

These fees, in addition to the expense of board, operates as a heavy tax on education, and no doubt deters many from availing themselves of the facilities which this College might afford for imparting to their sons a liberal education, because they cannot afford it. As the Professors are already amply provided for, these fees ought at once to be abolished, or at any rate reduced to a nominal amount, and every encouragement given to a more general extension of the blessings of a liberal education—This is not sought for in behalf of any one denomination, but for all. Let the Church of England enjoy the Chair of Theology, and the other solid advantages already mentioned, but as in King's College, Toronto, let all other offices and honours be thrown open. Let the only test required for a Divinity Degree or any other honour the College can confer, be subscription to the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, and of the Doctrine of the Trinity. Thus guarded, I have no hesitation in saying '*palam qui meruit ferat*'—let him wear the palm who wins it. Then and not till then will the inhabitants of this Province rest satisfied,—then and not till then will King's College deserve the name of a Provincial University,—then and not till then may we regard it as a common blessing.

The illiberality of Windsor College, in Nova Scotia, has produced a Baptist and two Presbyterian Colleges in that Province, which are increasing while Windsor is declining. The College Council of Windsor, perceiving the ruin their exclusiveness was likely to bring upon them, proposed, as we were informed, through the public prints, to throw open their College, with the view of inducing the Baptists to give up the idea of erecting Acadia College, at Horton.—But the proffered boon came too late.—Nova Scotia has for many years been agitated from end to end by the question of Colleges; and if after all the remonstrances made by the Legislature and people of this Province, the changes proposed by the College Council themselves, and the readiness of the Imperial Government to give such a Charter as would make the College popular and useful, an attempt should now be made to resist reform in this Institution, and to maintain an Episcopal ascendancy in it, we shall have agitation rise enough in New Brunswick; and this same College question, which may now be amicably settled, will yet prove a troublesome one. The inhabitants of New Brunswick are proverbially patient and loyal, but it would be as impolitic as it would be unjust to try them too far.

The College Council may profit by the Duke of Wellington's egregious blunder, when he declared there should be no Reform. Had he, in his capacity of Prime Minister of England, granted Borough Reform to three or four English Towns that were suing for it, he might have saved, or at any rate have staved off for a time that sweeping Reform, which was carried against him by the resistless voice of a nation.

The following is an extract from the Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed in 1836 to report upon the College accounts, then laid before the house:—'The Committee have thus endeavoured to furnish the house with an abstract of the several accounts and statements, so as to render the matter as plain and intelligible as the confused state of the documents would admit of.'

'The present fixed annual income of the College may be safely stated at £2275 19 2, independently of a large amount of debts due, upwards of 3000 acres of wilderness land in the vicinity of Fredericton, and eighteen valuable Town Lots; while the fixed annual charges do not exceed £1600. The balance in hand, with the amount due, including a supposed sum whereon interest has been received during the past year, and alluded to in a preceding part of this report will, the Committee believe, more than discharge the demand against the Institution; and the committee are therefore surprised to find, that the College should be paying interest on outstanding debts.'

'The committee are surprised that so much real estate has been allowed to remain unproductive, while debts of a considerable amount have been long due from the College on interest.'

'The Committee would respectfully recommend to the House to make immediate inquiry into the causes, which have operated to limit in so great a degree, the benefit and usefulness of the aforesaid Institution.'

'The Committee are of opinion, that there has been nothing in the past operations, nor is there any thing in the present condition of the College, which can justify the continuation of the large annual grants, now borne on the revenues of the Province.'

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) L. A. WILMOT,  
I. WOODWARD,  
GEORGE MOREHOUSE,  
Committee Room, Jan. 26, 1837.

There is no wish on the part of any one to cripple or injure the College; but on the contrary, an earnest desire to make it—what it ought to be—a general blessing, instead of being as heretofore, a bone of contention. It is not presuming too much to say, that consistency on the part of our Representatives, and a regard for the peace and prosperity of the Province, urgently require a speedy and a

thorough Reformation in King's College, Fredericton.

I am, Sir,  
Yours, &c.  
AN INHABITANT OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

## ORIGINAL.

REPLY TO 'MONITOR.'  
[See St. John Courier, 28th January, 1843.]

Extract.—'My object now is to avoid invective: I desire to put to the Candidate for whose advancement the whole was got up, a few plain questions relative to the doings of the Mob, headed by a man whose character seems to be as far removed from good as the spirit of evil is from that of Christian love,—a man whose name is become a by-word, and a term of reproach among the people. He—but his name has become really too odious to dwell upon—he might find a better sphere for his deviltries in some brigand and marauding district in the old world, or if he give a preference to salt water, perhaps among some western lagoons of the new. He is the nuisance made use of, and a most intolerable one he proves; but I cannot consider him the baser culprit in these matters. He is tolerated, ruffian as he is, and made use of.'

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—While standing in your office on Tuesday morning, 31st ultimo, my attention was directed to an anonymous article in the St. John Courier of 28th inst., which had just then reached your office, and immediately thereupon, I requested your insertion of a Note, of which the following is a copy, and which appeared in the Gleaner of the former date, viz.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

'Sir,—My eye having accidentally been just directed to an anonymous article in the St. John Courier of 28th inst., dated Miramichi, 10th January, and signed 'Monitor,' it has occurred to me, that as the Editor or conductor of that paper has taken up the story of the Northumberland Election, I would invite him to take it up *pro and con*—and with that view, invite his attention to my letters in the Gleaner, the third of which appears in your paper of this date.

Your obd. Serv.

JOHN HEA.  
Chatham, Tuesday morning, 31st January.

I also requested you, Sir, to forward a copy of your paper of that date to the Courier office; your reply was 'that you would of course,' and I heard you give Mr. Cooke, of your office, the necessary directions, and at the same time instructing him to direct the Editor's attention particularly to my Note, by marking it in the usual way—the whole of which I have no doubt was attended to.

Since then, Sir, I have waited without having taken any further direct notice of that magnificent! that splendid! article, which the whole of the defeated party here, and of their friends elsewhere, all but fall down and worship;—got up as it was, to produce effect, by the truly amiable 'Monitor,' that ardent lover of peace,—that worthy man whose avowed object was to avoid invective! and by his assistant, I have waited, Sir, with the expectation of hearing something thro' the Courier, in reply to my Note; but the Courier of the 11th February has arrived this morning, without the slightest notice having been taken of my Note above copied. Now Sir, I would ask you, as a conductor of a Public Press, how you would account for such conduct in the Editor of the Courier? He receives and publishes as slanderous, scurrilous, and vile an article as any that has been seen in the Province for a number of years, under an anonymous signature, and refuses or neglects, which amounts to the same thing, to take the slightest notice of a reply thereto, with a name attached. Can it be possible that he has been gagged or bribed? As he refuses to insert an article with a proper name attached, I should like to learn whether he would have any objection to publish an anonymous article exposing the sayings and doings of the said Mr. 'Monitor' himself during the late Election? But I doubt very much whether it would be possible to persuade him to do so, even under an anonymous signature, as he could not for a moment be led to suppose that Mr. 'Monitor,' public man as he is, could so far have forgotten himself, as even to have canvassed for his side party during the Election! Nevertheless Sir, this is a fact, and one very much easier of proof than any proposition contained in 'Monitor's' letter, even that in which he says he is 'a man ardently desirous of peace,' or that his 'object is to avoid invective.'

However, Sir, I do not think I shall trouble the Editor of the Courier further at present, and will content myself with offering a few remarks through the medium of your paper upon the production of 'Monitor,' but do not intend to go fully into a refutation of it, as it would occupy so much space as to prevent my proceeding with my narrative, which a very great number of persons, for reasons best known to themselves, seem anxious to have brought to a close.

In the first place I shall apply the term, says, to what he insinuates, but dares not to

say,—dastardly poltron, as any disinterested person will readily acknowledge him to be.

I. He says that the Mob, headed by me, on the evening of the first day of the polling, in Chatham, ferociously attacked, beat and dragged from out their sleigh, a Magistrate and an old man.

Answer.—Compare the above with the Resolution passed by Mr. Street's friends, at Hamill's, on the night of the day the Poll closed (see Gleaner 10th January) in which, even they, do not speak of the formation of a mob, nor of my heading it, until the third day; and even then, when they are two days in advance of me, thereby sending as foul a lie to the world as the above is. Mr. Goodfellow, the Magistrate referred to, possesses the happy faculty of strewing a few thorns in his bed, and I have no desire to pick them out. If Mr. Russell, the old man alluded to, had consulted the old maxim, 'avoid evil company,' it is very probable he would have escaped. I knew nothing whatever of the matter until after it was all over. If Mr. 'Monitor' or Mr. Goodfellow could trace the act to me, either as principal or accessory, why not call me to account for it? Who knows but that such acts on the part of that magnanimous, worthy Magistrate, as his having prevented some of his neighbours from passing through his farm on the beaten winter track from the end of the Bathurst Road to the ice, for no better reason than because that they had voted for Rankin and Williston, instead of for Rankin & Street, at the late Election. Who knows, I ask Mr. Editor, but that such acts on the part of Mr. Goodfellow procured him a black eye on the night in question; at all events whatever happened to him, happened probably while I was repairing my trace at Coulson's Slip, (see Gleaner of 31st.) By the bye, how can Mr. Goodfellow find fault, even though he might have been roughly handled? Why not apply his own doctrine, as he has forth at Negowac, (see Gleaner of 24th) viz. 'All things are fair at Election times.' 'No Fair Play at Elections.'

2d. The window breaking and McBeath's story are already before the public in my letters in the Gleaner, commencing with the 10th January, in the way of cause and effect—the effect following the cause—and the public must put their own estimate and construction upon the amount of provocation.

3d. Men to promote J. T. Williston's views called upon a portion of the most respectable men in Chatham (a long parenthesis) and having on previous occasions broken and destroyed part of their property, did make use of the most fiendish threats—such as to use violence towards a Wife and Daughter!! and had just fifteen minutes allowed them to consider whether they would barter their consciences and support Mr. W., OR TAKE THE ALTERNATIVE.

Answer.—I am the MEN who, on the night before the Poll closed at Newcastle, called upon the Hon. J. Cunard, John Wright, Esq., William Leison, Esq., Doctor Key, Thomas Vondy, through his son, Joseph Samuel, Geo. Parker, John Parker, through his brother, and John Gammon,—unaccompanied in every case except those of Dr. Key, and Gammon, and told them individually, that we, the people of Chatham, hoped and expected that they would give us a portion of their suffrage at Newcastle on the following day. I met Joseph Samuel, and George Parker in my own bedroom, and as a neighbour, recommended to them to turn in with us Chathamites, and that if they wished, they could of course divide their suffrage with Mr. Rankin. Mr. Samuel pleaded personal dislike to Mr. W., and his having repeatedly declared that he would not vote for him. I recommended to him to lose sight of both the one and the other,—to consider the principle involved in the struggle, and not the man. While thus engaged, there was a rap at the bedroom door, which I answered, and was immediately thereupon accosted by a person whose name I did not know, and who, in the hearing of Messrs. Samuel and Parker, told me that the little boys wanted to know how they, Messrs. S. and P. were going to act. I held the door in my hand while I recapitulated what this person said, at the same time observing that I was not aware that it was known abroad that they, S. and P. were in my house, and asked them whether they had made up their mind? Mr. S. first answered in the affirmative—Mr. Parker next, and then Mr. P. for his brother John. Their replies being in accordance with my suggestion, I communicated them to the person, and thus ended our interview.

But will it be believed, that I broke or destroyed any part of their property previously? That I used a threat of any kind? (I appeal to the different persons above enumerated as to whether I used a threat of any kind whatever in my interview with them; and more particularly to Joseph Samuel and George Parker, as to whether there was any thing whatever in the way of intimidation said by me, either as it respected wife, daughter, property, or any thing else?) I hardly think it will, nor do I believe that any other man or boy in existence did, as it respected wife or daughter.

I have spoken to Mr. Samuel repeatedly upon this subject, and condemned the wretch Monitor for having been so totally devoid of delicacy and modesty as to publish it, at least without first having obtained Mr. and Mrs. Samuel's consent—but Mr. Samuel seemed, instead of condemning it, to roll it like a sweet morsel under his tongue and say that Monitor was

merely asking the question. Monitor now has his answer to that, as has Mr. Samuel himself, who I strongly suspect furnished the material; and to the credit of both the one and the other be it told. Even now if it were not perfectly well known, in this and the adjoining counties of Kent, Gloucester and Resignouche who the parties alluded to were, I should not mention their names: although I do not see, if Mr. Samuel himself feels no delicacy upon the subject why I should.

3. Combie had his house literally almost pulled down about his ears, perilling the lives of his family, and his poor dumb beast cruelly tortured.

Answer. Combie before the first meeting relative to the Election was held, urged me to offer as a candidate for the representation of this county, and remarked how much we wanted a share of the representation of the county, and deplored such want,—he attended the large meeting already referred to in my letter of 24th ult. and appeared to rejoice that a person was placed in nomination,—he also rejoiced as far as words could convey his feelings, at the time that the handbills calling a public meeting were being posted in the neighbourhood of his residence,—and eventually having as is above recited, given the Chatham people every encouragement so far as he was concerned, to enter into the contest, deserted them, and even accompanied a Reverend Gentleman thirty miles up the country from his own home (for the purpose of producing effect of course) to vote. His windows were broken—his house was not almost literally pulled down about his ears. I questioned him closely upon the subject in presence of Thomas H. Peters, Esquire, (one of the other side folks) and Mr. John Rendie of Bathurst, and he, Combie, declared that his 'poor dumb beast,' to wit his cow, did not receive the slightest injury whatever. I did not at the same time forget to remind Combie of his offers and pledges; nor did I forget to recommend a more consistent course to him in the event of his living to see another Election.

4. The mob was organized under me, its leader.

Answer. Well was it for Monitor himself, as well as for the other side force and principals, that the people who accompanied Mr. Williston suffered themselves in some measure, after the fourth day, to be led by me; else probably the horrible acts practiced towards them might have exhausted their powers of endurance, which powers were called into exercise to a frightful extent—when they, the other side principals, partisans and force might have had to rue their conduct.

5. As to attacks made upon Mr. Street at the hustings, answers will be found in my letter in the Gleaner of 7th inst.

Benjamin Williston declares that he never made use of such threats or expressions as are attributed to him. It is not true that a Gentleman in the presence of Messrs Edward Williston and Mr. Pierce had even his face spit into. It is said that a person of ruffianly appearance, but respecting whose principles and practice there is nothing equivocal, had his face spit into,—perhaps amongst various other reasons which might be assigned, because that he, knowing that Mrs. Gilmour having, a few days previous to her having embarked for Great Britain, ordered a horse and vehicle belonging to the establishment of G. R. & Co. of Douglastown, for herself and some of her daughters to take a drive with—this man unnecessarily, ordered the horse and vehicle on another mission—or perhaps it was because that this worthy refused the use of the cannon at Douglastown to the people of that settlement for the purpose, as they intended, of doing honor to Mr. Gilmour and his family on their leaving the country, and drove them to the necessity of sending to Newcastle to borrow cannon for that purpose. Or perhaps it was because of a thousand and one other misdeeds and misdoings of this worthy that he had his face spit into. It is true that Mr. Williston more than once told Mr. Rankin on the hustings to beware that he Mr. R., did not call him Mr. W., a liar, or tell him that he lied, or that what he stated was false, too often, and I think in one instance, heard Mr. Williston tell him, that he, Mr. W. had pretty hard knuckles; and who I would ask is this idol that Mr. Monitor falls down and worships, and against whom it is an unpardonable sin for a son of humanity to utter a threat! let him deserve it ever so often or so well? So much for the present in answer to Mr. Monitor, as going any farther with him at this time would be anticipating my narrative, which I have deter-mined shall be uninterrupted and continuous, and shall decline any further answer to Monitor, than shall be found in my letters both heretofore and hereafter in the Gleaner, and in which letters I am inclined to think every question asked, or rather every thing stated as a fact by that gentleman, will meet with its answer, and which I am sure will answer a more convenient purpose for Mr. Monitor and his friends, very few of whom, in this section of the Province, receive the Courier, and therefore will find a reference to the Gleaner answer their purposes better.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
JOHN HEA.  
Chatham, February 16, 1842.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,  
In concluding my last, I promised that I would in this letter, glance at the