves. Last year he  
had called those societies a "humbug;" and  
it had spread all over the land; but he was  
now borne out in his position, that it were  
absurd to legislate upon the subject. If any  
good were to be effected, it must be accom-  
plished by precept and example. He had  
said he would go for any measure, that would  
strike at the root of the evil. He did not  
know if the resolution went to apply to all  
intoxicating liquors; but he would vote for  
such an enactment; and while a poor man  
was denied the drinking of ardent spirits, he  
would not allow the rich one to revel in wine.  
He had seen worse results produced by the  
drinking of wine, than from the use of the  
ardent. He would therefore vote in favour of  
the original Resolution, altho' he was satisfied  
the carrying its object into effect would be  
attended with difficulty.

Mr. GILBERT regretted that when the bad  
consequences which result from the use of  
ardent spirits are so generally admitted, the  
Legislature when it met should be disposed  
to accomplish so little; and when the results  
of intemperance are so deplorable, why  
should gentlemen attempt to cast ridicule on  
the well meant endeavours of those who are  
endeavouring to restrain it.

Mr. END hoped the Resolution would be  
withdrawn; and merely laid on the table.

Mr. HILL said it was not meant to follow  
the Resolution up with any enactment; it  
was meant as a mere feeler as respects public  
opinion; and to show that if the public  
are ready for the measure the Assembly are  
willing to proceed with it.

Both Resolutions were then read and laid  
upon the table.

FRIDAY FEBY. 21.

The House went into Committee in consid-  
eration of the Bill, further in amendment of the  
Law, and the better advancement of justice.

Mr. STREET said the Bill then under con-  
sideration was one of great importance to the  
country, and embraced a fourfold object; but all  
tending to accomplish the object for which the  
select committee, by whom this Bill was brought  
in, was appointed; namely, the remodelling the  
fee table in the Supreme Court, and putting the  
same upon a more fair and equitable footing.—  
The first object contemplated in this Bill, is that  
of investing by legislative enactment, the judges  
of the Supreme Court with power by rule or  
rules of court, to make new regulations as to the  
pleading in all actions, not summary, brought in  
the supreme court, and by pleading to bring  
the real question at issue between the parties,  
more immediately under the consideration of the  
Court and Jury, than it can be, or at all events  
very generally is placed, by the present mode of  
pleading. By way of illustration, he said, he  
would give an example.—At present a Defend-  
ant sued upon a note of hand, may under the plea  
of the general issue, give almost any matter in evi-  
dence, except a set off, in bar or discharge of the

action, such as payment, want of consideration,  
and a variety of other grounds; the consequence  
is, the Plaintiff very frequently comes into court  
without knowing the real ground of defence in-  
tended to be set up, till it is opened at the trial,  
and is thereby frequently taken by surprise; and  
in addition to which he has to go thro' all the  
form and ceremony of proving the note, and per-  
haps of sending to a distant part of the country,  
at a great expence, to procure a witness or wit-  
nesses to prove a fact that very frequently is not  
at all in dispute between the parties. The con-  
sequence is, that the purposes of justice are fre-  
quently defeated. Whereas the mode of plead-  
ing contemplated by this Bill, will prevent that  
evil, by compelling the defendant to state in his  
plea, the ground of defence; and although he  
may still plead as many pleas as he likes, yet he  
will do so at his peril, inasmuch as he will only  
be entitled to the costs of the issue or issues found  
for him, and be liable to pay that of those found  
against him; although the issue or issues found  
for him, may defeat the Plaintiff's whole cause  
of action.

This illustration must at once shew how careful  
it will be necessary for the defendant to be in  
pleading to the cause of action, and will have  
the effect of preventing the record as at present,  
from being incumbered with a great many wit-  
nesses and pleadings. This part of the Bill is  
taken from the imperial Act of 3d and 4th Will.  
IV. Cap. 42.—And it is presumed the judges  
of the supreme court will, in the exercise of the  
power intended to be given them by this Bill, in-  
troduce the same forms and rules in respect to  
the pleadings in civil suits, that have under the  
imperial Act already mentioned, been introduced  
and adopted by the Court of Queen's Bench in  
England, as far as they can be applied with ad-  
vantage to this country. The second object of  
this Bill he said, went further however than the  
English Act, inasmuch as it also authorises the  
judges of the Supreme Court to revise and re-  
model the present fee table in that Court, than  
which nothing is more necessary, for the respecta-  
bility of the profession and the protection of  
suits; and he knew of no way in which that  
object could be so well effected, as by leaving it  
to the judges of the Court, in whose honor and  
integrity he believed the House and country have  
the fullest confidence. The third object of the  
Bill is that of commutating the judges' fees, both  
chamber and court fees, the sum he contem-  
plated proposing as a commutation, is £150 per  
annum each—the fees for the last two years hav-  
ing averaged about £200 each, and will contin-  
ue to increase as the population and business of  
the country increases. The Bill however requires  
in lieu of the judges fees heretofore paid, that  
there shall be paid into the hands of the clerk of  
the Supreme Court, an entry fee on each case,  
say 5s. for record cause and 2s. 6d. for summons  
causes, which is to be by such clerk paid into  
the Provincial Treasury, as part of the revenues  
of the Province. This would in a very short  
time more than meet the amount of the Judges'  
commutation. The fourth object of the Bill is  
that of respectively commutating the clerk's fees,  
that is after the removal of the present incumbent  
of that office, by death, resignation or otherwise;  
by putting that officer upon an annual salary;  
and on that event taking place, the Bill provides  
for the fees that may be payable under the pre-  
sent or any subsequent law or ordinance to that  
officer, being also paid into the Provincial treas-  
ury as part of the revenues of the province; by  
which means the expence of this commutation of  
his salary will be more than met. He adopted  
this mode, because he did not think it would be  
right to reduce the present incumbent's income,  
to what the House might think enough for his suc-  
cessor. That course would not accord with that  
equitable principle or rule, that had always been  
recognised by this House and by Her Majesty's  
Colonial Ministers, in their despatches to the Go-  
vernor of this Province. He concluded by saying  
that these were the general provisions of the Bill  
—he had given some attention to the subject, and  
he now submitted it to the House, from a firm  
conviction in his own mind, that if the provisions  
of the Bill were adopted and passed into a law,  
they would be found to answer well, and prove  
highly beneficial to the country and the profes-  
sion, inasmuch as the fair practitioner would  
thereby be protected, and low practice prevented.  
House resumed.

His Excellency Mr. Johnston, by command of  
His Excellency, delivered the following Mes-  
sage:—

"The Lieutenant Governor lays before the  
House of Assembly an Extract from the Min-  
utes of the College Council, on the subject of  
the Charter of that Institution, and submits the  
same to the consideration of the House."

"J. H."

The document communicated in the afore-  
going Message, being read at the Clerk's Table,  
is as follows:—

IN COLLEGE COUNCIL, 18th Feb. 1840.

The Council having resumed the considerati-  
on of such modifications of the charter as might  
be deemed expedient, and the Report of the  
Committee thereon, are of opinion, that the ob-  
jects for which the College was established  
might be secured, and objections to its constitu-  
tion in a great measure obviated, should Her  
Majesty be pleased to ordain and grant as fol-  
lows, *videlicet*:—

First.—That the Governor, Lieutenant Go-  
vernor or person administering the Government  
of the Province for the time being, shall be the  
Visitor.

Secondly.—That the Chief Justice of the Pro-  
vince for the time being, be the Chancellor.

Thirdly.—That the President of the College  
be appointed by Her Majesty, Her Heirs and  
Successors, or by the Visitor on Her Majesty's  
behalf, and that the present provision in the  
Charter—"That the Arch Deacon of the Pro-  
vince for the time being, shall, by virtue of  
such office, be at all times the President of  
the College," be rescinded.

Fourthly.—That the Professors be appointed  
by Her Majesty, or the Visitor on Her Majesty's  
behalf, always requiring the Professor of  
Divinity to be a Clergyman of the United  
Church of England and Ireland.

Fifthly.—That the Council consist of a Chan-  
cellor, the Bishop of the Diocese in which  
Fredericton may be situated, or (in the absence  
of the Bishop) the Arch-Deacon the President  
of the College, the Master of the Rolls, the  
Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Sec-  
retary of the Province, the Attorney General,  
and six other members, (of whom two shall be  
Professors in the College,) nominated or to be  
nominated by the Visitor, with the power of  
suspension in the Visitor now vested in the  
Chancellor, provided however, that the seat of

any of the present Members of the Council shall  
not be affected hereby, and that no less than  
seven Members shall form a quorum for the  
despatch of business.

Sixthly.—That it shall not be necessary that  
the Members of the Council be graduates, nor  
shall any religious test or qualification be ap-  
pointed for or required of them.

Seventhly.—That the Council have power to  
make, revoke, renew, augment or alter Statutes,  
Rules and Ordinances, on the motion of any  
Member, without the previous sanction of the  
Chancellor, subject, however, to the approbation  
of the Visitor, as now provided by the  
Charter.

Eighthly.—That the Registrar shall in each  
and every year prepare a full and detailed ac-  
count, duly attested, of the income and ex-  
penditure of the College for the previous year,  
together with a statement of the number and  
names of all the officers and members, to be laid  
before the several Branches of the Provincial  
Legislature, within fourteen days after the  
meeting of the General Assembly.

The Council are further of opinion, that  
should the foregoing modifications of the Char-  
ter take place, it shall be expressly provided,  
that Divine Service in the College shall be per-  
formed according to the order, rites and cere-  
monies of the United Church of England and Ire-  
land.

SATURDAY, FEBY. 22.

#### College Debate.

It being the order of the day, for going into  
consideration of the Bill for the amendment of  
the Charter of King's College,—the House re-  
solved itself into a Committee of the whole for  
that purpose, when

Mr. L. A. WILMOT rose and observed, that  
the first question to be determined was, whether  
the Committee would proceed farther in the con-  
sideration of the Bill, or defer it altogether, in  
consequence of a message from His Excellency  
of the preceding evening, containing certain  
modifications of the charter proposed by the Col-  
lege Council themselves. He should therefore  
propose to call the attention of the Committee  
to the several propositions of the Council, and  
compare them with the provisions of the Bill;  
and it would then rest with the Committee to  
decide, whether the Bill should be postponed  
without day or not. The Bill appoints the  
Chief Justice Visitor in the place of the Bishop,  
and his Excellency would therefore remain as  
before Chancellor of the College. The proposi-  
tion of the College Council was however more  
correct, and reversed this order making His  
Excellency Visitor and His Honor the Chief  
Justice Chancellor; thus giving the highest offi-  
cer the highest office. The Bill declared that  
the President need not be the incumbent of any  
ecclesiastical office—while the Council proposed,  
that that part of the Charter requiring that  
the Archdeacon should be President, should be  
rescinded. This he thought was quite satisfac-  
tory, and was substantially the same as the Bill.

It was also proposed that the Theological chair  
should remain as at present, which was in per-  
fect accordance with the views of the select  
Committee, as well as consistent with the Bill;  
and he was quite certain, that a large majority  
of the House were opposed both to the abolition  
of that Professorship, and to the establishment  
of an increased number, in order to let in other  
denominations; which latter course in the lan-  
guage of the Select Committee "would be bet-  
ter calculated to make polemics than divines, and  
would in no wise advance the interests of true  
religion." The next proposition of the Council  
was an important one, and varied in some re-  
spects from the like provision in the Bill, as to  
the composition of the Council—namely, that  
the Bishop, or in his absence the Archdeacon  
to be ex officio a member of that board—the  
Provincial Secretary in place of one of the Puisne  
Judges—and seven were proposed as a quorum  
instead of five. The Bill contemplates the abo-  
lition of the existing test of subscription to the  
thirty nine articles of the Church of England, as  
a prerequisite to admission into the Council; and  
proposed a more general test. The Council  
propose the removal of the present religious test,  
but suggest no other. This on the whole might  
answer very well. The next proposition, re-  
serves the right of disapproving of the Statute  
rules and ordinances of the Council by the Visi-  
tor. At first sight he thought this an arbitrary  
and extensive power vested in that officer; but  
upon reflection he thought that as His Excellency  
had a right of separate consideration on all  
acts of legislation, by analogy he should be in-  
vested with a similar right in this instance. He  
thought that no improper use would be made of  
the power—in fact this was a minor considera-  
tion, as every thing must depend on the Council,  
for unless they managed the affairs of the Col-  
lege with prudence, and in the exercise of a  
sound judgement and discretion, the institution  
could not obtain public confidence, nor would it  
prosper. For his own part, to shew that he  
was not disposed to make captious objections, he  
was willing to close with the propositions of the  
Council; to try the experiment, and see what  
effect the proposed alterations would have, upon  
the future proceedings of the College. Every  
person having the welfare of that institution at  
heart, must lament that so little good had been  
yet accomplished, with the expenditure of so  
much money. He regretted however that the  
proposals now made, did not go farther, and sug-  
gest the abolishing of all fees; he did not see  
why they should not be abolished, and that the  
advantages of the institution ought not to be thus  
broadly thrown open to the middling classes of  
society. It was not intended that this should  
reduce the salary or emoluments of the profes-  
sors, as it was proposed to commute the fees,  
and pay those gentlemen from the funds of the  
college. He considered the suggestions that  
had been made as reasonable and fair; altho' he  
was sorry they did not embrace all the amend-  
ments proposed in the Bill, and thus throw  
the doors of the college open to all who were dis-  
posed to partake of its advantages.

The learned gentleman then said he would call  
the attention of the Committee, to the remarks  
which preceded the proposals now made; where  
the college council state that the inducement  
to make them, is that "the object of establish-  
ing the institution may be secured;" and it must  
be gratifying to those who had taken an active part  
in bringing about the present state of things,  
that it was admitted by a body so well qualified  
to judge, that the objects of the founders of the  
college had not been secured;—it was gratifying  
to find them concurring with the Select Com-  
mittee, that certain amendments in the College  
Charter were necessary, and agreeing to a plan  
that was substantially the same, as that which  
was contemplated by the Bill. Persons might  
say that the majority of the Assembly were ac-  
tuated by hostility towards the institution, and  
a desire to produce its downfall; but every man

had a right to express his opinion upon a subject  
of so much importance to the Province; and the  
correctness of such opinion be ascertained by  
time. Knowing what public opinion requires,  
the majority had only acted in accordance  
with it; and when they consider the large  
amount of funds which the college possesses, its  
extensive tracts of lands, and that £2,200 are  
taken yearly from the general purposes of the  
country,—from its roads, its bridges, its schools  
and from public improvement,—it was the duty  
of every member of the legislature to make  
it as generally advantageous as possible; and to  
enable the most remote part of the country to reap  
every possible advantage from that institution.  
He wished to see a candid and liberal line of  
policy adopted in conducting its affairs,—he  
wished to see it enjoying popular favour,—he  
wished to see it become a flourishing and useful  
establishment. But to effect that it must be regu-  
lated by reasonable rules; and he did not see  
why the expansion of the human mind were to  
be checked or regulated by religious constraint;  
or that one sect should be considered as inferior  
in point of intellect to another.—He would  
therefore throw the college open to all denomi-  
nations alike. Was it not extraordinary, that  
the members of that House could legislate upon  
the most weighty questions, without signing  
any religious tests; but if transferred to a body  
of inferior degree and less moment, they were  
not qualified for admission or for acting, until  
they subscribed to certain articles of religion.  
The same remarks would apply to those who  
composed the other branch of the Legislature,  
and who were not required to subscribe any re-  
ligious tests before admission; and thus there  
were two bodies exercising a great and direct  
influence upon the future interests and welfare  
of the Province, without being called upon to  
subscribe any religious test. Then why should  
it be required, with reference to the perform-  
ance of duties, that have in the main nothing  
to do with religious peculiarities. He was glad  
therefore, to find the College Council concur-  
ing with the Select Committee, in the opinion  
that these tests should be abolished.

The learned gentleman said he should not  
go more particularly into the Bill before the  
Committee at present, but he could not refrain  
from throwing out a wish, that the fees might  
yet be abolished. As he had before said, he  
was disposed to try the plan which had been  
proposed; he regretted that it was deemed ne-  
cessary to make the Bishop a member of the  
College Council, but a trial could be made; and  
the House was not without a remedy, if the  
plan was found not to succeed. He was will-  
ing therefore to substitute the suggestions that  
had been offered for the Bill before the Com-  
mittee, and he sincerely hoped that one uni-  
versal effort would be made, to make the insti-  
tution as useful and advantageous as possible to  
the country.

Mr. BROWN said, as no member seemed dis-  
posed to rise, he would as one of the Select  
Committee to whom the subject had been re-  
ferred, make a few observations. The learned  
gentleman for Gloucester would now see that  
those improvements against which he had for-  
merly so strenuously contended, were now  
deemed necessary by the authorities of the Col-  
lege; and it must be gratifying to the friends  
of those measures which had been recommend-  
ed by the House, that it is admitted their  
intentions were not to injure that institution, but  
to promote its usefulness. He would freely  
admit that he had formerly endeavoured to  
withdraw those funds which had been annually  
appropriated, because he considered the insti-  
tution not in a situation to deserve it.—But he  
had since changed his views, and would now  
do all in his power to encourage that establish-  
ment. He was also under a mistake with refer-  
ence to the advantages of collegiate education,  
having known men who had figured in science  
from small beginnings, and who had not gradu-  
ated within a college walls. With reference  
to the college itself, he was desirous of seeing  
all restrictions removed, and that persons of all  
denominations should partake equally of its ad-  
vantages; and he could not agree with the  
learned member for York, that they ought to  
adopt the suggestions that had been made, and  
abandon the Bill. He thought they should  
proceed with the consideration of it, and adopt  
these suggestions as far as were practicable;  
but where they involved any serious principle  
they should be abandoned. It was proposed  
that the Bishop should be a member of the Col-  
lege Council; he saw no evil resulting from it,  
but thought his introduction would promote its  
usefulness. He should therefore be in favour  
of taking up the Bill, and would adopt the pro-  
posed modification so far as was proper; but he  
would not wish it to pass without some provi-  
sion as respects the table of fees.

Mr. END said he would not have risen at all,  
had he not been alluded to by the hon. member  
for Charlotte. He did not intend to make a  
speech, and only rose to say that any support  
which he ever gave to the College, was perfect-  
ly spontaneous—that it was not given in concert  
with the College or by desire or indeed with  
the knowledge, so far as he knew, of any body  
connected with it. He wished to make this ex-  
planation lest the ultra character of his support  
might excite any feeling in the mind of any  
hon. member inimical to the interests of the in-  
stitution. He was happy to find, that new there  
was some prospect of an accommodation, which  
he hoped would remove the college from the  
line of fire. The hon. member for Charlotte,  
one of the Committee who had signed the cele-  
brated Report of last year on College affairs, had  
declared that his views are altered respecting  
Colleges—that he now believes that wisdom,  
learning and sense may proceed from a College,  
and generally, in the House, there appeared to  
be an expression rather favorable to the College,  
produced he (Mr. E.) conjectured, by the con-  
cessions now proposed by the College Council.  
He almost dared to hope, under this state of  
things, that this concession might have a result  
different from all the other concessions, that  
were made here or elsewhere—each one was only  
a rung in the ladder. For himself he remained  
unchanged, and was not convinced of the neces-  
sity of the concession, or indeed of its utility.  
Had he been a member of the College Council,  
he would not have consented to it. He would  
have been content to do what had been occa-  
sionally done before—he would have retreated  
to the last bastion, and been blown up with it.

Mr. WOODWARD as one of the Select Com-  
mittee, felt himself called upon to join in ex-  
pressing the pleasure he felt at the College  
Council having met the views of the House of  
Assembly to a great extent, and to shew his  
willingness to concede and that he had no other  
object in view, than to promote the usefulness  
of the institution, he would meet them half  
way, and agree to try the plan which had been