

your motions as in London: and if you do not go out of your way to assail the government, the government will not interfere with you.

From Barrow's Bible in Spain.
POVERTY IN SPAIN.

Opposite to my room in the corridor lodged a wounded officer, who had just arrived from San Sebastian on a galled, broken-kneed pony; he was an Estremian, and was returning to his own village to be cured. He was attended by three broken soldiers, lame or maimed, and unfit for service; they told me that they were of the same village as his worship, and on that account he permitted them to travel with him. They slept among the litter, and throughout the day lounged about the house smoking paper cigars. I never saw them eating, though they frequently went to a dark cool corner, where stood a bota or kind of water pitcher, which they held about six inches from their black filmy lips, permitting the liquid to trickle down their throats. They said they had no pay, and were quite destitute of money,—that *su merced* the officer occasionally gave them a piece of bread, but that he himself was poor and had only a few dollars. Brave guests for an inn thought I; yet to the honor of Spain be it spoken, it is one of the few countries in Europe where poverty is never spurned from the door; and if not harboured, is at least dismissed with fair words, and consigned to the mercies of God and his Mother. This is at it should be. I laugh at the bigotry and prejudices of Spain: I abhor the cruelty and ferocity which have cast a stain of eternal infamy on her history; but I will say for the Spaniards, that in their social intercourse no people in the world exhibit a juster feeling of what is due to the dignity of human nature, or better understand the behaviour which it behoves a man to adopt towards his fellow beings. I have said that it is one of the few countries of Europe where poverty is not treated with contempt, and I may add, where the wealthy are not blindly idolized. In Spain, the very beggar does not feel himself a degraded being, for he kisses no one's feet, and knows not what it is to be cuffed or spit upon; and in Spain the duke or the marquis can scarcely entertain a very overweening opinion of his own consequence, as he finds no one, with perhaps the exception of his French valet, to fawn upon or flatter him.

From the Bangor Whig and Courier.
RETURN FROM THE BUKIAL.

BY A LADY.

* * * I looked around,
To see if it were not a dream!
But they, the loved, were gone! They lay
untouched
Each sad memorial of departed worth.
Here lay the unfinished letter—there, the pen,
Just dipped, and then all quickly laid aside—
As if the splayed brain, or trembling hand
Were fain to rest a little while, perchance
To seek repose, and gather strength anew
For coming toils.
Scattered in wild confusion, scrap on scrap,
With hurried pencilings but slightly traced,
As if the wearied hand with feeble hold,
Were fain to finish out its every task,
Ere yet it yielded to the threatening touch
Of stern disease.

In careless negligence,

Were strown, the garb all hastily thrown off—
The pressed cravat—the sandal and the glove,
All lay untouched. No kindred hand had
dared
Remove these treasured—those most sacred
things
Even to their wanted place. These were the
first
Whose shadow fell beneath my vacant gaze.
But, further on than these, methought I saw
Soft, fairy tokens of infantile grace,
In sweet profusion strown.

In those frail bangles,

How soon my fancy caught, and fondly traced
The recent meddling of some busy hand;
Tossing the infant mind, I could not fail
To mark; methought I saw those dainty fingers
Place each bright thing in some designed spot,
And, mingled with the rest, half hid beneath
This shining mass of childish treasures, lay
The orange slipper, last of all thrown off!

Yes, they were gone!

All told me of that truth! That fatal word
I saw imprinted on each unknown face!
(My weary frame had sunk beneath its woes,
And stranger forms were bending o'er my
couch.)

And they had gone!

That soul of truth and love—the 'one bright
star'—
My only guidance in this darksome world—
The kind restorer of my bosom's peace,
When earthly cares and human griefs had
marred,
Orderly shadowed o'er its fugal surface.
She too, that gentle one of heavenly cast—
The sparkling gem, so tenderly enshrined
Within my inmost heart of hearts—she too—
That little one, all spirit, light and love—

The eye of heavenly blue—the ample brow,
So purely white, o'er which the glossy tress
Was fain to fall, as if the beauteous contrast
Could make it fairer!

I looked around!

Ah! ye most wretched sons of sorrow tell—
Tell me the bitter anguish of that hour!

From the Fredericton Sentinel.

KING'S COLLEGE FREDERICTON.

[Published by request.]

Mr. Editor.—As our new House of Assembly will shortly be convened for the despatch of business, I trust our Representatives will be prepared, among other wholesome and necessary measures of reform, to carry out the modification of the Charter of King's College, Fredericton. That College by the manoeuvring of the government party, was established at first upon an exceedingly illiberal and objectionable footing; giving to the Church of England the exclusive control of an institution, which ought to have been made acceptable and useful to all classes of her Majesty's loyal subjects in this colony. To this the inhabitants of New Brunswick had an undoubted right, seeing that the College was erected and liberally endowed from Provincial funds, to which all classes were contributing. Our Provincial College indeed is the most completely endowed educational institution in British America;—and yet episcopalians have managed to get a complete monopoly of its honours and advantages, to the great detriment of the other denominations of christians in the Province; some of whom have been driven to erect academic institutions of their own, and others have been compelled, on conscientious grounds, to send their sons to be educated in a neighboring Province, rather than submit to the dominancy of the Church of England in the matter of education. The model I believe, from which the Charter of the College at Fredericton was taken, was that of King's College, at Toronto; but that academic institution was found to be so objectionable to the people of Upper Canada, that upon due representation being made to the Crown, it was thrown open, and all exclusive tests for office or honours in it abolished.

Our College therefore, as might have been expected, was from the first highly unpopular, and has not answered the reasonable and just expectations of the people of the Province, who were contributing to its support. Its exclusiveness and inefficiency have been the subject of loud complaints from year to year in our House of Assembly, and throughout the colony.—The House on one occasion went so far as to attempt to stop the large annual sum, which is paid from the Province Treasury for its support, but in this they were unsuccessful.

In the year 1833 the Assembly sent two of its members as a Deputation to Britain, consisting of the Hon. Charles Simonds, and E. B. Chandler, with the view of obtaining from the Home Government redress for this, and other grievances under which the Province then laboured.—It will be observed that both of the gentlemen composing that deputation are staunch members of the Church of England, and yet in their communications with the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies, they state very forcibly the strong objections entertained by the House and the country, against the exclusive character of the College and the mischiefs arising or likely to arise from it; and recommend to remedy the grievance by throwing it open, and making it as it ought to be, acceptable and useful to all. But that the public may be in possession of their views on this point, I shall here quote a part of the printed Report of their mission, which they submitted to the House in 1834.—The communication is marked No. 7,—is addressed to the Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, and is as follows:—

16, Norfolk Street, Strand.

SIR,

'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 of the charter, whereby the Bishop of Nova Scotia is (ex officio) Visitor, the Archbishop of New Brunswick, the President; and the members of the College Council and the professors must subscribe to the 39 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 the 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 to 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, by introducing into such new charter, the following provisions in lieu of the objectionable ones in the present charter.' Then follows a list of the proposed changes, as recommended by Messrs. Simonds and Chandler (see Appendix to Journals of the House of Assembly for 1834, page 8.)

In 1836 the College grievance was again brought under the notice of the home government by a second Deputation sent home by the House of Assembly, consisting of the hon. Wm. Crane, and L. A. Wilmot, Esq.

The following is an extract from their Report, which was submitted to the Legislature in 1837:

Saturday, 17th September, 1836

'Having received a note from Lord Glenelg, requesting to see us at 3 o'clock, we waited upon his lordship at the appointed hour. After some general conversation, his Lordship asked how the grant to the College had got upon the Civil List, and whether that Institution was flourishing.

'We explained how the grant came to be made, and gave his Lordship a general outline of the rise, progress, and expense of the College. We represented the connection of the Institution with the established Church of England as having occasioned very great prejudice against it, and as having consequently greatly limited its usefulness. And we gave it as the opinion of the Assembly, that the benefits and advantages of the College, would never be as generally diffused as they ought to be, until the existing restrictions were removed.

'Lord Glenelg was surprised that any injurious restrictions should ever have been imposed by the charter.'

'Thus was the opinion of the people of this Province through a deputation of their Representatives twice unequivocally declared to the home government, and setting forth the absolute necessity of placing the college on a more liberal footing. The necessity still exists in all its magnitude.

Up to the year 1840, the attempts of the lower House to reform the constitution of the College by Legislative enactment were defeated by the Legislative Council, who, being composed of Episcopalians, resisted the efforts making to deprive the English Church of her ascendancy in the only endowed educational institution in the Province.

The College Council however finding the voice of the country and its Representatives, against the College, and that they were determined to push on a reformation in it, admitted the necessity of a change in the charter, and with this view proposed to the House of Assembly to throw open the College Council; but still reserved for the Church of England the chair of Theology, and Divinity Degrees, and also a seat in the Council for the Bishop, or in his absence the Archbishop. They also took care to nominate an unnecessarily large number of members, who should sit at the Board ex officio, all of whom happen to be (accidental no doubt) members of the English Church. They wished also to introduce two of the Professors at the Board, and as all the present members of the council were, by the proposed changes to retain their seats, the Board would have been to all intents and purposes as exclusive as ever,—at least for the present.

In 1841 the College Council agreed so far to modify their former propositions as to exclude the two Professors, whom it was proposed to admit into the council, and also to increase the number of members composing it from thirteen to fifteen, which if carried into effect would have left four seats at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor, who would no doubt have divided them among Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists: thus allowing these large and respectable Christian bodies, some small share in the management of an institution to which they contribute in common with Episcopalians, and in which they have a common interest with them. It should also be stated that the college council at the same time agreed to refer the question of admission to Divinity Degrees to the decision of the Home Government.

The proposed modification of the college charter was by the Lieut. Governor laid before the Colonial Secretary, the Right Honorable Lord John Russell, who in a Despatch dated Downing Street, 3rd November, 1840, expressed his readiness on the part of the Crown, to modify the Charter, or rather to grant a new charter, upon the college surrendering the old one, and making some further concessions, calculated to render the institution more liberal in its character, (see Journals of the House of Assembly for 1841, page 125.)

And it is but justice to Sir John Harvey to say, that he did every thing in his power to forward the desired change in the charter, and to render the College useful and acceptable to all. This was the sincere desire of Presbyterians and those belonging to other denominations of christians, who prayed for a modification in the Charter; and this long agitated question, at that time, seemed to be fast drawing to an amicable adjustment, when a majority of the House of Assembly, a short time previous to the adjournment in the spring of 1841, passed an extraordinary set of Resolutions, by which it was proposed to exclude from the College Board Clergymen of all

denominations. In other and older countries, where education has attained a degree of improvement unknown among us, Clergymen, from their education and profession, are considered very fit persons for superintending and directing such Institutions.—But our Legislators all at once made the discovery, that there was a danger of Clergymen differing at the Board; and to prevent this, it was proposed wholly to exclude them.—This was both invidious and unjust towards the Clergy of this Province, who, it is presumed, know how to conduct themselves with propriety in any position in which they may be placed. And had it been otherwise, as the College Council must be composed chiefly of laymen, several of them high officers in the Province, it would be marvellous indeed if that Body, with the Lieut. Governor at their head, could not keep three or four Clergymen in order during the sittings of the Board.

But if Clergymen are to be excluded on account of their profession, so ought Lawyers, on account of theirs, as being still more likely to differ. But there is no danger on that score; and as the appointment to seats in the Council is vested in the Governor, it is presumed that the clergyman, of whose fitness for the office he was not well assured. It was gratifying to see that the House of Assembly last spring, had so far altered their mind, that the clauses in the College Bill for excluding of Clergymen from the Board, was passed in Committee only by the casting vote of the Chairman. And it is to be hoped, that when the question comes before our new House this Session, they will take it up in a liberal and proper spirit, and carry out such reforms in the Institution, as will render it popular, and induce the rising youth of the Province, of all denominations, to seek thro' it to obtain a liberal education; and thus elevate the intellectual character of the colonists, and raise up a class of young men, who may fill the various learned professions with increased credit to themselves and advantage to the country; and also elevate the character of our Grammar and Parish Schools. It is necessary at present to apply to other countries, both for Clergymen and Teachers to supply the wants of this Province, but this is far from creditable, and is a stigma which ought to be removed; and which can only be accomplished, by removing the existing restrictions in King's College, Fredericton. That Institution was built by the Province, and cost, I believe, £13,500; the annual interest of which amounts to nearly £800.—It receives from the Province Treasury and Casual Revenue, (now belonging to the Province) upwards of £2200 a year; this added to the interest of the buildings, amounts to the vast sum of £3000 a year, which this College has been in receipt of for the last fifteen or sixteen years. The College in fact has received during that period, from funds raised in the Colony, at least Fifty Thousand Pounds! And for what purpose let me ask? What great return has it made for this vast amount of public monies?—For educating the sons of a few well paid officers about Fredericton, and some of the wealthier class of Episcopalians about St. John. It appears from the College Returns submitted to the House of Assembly during last Session, that the total number of Students who have graduated in this University is just Thirty six, and those exclusively Episcopalians. Thirty six Graduates in sixteen years!!! and the cost of the College during that period at least Fifty Thousand Pounds!!! Will the staunchest friend that the College has, with this in his view, say that it has not proved a failure,—that the benefits it has conferred have borne any proportion to the vast expense it has cost? And from the extremely depressed state of the Casual and Provincial Revenues, it is manifest that taxes must for the future be imposed upon the inhabitants of this Colony, amounting to upwards of £2200 a year for the support of the College, of which Episcopalians have the sole control, and of which they derive all the honours and advantages. The College must receive from the public revenues its two or three thousand a year; while it will probably be necessary to withdraw, or at any rate to diminish, the scanty pittance doled out to our Parish Schools. In other words, the Province must pay enormously for educating the sons of a few of the Provincial Aristocracy; while many of our poor but industrious settlements must of necessity let their children go without education altogether: this is a state of things which cannot and which will not much longer be quietly submitted to.

If the Church of England are allowed the undisturbed possession of the Theological Chair, the use of their service in the College, and all the solid advantages which the College can confer, (and all we are willing to let them enjoy these) what would they have more?

The internal management of the College, I am prepared to show, has been any thing but satisfactory; and as to the management of the funds, I shall refer presently to that. Each of the two Professors now belonging to the College, has a salary of £200 a year and a free house, with forty or fifty pounds more; while the Vice President has a salary of £500, and very improperly holds also the Chair of Theology, for which he pockets £150 a year in addition, besides perquisites and free apartments in the College.—His income therefore must be little short of £800 a year. With such ample endowments, the public will be astonished to hear that nearly £10 a year is charged from each student in the shape of fees, which are divided among the Professors.