

know of no precedent in any part of Great Britain, of a University being erected, or the Charter thereof, when once granted, being altered by Act of Parliament.

"Thirdly.—Because this measure is adopted without any application from the College Corporation, and in direct opposition to the declared dissent of that Body; through the Petition of the College Council to this House, praying that no Bill may pass to alter the Charter, and is, therefore, an unjust infringement upon the rights, privileges, and interests of all the Members of the Corporation.

"Fourthly.—Because there is no necessity for such alterations in the Charter as this Bill is intended to make, as the University, under its present Constitution, is open to all denominations of Christians, and the Professors' Chairs except that of Divinity, are not required to be filled by persons of any particular Church or Religious Doctrine.—That it does not exclude any one from what can be considered essential benefits of the University, except degrees in Divinity, and is placed on a more liberal footing than any similar institution in Great Britain or Ireland, or even in the United States of America; and the only exclusive provisions in the Charter, are, the Divinity Chair, Degrees in Divinity, the President of the College, and the composition of the Council, as the governing Body, and these were advisedly introduced to secure to the Institution one certain religious character, that of the Established Church of England and Ireland, and which it was intended it always should have when the Charter was granted, and no case has been shown, of the governing Body so composed, having ever during the sixteen years that the College has been in operation, introduced any regulations of an exclusive nature to the prejudice of any Christian denomination whatever, but on the contrary, their proceedings hitherto have shown a sincere desire to extend the benefits of the Institution as widely as possible to all who have been disposed to partake of them.

"Fifthly.—Because if a Colonial Legislature is allowed by an enactment of its own to alter a Royal Charter, it would be a most dangerous precedent, and would in all probability, in this case, lead to endless alterations from time to time, according as the opinions or prejudices of the different denominations of Christians in the Province might dictate, until the Institution would be ruined for any useful purpose; and would also tend to destroy that public faith in Charters from the Crown, which should ever be maintained unshaken.

"Sixthly.—Because the provisions of the Bill would, if confirmed, be most injurious to the best interests of the Institution, in the following respects:—

"1st.—To displace the Bishop of the Diocese, from the office of Visitor of the College, in direct violation of the Royal Founder's expressed right of nominating his own representative in that office would be depriving the Institution of one of its greatest safeguards against innovations upon its religious character, which is conceded on all sides should be that of the Established Church of England and Ireland, and also of the benefits to be derived from that high and important office being so vested in a person, who from his education and experience in College matters, must be best qualified to fill the same in a Colonial Institution, and whose high and sacred station, and independence both of the Colonial Government and People, places him (more than any other person in the Colony) above any improper influence in the discharge of his duties: added to which, the office, while in his hands, would be without patronage as regards situations of emolument within the College.

"2dly.—The making the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, Visitor, and giving to him the right of appointing the College Professors, would be a most dangerous experiment, inasmuch as it would subject the Institution to frequent changes in the holders of that important office, and a great uncertainty as to whose Government it might come into, as every change in the Government of the Province would place a stranger in the office of Visitor, who might be entirely ignorant of the government of Colleges and Universities, and who also might be a Roman Catholic, and who would therefore either be indifferent to the interests of an Institution in which the religion of his own persuasion was not taught, or he might wish to introduce some new system in the establishment different from that of his predecessor, &c. It would also be vesting the powers of the respective offices of Visitor and Chancellor in the same person, contrary to all usages in Universities, and thus subjecting the office of Visitor, which should be entirely free from all bias, to the external influences usually attendant upon patronage, and placing him in a situation to sit in judgment upon the creatures of his own party, which would inevitably subject him to suspicion and distrust.

"3dly.—That the opening the door to the introduction to the Council, (the governing body of the University) of persons of all religious denominations in the country, would in all probability lead to great dissension, difficulty and confusion in the proceedings of that body, and would have the effect of destroying all confidence in its religious character; and a Council so composed, without the present safeguard of the Visitor, would have the power of abolishing the Divinity chair altogether, and leave the Institution without any Religious instruction of any kind.

The Council has thrown out the grant to the steamer St. George.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

For some years past we have advocated the right of this County to an increase of Representation, and we are gratified that the inhabitants have at length been aroused to action. The County meeting at the Court House, Newcastle, on Wednesday last, was most numerously attended, and the measure considered so just and necessary, that all differences, either of a personal or political nature, were for once laid aside, and the various Resolutions proposed, carried by acclamation. We have been informed by several members of the committee appointed to obtain signatures to the petition, that they did not meet with a single individual who declined subscribing thereto.

This is a good beginning, and should the Assembly still persist in withholding from us a due share in the Legislature of the Province, we trust it will incite the Freeholders to greater diligence, and that every legitimate means will be adopted to obtain a redress of the evil complained of, in which are involved our best interests, and the peace and harmony of the County.

We shall wait with much anxiety the action of the Assembly on the presentation of the Petition.

At a meeting of Freeholders and other inhabitants, convened at the Court House, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 26th March, in accordance with a Requisition to the High Sheriff, to take into consideration the propriety of Petitioning the Legislature for an increase of Representation for this County.

J. M. JOHNSON, Esq., High Sheriff of the County, was called to the chair,

Mr JAMES A. PIERCE was requested to act as Secretary.

Proposed by W. Carman, Esq., and seconded by R. Hutchison, Esq.,

Resolved unanimously, as the opinion of this meeting, that comparing the scale of Representation of the several Counties in this Province, this County does not bear a just proportion. That the extent of territory, the number of her inhabitants, the amount contributed to the Revenue, and the varied interests that should be represented, demand an increase of representation.

Proposed by H. B. Allison, Esq., and seconded by J. P. Williston, Esq.,

Whereas the Session of the Legislature is now drawing near a close, there is no time to be lost in transmitting a Petition to Fredericton for presentation; Therefore, Resolved unanimously, that H. B. Allison, W. Carman, Jun., James Johnson, Wm. Loch, and R. Hutchison, Esquires, be a Committee to prepare a Petition, and procure the signatures of such Freeholders as are now present, with as many as can be conveniently obtained in the towns of Newcastle, Chatham, Douglastown, and elsewhere in the County, and transmit the same to our County members, and request their united efforts to obtain the prayer thereof.

Proposed by James Johnson, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Loch, Esq.,

Whereas the County of Northumberland, second to none in the Province in Loyalty to our Gracious Queen; possessing advantages superior to any other in Fisheries; second in trade and commerce, and with equal capabilities in Agriculture, is not fully represented; Therefore, Resolved unanimously, that in the opinion of this meeting, the County of Northumberland is fully entitled to Four Members; and further Resolved, that the prayer of the Petition be for two additional Members.

Proposed by Mr Charles Simonds, and seconded by Henry C. D. Carman, Esq.,

Resolved unanimously, that a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, signed by the Chairman, be forwarded to our Representatives; and that Mr Pierce be requested to publish the same in the Gleaner.

The Committee appointed above, having prepared a Petition, it was read, and

On motion of John Nesmith, Esq., and seconded by John Fraser, Esq., it was unanimously adopted.

J. M. JOHNSON, Chairman.

On motion of T. C. Allan, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Carman, Esq.,

The Chairman left the Chair, and John

Fraser, Esq., was requested to occupy the same.

Moved by T. C. Allan, Esq., and seconded by the Secretary,

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the High Sheriff for the prompt manner in which he complied with the Requisition for calling the meeting, and for his impartial conduct while in the Chair.

JAMES A. PIERCE, Secretary.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.—We are indebted to the *Quebec Mercury*, for the following interesting sketch of the life of Donald McLaren, who had been employed as a mail courier between Metis and Restigouche:—

"Died, on the Kempt Road, near Restigouche, on the 28th January, Donald McLaren, aged 36—the Mail Courier

"The deceased had been employed the preceding eighteen months in carrying the mail between Metis and Restigouche, a distance of 97½ miles, which distance he accomplished regularly twice a week—leaving Restigouche on Monday morning, and returning on Saturday during the night, having thus to walk on snow shoes, during the winter season, 195½ miles every six days, carrying a mail bag on his back, frequently weighing from 35 to 40 lbs. The powers of endurance and iron constitution of the deceased were the wonder and admiration of both the white and the red man—he seemed proof against fatigue, and has been known, after a snow storm, to 'break the road,' as it is called, the whole distance through the roads, travelling without rest, except to eat, for three days and nights in succession. His only dress, in the severest weather, was fustian trousers, cloth waistcoat, with fustian sleeves. The heavy and continued snow storms in the month of January, told severely upon him, and he was observed to have lost flesh, from a frame already gaunt and sinewy. On his arrival in Metis, on the 15th January, he was obliged to lay up for six days, receiving the kindest care and attention from Mr Page, the Postmaster. Finding himself somewhat recruited, he returned to Restigouche, and resumed his trips, but he was evidently unequal to the exertion, being only able to walk out one half the distance, sending on a man in his place. On returning from this trip he encountered one of the severest storms of the winter. He left Lowe's camp on the Saturday morning, having 42 miles to walk to reach the first house on the Restigouche; he was accompanied part of the distance by a lumberman, but who gave out when within 16 miles. In the course of the day they met a man who was trapping Marten, who had a camp on the road:—this honest fellow, Peter Glasgow, towards evening, seeing the storm increase, and having observed the weak state of the Courier, decided in his mind that he could never get out without assistance, and acting upon this generous impulse, he put on his snow shoes and made after him. At dusk he arrived at a deserted camp, on the Desamaguagan, where he found the lumberman, who had given out, and who told him that the Courier had left him an hour previous, still hoping to get out before morning with his mail. On hearing this he delayed but an instant to mend one of his snow shoes, which he had broken hurrying down the mountain.

"A dark tempestuous night had now set in, and the storm howled round this generous fellow as he with difficulty followed the tracks, now fast filling up with snow. About 9 o'clock he missed the trail, and after looking and listening for a while, he thought he heard a slight tapping as with a stick, this directed him into the bush, where he found the poor Courier laying with the mail bag under his head, feebly trying to knock the snow off some spruce bushes to make himself a bed—his fireworks being wet, he had tried in vain to kindle a fire—the sight of Glasgow revived him, he staggered to his feet, and felt as if he could get out now if the road was broke for him—he tried it, for a short distance, but sunk down from weakness—his kind hearted friend kindled a little fire of bark and dry sticks, and he slept a short time, which refreshed him—and, with many such rests and delays, they struggled out by daylight to the first house, from whence a person was sent to Mr Dixon's for aid. The present courier, Duncan McGregor, (a fine sturdy fellow) arrived with others to carry him out, but weak and exhausted as he was, and unable to put one foot before another, it seemed to break his heart to have to be carried on another's back; and, when, after much persuasion, he submitted, he quietly said, "Now, I know that it is all over with me, I shall never travel again."

The reed in storms, may bow and quiver, Then rise again; the tree must shiver."

He was carried to Mr Dixon's, where he received the best and kindest attention; the severity of the storm rendered it impossible to obtain the services of either minister or medical man, and, after thirty six hours' suffering, poor Donald yielded up his spirit to his Maker.

The present courier, McGregor, was formerly engaged in the duty, with his brother Alexander, when the last was unfortunately drowned, three years since, on the Lake Metapediae, while carrying the mail."

## Marriages.

At Williamstown, Northesk, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Richard Shepherd, Mr William Shaddick, to Miss Fanny Quail.

From the Royal Gazette, March 19.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, March 13, 1845.

The right of Mining for twenty five years on one or more Mining Grounds or Lots in the county of Kent, (agreeable to the following regulations and conditions) will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at this office, on Wednesday the twenty first day of May next: sale to commence at noon.

T. BAILLIE, Sur. Gen.

## REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS.

1st. That the upset price on each Lot be £25, and the whole amount of the purchase money on each Lot to be paid on the day of sale to the Receiver General or other person authorized to receive the same.

2nd. That the right of Mining on each Lot be separately put up, for, the term of twenty five years, at a fixed rent of five per cent. on the value of the Minerals raised, with the exception of Coal, on which a duty of one shilling currency per chaldron shall be paid quarterly, on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the government.

3rd. That two years be given to each purchaser, from the day of sale, to explore his mining ground, within the Lot purchased by him, which ground so to be selected is in no case, to exceed three miles square. But no mining operations are to be commenced or prosecuted until the lease be taken out.

4th. That the purchaser of each Lot, after having explored and selected his ground, shall cause a survey and plan thereof to be made by some duly authorized Deputy Surveyor of the Province, and filed in the Office of the Surveyor General; and that after such plan shall have been confirmed at the said office, a lease of the mines comprised therein shall be forthwith made out in accordance therewith.

5th. That after the said lease is executed and delivered, the lessee shall be allowed to work the said mines for three years, free of any rent or charge.

6th. That if the lessee shall not have actually commenced Mining within two years after the date of the lease, the same shall be forfeited.

7th. That if the rent be behind or unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, the lease shall be forfeited.

8th. That the lease contain a clause of renewal; and that the Government may take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns.

9th. That in no case shall a lease be executed for more than three miles square.

10th. That if the lessee or his assigns shall neglect to work the Mines within his lease for any one year during the continuance thereof, the said lease shall be forfeited and revert to the Crown.

## CONCERT!

MR. BRYANT,

Assisted by a number of Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs, will give an Instrumental and Vocal

Concert of Sacred Music!

In the large Room of the MARINE HOSPITAL, at DOUGLASTOWN,

TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April.

Tickets may be had of Mr Thomas Vondy, Jun., in Chatham, of Mr Boyd, at the store of Gilmour, Rankin & Co., Douglastown, and of Mr Foster, Newcastle

PRICE—2s. 6d.—Children 1. 3d.

To commence at half past seven

March 25, 1845.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the Performance will be postponed until FRIDAY EVENING, when it will take place, provided the weather be fair.

## Notice.

The Subscriber is advised that a large SHIPMENT of

American Produce

And Manufactured Articles, together with a number of "YANKEE NOTIONS,"

Will be shipped to his address for sale, to leave New York about 25th instant; among which are named:—

Rye Flour,	Corn Meal,	Rice,
Tea,	Coffee,	Saleratus,
Arrow-root,	Nutmegs,	Tobacco,
Cigars, Snuff,	Tar, Pitch,	Rosin,
Spirits of Turpentine,		Sweet Oil,
Castor Oil,	Honey, Raisins,	Painted Buckets
Hay Rakes,	Scythe Saeads,	Men's Boots,
Women's and Children's Shoes and Boots,		
India Rubber Shoes, assorted sizes;		
Pork, Cheese,	Hard Bread,	Corn Brooms,
Sole Leather,	Wool Cards,	Rocking Chairs &c.

Persons intending to import will do well to consider, as the articles can be had here as low as they can be bought in Canada or Nova Scotia.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Miramichi, 1st April, 1845.

—IN STORE—

TIMOTHY SEED,  
RED CLOVER SEED,  
BUCK WHEAT.

BLANKS.

For Sale at the GLEANER OFFICE.