

might easily keep their deceased friends, without going through the process of embalming them, in a perfect state of preservation for any length of time. Should this ever be done, it may afford new subjects of conjecture, after a lapse of a thousand years, perhaps as interesting then as the Egyptian discoveries are now to us.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1843.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL

The Courier with the Southern mail arrived on Saturday evening at four o'clock.

King's College.—We insert below a copy of a Petition for the modification of the Charter of King's College, Fredericton, to be presented to the Legislature at its approaching session, which we are assured will be very numerous and respectably signed in this county and the other counties on this side of the Province. King's College has been placed, from the very commencement, upon an exceedingly restricted and partial footing. The erection of the College Buildings alone, cost the Province, we are credibly informed, no less a sum than £13,500, the Annual interest of which amounts to nearly £800, and this added to the grant of £2,200, makes the total cost to the Province about three thousand pounds a year. The only benefit this Institution has conferred in return, has been to educate the sons of Officials about Fredericton and of a few of the wealthier class of the Church of England.

During the fifteen or sixteen years it has been in existence, it has received of public monies about fifty thousand pounds, and it appears from documents laid before the Assembly last session, to have sent forth during these fifteen or sixteen years, the extraordinary number of 'Thirty-six Graduates.' Can we have a stronger proof of its unpopularity and inefficiency? or of the necessity that exists for putting it on a more liberal footing? There is no wish to deprive the members of the Church of England of the Theological Chair, or any of the many advantages which they now enjoy through the College. More than this they cannot reasonably demand. The Legislature has for many years been remonstrating against its exclusiveness, and striving to throw its offices and honors open to all; and we have little doubt our present House of Assembly will follow up the steps of their predecessors, and, we trust, will be enabled to effect a salutary reform in this Institution.

We would invite public attention to one crying evil connected with it, which it is impossible to justify. Ample as are its endowments, and the provision made for its Teachers, the public will be astonished to hear that nearly Ten Pounds a year are charged from each Student who attends it, in the shape of Fees, which become the perquisite of the Professors. This operates as a heavy tax on Education, and is no doubt one cause of the unpopularity of the Institution. These fees ought at once to be abolished by the College Council, and every facility afforded for the diffusion of a more liberal education amongst the youth of the Colony. The state of our Schools loudly calls for this. Let King's College be thrown open, and the obnoxious fees be abolished, and it will be no longer necessary to import to the same extent teachers from other places.

Attempts may possibly be made to prevent the modification of the Charter of this College, but if the people of this Province and their Representa-

tatives are true to one another, such attempts will be frustrated. King's College at Toronto, was at one time as illiberal in its constitution as our own, but the people of Upper Canada would not tolerate it; and the Crown granted a new Charter for it, in accordance with their wishes; and a like salutary change, we are persuaded, must at no distant period, be effected in the Provincial University of New Brunswick.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir William MacBean George Colebrooke, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief.

To the Honorable the Legislative Council and the honorable the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.
The Petition of the undersigned Freeholders and other inhabitants of the County of Northumberland.

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That your Petitioners, deeply impressed with the value of a liberal Education, as indispensable to the moral and intellectual improvement of a people, and as calculated by the Divine Blessing, also to improve their outward condition, are exceedingly desirous of securing to the rising youth of this Province, an Institution, in which such education may be obtained at a moderate expense, so as to place it within the reach of all who may wish to avail themselves of it. That in this Province King's College, at Fredericton, was erected at a very heavy expense from the Provincial Revenue—that besides the very extensive valuable tracts of land conferred on it, it is amply endowed in a pecuniary way, and receives from the Public Revenues, to which all classes of her Majesty's subjects contribute, no less than Two Thousand Two Hundred Pounds a year. That this Institution, although thus erected and endowed at the public expense, is of an exceedingly exclusive character, being placed wholly under the control of the Church of England, and conferring peculiar advantages on the members of that Church, to the detriment of a large portion of the inhabitants of this Province. That in consequence of the restrictions imposed by the Charter, this College has from the first been exceedingly unpopular and inefficient—that its exclusiveness has been the subject of much complaint in your honorable House, and throughout the Province at large. That this appears from the Petitions presented from time to time to your Honors and honorable House, as well as from the Resolutions standing on the Journals of your honorable House, that this grievance was represented by your honorable house to the Home Government, by two several Deputations sent by your honorable Body to Britain. Your Petitioners beg leave here to quote an Extract from the Representations made by the former of these Deputations to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies—which forcibly sets forth the objectionable character of this Institution, and the evils arising or likely to arise from it. It is in the words of the honorable Charles Simonds and E. B. Chandler:

"We, the undersigned, beg leave to state, that we are instructed by the House of Assembly of New Brunswick to bring under the consideration of his Majesty, the present state of King's College, at Fredericton, and to urge that such alterations may be made in the Charter, as will make this Institution more generally useful, and in accordance with the wishes of the people.

"The principal cause of the present unpopularity of this College, is the partial nature of its constitution, arising out of certain provisions in the Charter, whereby the Bishop of Nova Scotia is (ex officio) Visitor; the Archdeacon of New Brunswick, President, and the members of the College council and the Professors must subscribe to the Thirty Nine Articles of the Church of England; and further, the Professors shall be members of the council as they may be appointed, by displacing some other member, thus when the Charter is carried into full effect, the whole council will be composed of Professors, all of the Established Church, having the entire management of the Institution, and the control of its funds, the regulation of their own Salaries, and all other contingent expenses. This tends to keep alive that jealousy which now unhappily exists with regard to this College, among a GREAT MAJORITY of the inhabitants of this province, who are not of the Established Church, and who NATURALLY THINK that as they CONTRIBUTE to its SUPPORT, they ought FREELY to PARTICIPATE in its BENEFITS.

"We are therefore instructed to pray that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to recommend to the chancellor and the college council, to surrender their present charter, and that his Majesty would grant a new one more suitable to the present state of the Province."

Your petitioners beg to state that these evils are still felt by a very numerous class of persons in this Province, and that this Institution must become still more irksome, as from the depressed state of the Provincial Revenues, it will be necessary to impose taxes on all classes of her Majesty's subjects in the colony, for the support of a college which confers advantages upon one class only.

Your petitioners would most respectfully remind your honors and honorable house, that

the college council have admitted the necessity for a modification of the existing charter, and that her Majesty's Government have expressed their readiness to grant a new charter to the college, more suited to the wishes and wants of the Province, as may be seen by reference to the despatch of the right honorable Lord John Russell, dated Downing Street, 3rd November, 1840.

May it please your Excellency and honors, and honorable house, therefore, to take this subject into your serious consideration, and to pass an Act for abolishing the restrictions imposed by the charter of King's college, Fredericton, and to put the Institution on such a liberal footing as may render it a general blessing to all classes of her Majesty's loyal subjects. And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

January 5, 1843.

Our Election.—This noisy, busy scene, was brought to a close on the afternoon of Friday last, at the Court House, Newcastle. At the hour appointed by law, the High Sheriff declared Alexander Rankin, and John T. Williston, Esqrs. duly Elected.

Mr Street and his friends have demanded a scrutiny, and entered a protest against the return of the last named gentleman.

The successful candidates were then conveyed in triumph to their respective residences, amidst the cheers and exultations of their friends. In the evening the town of Chatham was illuminated, and a large Bonfire kindled in the square.

There are conflicting opinions respecting the conduct of the people—our readers at a distance will be able to judge of this from the Speeches of the candidates, and a number of Resolutions passed at a meeting held in Newcastle.

Thus has terminated the warmest contest ever witnessed in this county, and we trust many years will roll over before the like be again witnessed. Contrary to the expectations of many, and ourselves among the number, no person, as far as we have heard, has received severe bodily injury.

Below we give a statement of the poll each day, since the report given in our last number.

6th day	Rankin	690
	Williston	591
	Street	546
7th	Rankin	758
	Street	614
	Williston	607
8th	Rankin	834
	Williston	676
	Street	645

About 1,300 votes were polled.

At the closing of the poll Mr Street spoke as follows:

To the Gentlemen Freeholders I address myself, not to the lawless mob by which the Poll is at present surrounded.

Gentlemen—Sincerity and candour has always been my guide through life—I am no dissembler—I cannot express one thing and mean another. I therefore cannot respond to Mr Williston's proposal of oblivion of the past. Gentlemen—Had this election been conducted fairly and honestly on the part of Mr Williston and his partizans, and the sense of the constituency had then been declared against me, I should have cheerfully bowed to the decision, and with pleasure have offered to my more fortunate rival the right hand of friendship, and congratulated him on his success; but Gentlemen, knowing as I well do, that a large majority of the Freeholders of this County are in my favor, and but for the brute force, even this day used and exerted in the most barefaced and outrageous manner against me, to prevent my friends and supporters from exercising their Elective franchise, by which I have been deprived of at least from sixty to a hundred good votes, I should have been the successful Candidate by a large majority.

Gentlemen—It has been my earnest wish throughout this contest that the Election should be conducted fairly and honestly, and that the electors should have an opportunity of bestowing their suffrages without coercion or restraint; and Gentlemen, had the opposite side been actuated by the same motives, you well know, this contest would have

terminated long ere this, with a large majority in my favor, and from that very circumstance, and from a perfect knowledge of that fact on the part of my opponents, the most disgraceful means have been resorted to by the opposite party to effect by foul, what they know could not be accomplished by fair means. Reports as false as hell, prejudicial to my interest, have been fabricated and industriously circulated among my Catholic brother subjects, for the purpose of turning the Irish population against me—a people I have always till now found true to me—and to whom I have always been a firm friend. But even these fabrications much as they have injured me, among many of the Irish Freeholders, could not alone defeat my Election, and my opponents' finding this, have resorted to the most outrageous acts of violence, and of every species of Intimidation for the purpose of influencing the Constituency against me; many who voted for me, residents of Chatham, had their windows and doors broken, and houses much damaged, besides the infliction of personal injury, and insult.

Gentlemen—Never were baser means used to accomplish an end, than have been resorted to by Mr Williston's partizans, and never was any man who has done his duty, (and they do not pretend to deny that I have not) been more shamefully and disgracefully treated than I have been throughout this contest.

Gentlemen—I feel that according to every principle of right, I am the member elect, and I feel confident that, notwithstanding all the base falsehoods and coercive means used by my opponents, I have a large majority of legal votes polled; I have therefore demanded a scrutiny, which I think must terminate in my favor, if not, the brutal force used against my friends to prevent them from voting, I think, must unseat my opponent. Gentlemen, never has the elective franchise been more grossly insulted and trampled upon, than in this memorable contest.

Gentlemen—Under the influence of such treatment, can you expect me to respond to Mr Williston's offer of friendship, and of oblivion of the past, or can you expect I will tamely submit to a victory thus obtained—obtained through the instrumentality of the blackest lies, and of an outrageous mob, headed by a villain of the blackest die.

Gentlemen—I fear them not, I heed them not, they may do their worst, but of this they may rest assured, that their victory is not yet achieved. Gentlemen, I have been supported throughout by all the most respectable people of the County; and when I reflect upon the numbers that have from time to time come forward, at the imminent risk of their lives and property, exposed to the greatest personal insult, to vote for me, I cannot but feel grateful in the extreme, and I assure you, I would not at this moment for any consideration whatever, change places with Mr Williston, far more honorable is it in my estimation to be in the minority, on the present occasion than to possess a majority, obtained by such detestable means.

Mr Williston spoke: the following is the substance of his remarks:

Gentlemen Electors,

Having been brought forward by the independent Electors of this County, as a Candidate for your suffrages, you have, by your manly and independent conduct, placed me in the highest, and proudest position, which the constitution of our country allows you to put an individual, namely, to sit in the Assembly of this Province. The disinterested devotion shewn to me throughout this warmly contested Election, shews that you were determined to exercise your Elective Franchise, because you felt yourselves aggrieved, and that you appreciate it as the greatest political privilege you possess, as it gives you a constitutional check over your Representatives. This is strikingly manifested in the fact, of your having returned me, against the united wealth, talent, and influence of a large part of the county, and the ledgar influence, erroneous reports, and intimidation, which has been put in operation against me. Had two Candidates offered, I feel assured you would have returned them both.

Gentlemen,—Mr. Street has protested against my return, and demanded a scrutiny, and should this Election, by any possibility, be set aside, I do not fear the result of a new trial, so long as I place my cause in your hands, knowing your determination not to allow the affairs of the Province to be conducted in the shameful manner they have been for some years past, and its Revenues so wantonly squandered as they have been.

Gentlemen, it is well known to you, that after leaving the Poll at the Court House, on the first day of the election, I took with me only my poll Clerk, my brother Phinehas, and