

in apparent slumber, while others were sitting upright, with their wives and children firmly locked in their embrace, and noses pressed together, as in the act of salutation. Out of four hundred human beings, not one was alive. The corpses remained in that condition, uncorrupted and unchanged for many days. The flesh finally dropped from the bones, which were left to bleach beneath a burning sun, or be buried by fresh actions of the volcano.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

SIR,—I brought my last to a close on having told you of the kind of response which I had to my salutation of Mr. Street at Decantelon's. We proceeded to Doak's, or rather to Robinson's, close by, where we reached a few minutes after the Poll opened (9 o'clock), and early altho' it was, the first circumstance that attracted my notice was a practical illustration of Messrs. Rankin & Street's solicitude for the advancement and prosperity of their constituency, in their special regard and respect for the Temperance and Total Abstinence causes. Robinson's was a Temperance House, but Messrs. R. & S. adopted the same plan here that they did at Cuppage's, with only this difference, that at Cuppage's I am inclined to think the grog was served out by Mr. Cuppage's factotum, Mr. Parden, whereas at Robinson's one of the leaders of Messrs. R. & S.'s troops acted as tapster. I saw him engaged at myself: he had a small closet or passage assigned to him, and in which he discharged the functions of his office; those who had already partaken showing their friends who subsequently arrived, the way to this little 'Hell.' How undignified! how degrading! the idea, that Mr. Rankin, in order to accomplish his avowed purpose of cramming Mr. Street down the People's throats, by insisting, contrary to the wishes of the People, upon taking Mr. S. into the House of Assembly with him; and that Mr. Street, in order to achieve his favourite end and object, of becoming one of the People's Representatives, should resort to this, *worse than base*, mode of purchasing their suffrage. There was not much more worth noticing occurred at Doak's than the extent of Drunkenness produced through the course of the day by the Spirituous Liquors furnished and served out by Messrs. R. & S. In one instance I saw an unfortunate man, supported to, and at the Hustings by, two of his fellows who were not quite 'so far gone,' one being obliged to prop him up at each side, and to hold him there! I was in the school-house, at the door of which the Poll was held at the time, and commented upon it, charging Messrs. R. & S. with being the procuring cause of such a horrible state of things, not only there but elsewhere, so far as they had gone through the County.

The Test was put to the unhappy man by Mr. Williston; but to my utter astonishment, he shrunk from it, and notwithstanding that he was urged to it by Mr. Street, and prompted and goaded by the wretched monsters in human shape, who supported him, yet between them they could not persuade him to swallow the Pill! It is true that I told the poor fellow not to allow them to persuade him to perjure himself—how far that might have operated upon him I know not—at all events they lost that vote, and it struck me forcibly that he was wrought into the state in which he was to prepare him for the ordeal thro' which he had to pass—but it proved a failure. There was another, if not two instances in which, upon the parties being Tested, and having expressed some doubts as to the value of his Freehold, a friend of Messrs. R. & S.—Mr. W. McKay, of Boiestown—offered to furnish the necessary qualification by offering the party £25 for his Freehold, and this while standing within the school-house, and without any concealment whatever. In one instance Mr. McKay's plan also failed. I further discovered that a person was industriously employed at this station, who in order to acquit himself, fully to the satisfaction of his Principal, Mr. Street, had entered into the spirit of his Electioneering canvass to such an extent as to compromise the character and standing of his own clergyman, by stating what I myself knew, as did several others, to be unqualified falsehoods. For his course of conduct I called him to account there and then, and he was cautioned not to persist in it.

There having been some time to spare before the close of the Poll, I took an opportunity of explaining to Mr. Doak, and as many others as could find their way into the school-house, the Mob story, from the day at Negowac to the day at Coughlan's, and in presence of Messrs. R. & S., and without their being to contradict it, to fasten upon them all the odium attached to it.

After the close of the Poll our party adjourned to Mr. Robinson's, Mrs. R. having promised to furnish us with some dinner, and on my way up stairs, where she had made provision for us, was met by a gentleman who was a stranger to me, but whose name I afterwards discovered to be Mr. Nelson, who keeps a Tavern a short distance above Robinson's, and who appeared to feel very anxious to let me have a few thumps, at the same time expressing a wish to put something into my "Tripes," for no better reason than that my name was John Hea of Chatham. I thanked him for his attention, begged he would excuse me, as I preferred partaking of what Mrs. R. had provided just then. I must say that I did not think it looked well in a man entrusted with a Tavern Licence.

Another illustration of the depravity produced by Messrs. R. & S. was that an unfortunate man, under the influence of the grog served out

by them, amused himself by stealing five great-coats at Robinson's, my sons amongst the number, and concealing them in the grist-mill opposite, and with much difficulty were they found.

I would ask how Messrs. R. & S. would feel, if under the influence of the grog supplied by them, the following three crimes (instead of one) had been committed, even at this one stage, viz., Perjury, Robbery, and (see Mr. Nelson's threat) Murder!

We partook of refreshments and proceeded downwards, stopping at Decantelon's to bait our horses. We found the kitchen part of the house as full of the other side party as they could well stow, standing. Not intending to remain many minutes I staid in the kitchen, and after some time found my way to a corner of the hearth, Messrs. Williston and William Carman going into an inner room. While warming my feet, one of the officers spoken of in my letter of last week, to wit, Captain John Munro, honored me with a recognition, and offered me his hand; but having been informed, early in the Election, that Captain John Munro had pledged himself to Mr. Williston, both as to his Vote and Interest, and promised to canvass faithfully for him, and having observed that, so far from performing either the one or the other, he had done the very opposite, I did not feel disposed to reciprocate, or to respond to Captain John Munro's proffered civility,—and then and there told him the reason, and also told those who were present the reason; on which Captain John Munro, of course; being almost at his own fire side, and with a number of his subalterns and privates about him, had his wrath kindled, and his indignation excited, and considering the declarations made by him, and the threats uttered at Coughlan's the day before, such as that "he would wade to his knees in blood," &c. &c. in reference to the party which he was taking in the election,—Captain John Munro could not, with any degree of consistency, do less than go into the room in which Messrs. Williston and Carman were sitting, knowing that he would meet with a worthy magistrate and a brother officer combined in the person of 'Squire Donald in the said room, and prepared to let John Hea have the benefit of a good sound drubbing. On entering the room, he accordingly made due preparations, by putting off his jacket, opening his shirt-neck, tucking up his sleeves, &c. &c.—a gentleman who was present enquired what he was about, and this in the hearing and presence of John J. Donald, Esq.; Captain John Munro declared his intentions as above stated; will John J. Donald, Esq. who was then quite at home, being within a little more than three miles of his own house, please state what he said to Captain John Munro upon the subject. Did he recommend to Captain John Munro to keep quiet? Did he tell him to remember that at the same time that he John J. Donald, Esq. was a captain in Her Majesty's Militia, and a fighting man of course, yet that he was also a Magistrate and a conservator of the Peace. That he could not sanction anything like a riot—and moreover that in the event of Captain John Munro's undertaking to chastise me, which of course I very richly deserved; that Capt. John Munro's friends and neighbours; of whom there could not have been fewer than thirty or forty about the house and yard, might also extend their attention to me and the handful of men who were with me, who did not exceed five or six; and that under all these circumstances it might be just as well to defer the chastisement of me to a future time. I want John J. Donald, Esq. to come out manfully in the Gleaner and to state whether he said a single word to prevent Captain John Munro from following up his avowed purpose of giving me a thrashing, and whether, on the contrary he, John J. Donald, Esquire, did not by his manner and conduct at that time, in the room off the kitchen, and unknown to me, who remained in the kitchen, instead of dissuading from, encouraged Captain John Munro, this same man of Blood, to commence a riot, by using the following expressions: 'hallo! this is our little Bully'—where is our little Bully? &c. &c. &c., and this even at the very time that Captain John Munro was saying that all he wanted was 'to have the Graves made,' and left the inference to be drawn that as soon as he got into the kitchen he would fill them with the number of men that he, Captain John Munro, would slay! Look at this John J. Donald, Esquire, and read it attentively, and reply to it if you can; and in order to remove any pretext, if I discover on going to the Gleaner office that you are not a subscriber to that paper, I shall take care to address a copy to you, and mark this passage particularly for you—and if you then should urge as a pretext that you do not wish to write for a Newspaper, and that you come to me—I shall prepare such a reply as you may approve of, for you, and get it inserted in the Gleaner.

Captain John Munro having made the necessary preparations, came into the kitchen, and commenced immediately, giving his people the necessary orders as to his plans of attack, when one of our people espied him, in the midst of a group consisting of six or eight of his people, and directed my attention to the group. I stepped up as soon as I could find my way, and introducing my head into the circle, told Captain John Munro that in my opinion upon his keeping civil and still depended his keeping a whole head—as I felt perfectly satisfied that if he attempted to make a hostile movement, his berth should instantly be between the back-log and fore-stick, and not only his, but that of any other person who undertook to act with him. 'Squire Donald by this time it was supposed, thought that the movement which he must have anticipated, had taken place, and accordingly presented himself in the kitchen in his magisterial capacity, speaking about keeping the Peace, preserving the peace, &c. Some of our people who happened to be standing near the door of the

room in which the 'Squire was enjoying the preparatory sport with Captain Munro, overheard the encouragement given by 'Squire Donald to his friend the Captain, and immediately charged the 'Squire to his teeth with first instigating to a riot, and then coming to preserve the Peace. Such inconsistency was rather too much to be borne. I, upon hearing this charge brought against the 'Squire, and perceiving that he was unable to refute it, recommended to the 'Squire to walk about his business—that we, our party, would keep the Peace in spite of him, 'Squire Donald, Captain John Munro, and any person that they could muster to join them, and that to ourselves did we feel indebted therefor, and not to the 'Squire or Captain either. The position which a mere handful of us assumed astonished them, and before they had time to recover from their surprise, and to rally, we took ourselves peaceably and quietly away—leaving our enemies to adjust their charges of pusillanimity against each other, for suffering themselves to be so brow-beaten on their own hearth-stones, as they thought proper.

But all this, as well as what happened at Coughlan's, John J. Donald, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, put into a Bottle, and corked up against me, determined that I should hear about it at another time, and in another place.

We found our way to our friend Bergia's that night, and in the course of the next afternoon, or rather towards evening, to Chatham; which brings me down to Thursday evening; being the evening of the day before the Poll closed at Newcastle.

I did intend to have gone a little further in this letter, but a want of official information renders it impossible for me, until that information is procured, and for which I shall have to apply at the office of the Clerk of the Peace.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN HEA.

P. S. In my last I said that I thought Mr. McKillop joined Mr. Chalmers in proposing a return of the forces—it was Mr. Wetherall, not Mr. McKillop. J. H.

Provincial Legislature.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 6.

Resolved, That there be granted, £60 for the services of a Tide Surveyor at Miramichi for the year 1843.

For the Grammar School in the county of Northumberland, £100 For the Grammar School in the county of Gloucester, £100 For the Grammar School in the county of Restigouche, £100 For the Grammar School in the county of Kent, £100

March 7.
Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill in amendment of the Acts now in force regulating and declaring the qualification of Jurors. Resolved, That the bill do pass.

March 8.
On motion of Mr. Scoullar, the House went into committee of the whole on a bill to alter and amend the Laws now in force regulating Attorney's Fees in the Supreme Court and courts of Common Pleas in this Province. The chairman reported that the committee having the bill referred to them under their further consideration, had passed the following Resolution: "Resolved, That the further consideration of the bill be postponed for three months." Ordered, That the report be accepted.

March 9.
To the commissioners of Light Houses in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the sum of £75, to provide for the services of a Keeper for the year 1843, at the Light House on Point Essequimaux. £22 10s. for a Tide Surveyor at Shippegan and Carraquet, for the year 1843.

£22 10s. for a Tide Waiter at Bathurst for the year 1843.
£30 to provide for a Tide Waiter at Dalhousie, for the year 1843.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Ordered, That the House do on Monday next, the 13th instant, resolve itself into a committee of the whole on a bill to improve the Law relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly.

March 11.
On motion of Mr. Hazen, The House went into committee of the whole on a Bill to amend the Law relating to the practice in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and reader the same uniform in the several counties. The chairman reported, that the committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and had agreed to the same. Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

King's College, Fredericton.

[Agreeably to our promise last week, we insert below the Debate which took place in our Assembly on the 25th ult. on the subject of King's College.]

The House resolved itself into a committee for the further consideration of a Bill to alter the Charter of King's College.

Mr. WILMOT said he should make but one or two remarks, with reference to an amendment which had escaped observation before. The subject had been frequently before the Legislature; and the petitions that had been received during the present session, must satisfy the committee that a very strong opinion generally prevailed, as to the necessity of a modification of the charter; and it must be modified. The

college entailed upon the Province a large annual expence of £2200 annually; it had been endowed with large tracts of Crown Lands; and yet produced but little good; and the only remedy that could be applied, would be to modify the charter, which was too exclusive. By the Bill under consideration, the Lord Bishop would be no longer the Visitor, and the Archdeacon would no longer be the Vice President. But the Bill went a step farther, and prevented the appointment of a President, who was in holy orders; and it was clearly defined to what extent the house was disposed to go. At present the charter requires that the college council must be members of the Church of England: this the Bill abolished, and prescribed a test which all would agree to. That for the students of divinity would also be abolished. That clause which prevented any statute being passed, unless it was proposed by the Chancellor, was also done away with, and a new statute might be proposed without any previous consultation. These amendments were in the bill introduced in 1838. When the college council found there was so great a pressure from without, they consented to certain modifications and proposed a new charter; and the modifications thus proposed did not conflict with those suggested by the House. He thought however that unnecessary obstacles had been thrown in the way by some persons; and he was led to this conclusion by the opinion of the crown officers here, which was that the old charter must be surrendered before a new one could issue. But it had so happened, that the subject was referred home to the crown officers of England, and the opinion given here was overruled by them; who said the crown could grant a new charter, without the surrender of the old. At the same time that this opinion was given by the Attorney General here, he insisted that the students, as well as the college council, should give their assent to the surrender of the charter, and declared that no student could vote till he came of age; thus rendering the charter in effect permanent. In conformity with an opinion expressed by Lord John Russell, the House had agreed to proceed by Address, and not by Bill. But he could not find that any answer had been received, except the despatch of this year could be considered as such. The question therefore at present is, whether the House should proceed by address or by Bill. He should prefer the latter course, upon the principle, that every establishment of education in the Province, should be under the control of the Legislature, as every denomination in the Province had to contribute towards its support. It was time therefore, that the House lay its hands on this Institution; and he hoped it would not be understood, that those who were in favor of the modification of the charter, were enemies to the establishment; as even the college council saw the necessity of a modification. Should the benefits of the college be denied to the mass of the people; who yet pay annually £2200 for the education of some twelve or fifteen scholars. If he had the power he would invert the order at present observed. But it was a perpetual act, and he would not seek to abolish the endowment of an Institution, that had cost the Province £50,000. Instead of the beggarly number of students however, he should like to see them flocking as doves to the windows; and to accomplish this he would have every restriction removed from one of the best endowed colleges in these colonies; that when the children of dissenters went there, habits, prejudices and feelings should be consulted. It would be as a last resort that he would repeal the endowment. It was something singular that before the Bill passed, it was proposed to make the charter extremely liberal; but which all would agree was not the case. He should not go into the particulars of the Bill, but it was somewhat remarkable that the Assembly here had not been able to proceed with the Bill for amending this charter; as that for King's College in Canada had been modified by the Legislature there, and had been confirmed by the King in council. But even were this not the case, as he had before observed, he would persevere with the Bill then under consideration, because every educational establishment should be under the control of the Legislature. It was avowed, that all the difficulties had been met, by the passing of a statute four or five days since, that a student in any other seminary of learning, may obtain a degree upon undergoing three annual examinations. But if the college council thought this would satisfy the public mind, it only showed how unfit its members were for the situation in which they were placed. It was not the mere privilege of rank that was wanted; they were contending for the substantial of education, and that it should be thrown open to all denominations of persons. It was not having an A. B. appended to a name, that denoted literary or intellectual superiority; and he had known persons with this appendage, who were of very inferior capacity. He would have everything of an exclusive character removed from the Institution, with the solitary exception of the theological chair, which he would have filled by a minister of the church of England. The learned gentleman said he did not expect any opposition to the Bill, and should not make any further remarks with reference to its details. But he would explain a scheme, whereby the efforts that were making to promote education would be more successful. Every grammar school has a certain number of free scholars; but he thought it would be found that a system of favoritism prevailed, whereby merit was not always advanced. This he would have put down, and industry and talent rewarded. His plan was to allow every grammar school, two 101. scholarships, to be competed for every two years. And in connection with this, there should be three 251. scholarships in the college to be competed for by those youths, who have succeeded in the grammar schools. Let the