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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1845.

[15s. at the end of the year

The Young Physician.

BY CHARLES F. ILLSLEY.

(Continued.)
CHAPTER V.

As time passed away Rodney began to question himself on the frequency of his visits to the house of his former patient. He did not attempt to conceal from himself the motive which might after night draw him there; and he felt the necessity of weighing the probabilities of a reciprocation of his love. What grounds had he for hope?—Alas! he felt it had a sandy foundation. He contrasted his situation with that of Clara's; she an heiress to a large fortune; he dependent on a somewhat limited, though growing practice, for support; she the idolized and sought after; he the humble and retired student. What glimmer of hope was there that his aspirations would be crowned with success. No, he would not rush madly into the vortex and risk the wreck of his happiness, he would withdraw from the spell of the charmer, now, ere the burning passion overmastered him, and a sigh escaped him as he thought of yielding the hope of the prize he so much coveted.

This reasonable or unreasonable as it may be, resolution was more easily made than kept; although Frederic was not one of those who, when they have fully made up their minds, are guilty of wavering. After canvassing a subject in all its bearings, and from the most sound premises drawn his conclusions, he was as immovable as a mountain. His friends sometimes called this stubbornness, but it was independent firmness—the prevailing trait in his character, which had enabled him to trample under foot the many difficulties that beset his early path, and had made him what he was. But then here, as the poet says, is

—sole monarch of itself,
Allows no ties, no dictates but its own.
To that mysterious, arbitrary power,
Reason points out, and duty pleads in vain.

Despite of his decision, Rodney did not therefore, fully make up his mind to leave the field uncontested.

That one feature in the case, which, in those days of gentlemen-lovers, would be the greatest recommendation for a zealous prosecution of the suit, was—the more solid charms of the lady in question, in the shape of valuable landed property, and sound stocks and securities, this very fact, this very agreeable feature operated rather as a check on our physician. Clara Danvers, portionless, would have appeared, quite as charming in his eyes as the same Clara Danvers with her untold thousands. He was rather sensitive on this point. He did not like the idea of being considered a fortune-hunter, a worshipper at Mammon's shrine; for such he knew would be his fate, if he sought the hand of the rich heiress. "If she were only poor!" half-sighed our hero; "If she were only rich!" sighed a needy gentleman out at the elbow, now-a-days.

Notwithstanding the perplexing quandary in which our hero was involved, his visits to the house of his former patient were as constant as ever; and the reception he uniformly met with, both from the daughter and father, would have convinced a less interested person, that Frederic had no reason to fear, the issue a proposal. But lovers are proverbially purblind.

Now the truth was, Mr Danvers was much pleased with Rodney's attentions to his daughter, and from the manner in which she had received the addresses of one or two other gentlemen since her acquaintance with the Young Physician, coupled with the interest she manifested towards him, he was convinced that they were equally pleasing to Clara. Mr. Danvers had studied Frederic's character—he knew his worth; perhaps he saw in him the same striking traits that characterized his own younger days; at any rate, he felt he could safely trust to him the happiness of child in whom all his hopes and affections were centred.

The relation that existed between Clara and her father, was of a most endearing nature. Early deprived of her mother, she had always confided in him with filial freedom. There was no chilling reserve between them—none of that unnatural distance, which is too often found between father and child. In all her plans and wishes she consulted him with the same unrestrained confidence that usually exists only between mother and daughter. All her heart was open to him.

Fearing that he might be mistaken respecting the views entertained by Clara towards Rodney, and not wishing that his young friend should cherish hopes, that in the end would prove futile, he took the opportunity one evening after Frederic had left them to allude to his visits. After a short conversation, he frankly questioned her in relation to the intimacy between her and Rodney, expressing a hope that his daughter would not desire to encourage hopes and feelings in another, unless there was a reciprocation on her part.

Clara looked up in her father's face with a perfect openness of countenance, although mantled with blushes, and said—

"I know you do not consider me capable, dear father, of being guilty of trifling on a subject involving the happiness of another."

"No, my dear child—I know your heart too well to harbor such a suspicion," replied Mr. Danvers, stooping down and kissing the fair forehead of his child—"I only feared that our young friend might be vainly nursing a passion for one who would not knowingly encourage unfounded hopes."

The color deepened in Clara's cheeks, and she hesitated a moment before she answered. At last casting her eyes down and speaking with evident emotion, she replied—

"In my intercourse with Dr. Rodney, I have not forgotten, father, your favorite maxim—not to discourage is to encourage."

"Spoken like my own frank hearted child!" said Mr. Danvers, pressing her affectionately to his bosom. "Be always thus sincere in every relation of life, and you will never have cause to regret it."

"But father," said Clara, after a short silence, looking up with an arch smile, "would not this gentleman himself be puffed by a few hints on this subject?"

"Perhaps so, Clara," said her father with an pleasant smile, "and if you think it best you had better suggest it to him. As it is Leap year, you ladies have the privilege of making proposals, you know."

CHAPTER VI.

Never as the reader perceives, could a love affair be in a more promising train than our hero's, and yet, never perhaps, did he pass a more restless night than the one on which the conversation related in the last chapter took place. Harassed by doubts and fears not wholly unmingled, it is true, with what a very poetical friend of ours, styles the "treacle of life"—hope, Rodney passed the hour rather uncomfortably; one moment resolving to hazard all at once, making a proposal, and the next as firmly resolving to conquer his passion, and by avoiding, learn to forget the object of it. Indeed, our hero was just in that perplexing state of mind and heart, which indicates the crisis of a love fever.

We might here enter into a pathological disquisition, of this disease, but as its nature is so well known, and its diagnostics are so strikingly manifest to the most common observer, it would be a waste of time. The upshot of this night of tossing and tumbling was, a full determination of our Physician that he would, within twenty-four hours, prescribe himself a dose which would work a speedy cure or prove as speedily fatal.

In the afternoon of the succeeding day, as he was making his rounds among his humble patients, one of them, a bed-ridden old woman, who had been a recipient of the "blessed creature's bounty," as she styled the unknown lady, exhibited a countenance full of meaning as he entered her chamber; and before he had got fairly into the room, she exclaimed—

"Well, Doctor, I have found her out at last!"

"Found her out?" replied Rodney, not knowing to whom she alluded—"found her out!—who, pray?"

"Who, Doctor! Why should it be, but the blessed creature—the poor woman's friend?"

"Ah, how did that happen?" said Rodney, hardly able to restrain his curiosity.

"Why, the blessed creature came to see me this forenoon, and when she went away, dropped her handkerchief on the stairs, where my daughter found it, after it was too late to recall her."

"But how could you learn who she was by her handkerchief?"

"Why was not her name, the blessing of Heaven rest upon her and hers! written with her own dear hand in one corner of it?"

"May I see it?" inquired Frederic. "I have long had a curiosity to know who she is."

"Well did I know that, Doctor!" replied the garrulous old woman—"I once asked her name, but she turned it off with some kind enquiry about my health and wants, and I thought it was not polite to be over-curious, you know."

"But what made you think I had any interest in knowing her?" said Rodney, smiling.

"Have you not said as much a thousand times, Doctor," was her chuckling reply, "when you have asked me if she had been here? I saw through it all long ago. You should have seen how sweetly the blessed creature blushed the other day, when I told her she was too good for this sinful world, and that there was but one man in it worthy to be her husband, and that was Dr. Rodney. Ah, Doctor, she continued with a wise shake of the head, 'old eyes can read young hearts better than printed books!'"

"But where is the handkerchief?" said Rodney, laughing heartily at the old lady's pleasantry.

"Here it is," said she, taking it from under the adjoining pillow, where she had placed it.

"Here it is as nice and white as her own lovely self!"

Frederic took it, and hastily turning down the corners of its neat folds, he searched for the owner's name. As his glance fell upon it his eye suddenly brightened and a deep glow overspread his face, "just like the young lady's," as his patient remarked.

"You may take it to her, Doctor, if you can find out where she lives," said she, "but remember she laughingly added, 'I shall expect a token when the happy day arrives.'"

"Certainly—certainly," said Rodney, scarcely heeding the remark, as he carefully disposed of the handkerchief and left the room.

At an early hour that evening our physician ascended the steps of 23 Park Row, with a heart throbbing with strange emotions. His hand trembled as he touched the bell, and he felt half inclined to beat a retreat. A moment after he was ushered into the presence of Clara. A mutual embarrassment attended their meeting. Clara's springing from the conversation she had held with her father, being fresh in her mind, and Frederic's from a sense of the motive which induced his visit.

Mr. Danvers was present when Rodney entered, but soon took his leave, remarking as he went out, with a peculiar archness in his tone, which called the warm blood to his daughter's cheeks—

"I shall leave you, Clara, to exercise that particular privilege we spoke of last evening."

"Father insists upon it," said Clara, after he had gone, smiling and endeavoring to recover from the confusion so lately manifested that as this is Leap year, we ladies are privileged to do all the talking—a right, some are ill-natured enough to say we always exercise, whether entitled to it or not.

A desultory conversation followed this remark, during which Rodney took from his bosom the handkerchief given him by the old woman, and held it carefully in his hand. Clara did not recognize it at first, but presently fixing her eye upon it she exclaimed in a tone of surprise, "My handkerchief!—why how came you with that—Doctor?"

"I picked it up in the course of my rambles this afternoon," said he with a smile.

"Strange! I have not missed it, until this very moment—where could I have dropped it! she continued, trying to recollect where she had been.

"Do you know old Mrs. Thompson," said Frederic very significantly, a poor, bed-ridden patient of mine in Duane Street?"

"There—I recollect now: I did call on the poor woman this morning, did you find it there?"

"The woman's daughter picked it up on the stairs and Mrs. Thompson, commissioned me to deliver it to the owner, if I could find her out! he added with a tone full of meaning."

"I see how it is," said Clara, the eloquent blood mounting to her temples, it would be useless to attempt further concealment. I acknowledge myself to be fairly found out! But if there is any merit to be attached to my little charities it must be ascribed to my dear father, for I have been but his almoner."

"Pardon me then, dear Clara," said Rodney in an impassioned tone, taking her hand—"for seeking to test the extent of your generosity. You have in your possession one gift, which presumptuously perhaps I would crave—treasure dearer to me than all others—this hand!"

We will not stop to speak of the feeling which thrilled Clara at this certainly not unexpected request! She hesitated a moment, while the rich blood again suffused her lovely face and neck.

"Excuse me, Frederic," she at last said with strong emotion, though one less interested than her lover would have detected a roguish archness in her reply. You are too late. Were it mine to give, it should be freely yours; but glancing her eye from Rodney's blank and fallen countenance to her imprisoned hand—it is already in the possession of one, who if he deem it worth his keeping, may one day repent its forcible seizure."

"Never, dearest girl, my own, never!" was Rodney's joyful exclamation—a glow of rapture chasing away the shades of gloom from his face, as he pressed the little white hand he held repeatedly to his lips.

The patient reader will perceive that our physician's prescription had a marvelous effect. It is hardly necessary to detain him with an account of what followed. In due time, to use the words of a poetical friend, there was—

A gathering of fond friends,—
Brief, solemn words, and prayer.
A trembling to the finger's ends,
As hand in hand they swear.

"Sweet cakes, sweet wine, sweet kisses,"

And so the deed is done:
Now for life's love and blisses,
The wedded two are one.

Letter from Jack Robinson.

FREDERICTON, March 21, 1845

Mr. Smith—After the final disposal of the great debate, there was such a dead calm in and about the Province Hall, that there was little inducement to remain there. The House of Assembly was all cut up into select committees, and shut up by threes, fires, seven, and nines, in separate rooms: the antagonist parties had to all appearance "buried the hatchet," and all seemed disposed to leave the matter in dispute to be settled by the Queen, in her own time and manner. I seldom venture into the Council Chamber, and therefore know very little of what is said there, so I let the "premises and the place, for a time, altogether."

I went to the theatre to see Preston and his company play the "Provincial Association." One scene showed the Association in full deliberation and debate—another the appointment of the delegates to Fredericton, another the beleaguering of the House of Assembly with petitions innumerable, all mad for "protection" and eager to tax one another: with *Sandy Wazall the Shoemaker*, or as he himself would have it, the *Bait maker*, and *Crofty the Baker*, with all the papers and petitions in a box, which Sandy called "the muckle birt." The play showed up, not only the absurdity, but the dangerous tendency of the doctrines of those rabid protectionists. They imbibed habits of extravagance, became spendthrifts, gamblers, drunkards—some of them ultimately became thieves, robbers, and murderers; and the last that I saw of them was in the Penitentiary. The Association itself appears to have died a natural death, in consequence of the returning sanity of its members.

I have attended a number of public lectures on various subjects, and among others one on the evil tendency of Theatrical amusements. But of all the public speakers I have heard this winter, the most extraordinary was the Rev. Mr. McMillan, a delegate from the Free Church of Scotland. He is a hale, robust Highlander, with appearance, action, idiom, diction, and intonation, all peculiar to the land of his birth. His lecture commenced with the breaking out of the reformation in Scotland, and traced the history and progress of the Kirk down to the present time. The cause of the late unfortunate separation was well defined, and the position of the Free Church well defended. The whole lecture was interspersed with anecdotes and remarks of the most amusing, and some of them of the most ludicrous character. He seemed to have taken as his prototype and patron the "bald Johnnie Knox," as described by Tennant in the following lines which I quote from memory:—

The bald Johnnie Knox, now grown the baulder,
That beaeton in his kist lay caulder,
Flew like a lion round the land,
And we' the wangle in his hand,
And we' the wangle in his hand,
And we' the wangle in his hand,
Was, as it were, an iron mallet,
To brak the Mau o' Sin to flinders
And hurl the Mass among the cinders.

He preachit East—he preachit West—
His voice was like the whirlwinds blast—
Which oftentimes in days o' summer,
Comes roarin' onward frae the sea,
And swoops the haycocks aff the lea,
And tirls the Kurks, and braks the timmer!

To return to the affairs of the Assembly; it seems, as I said before, that all parties are going on with the business with a hearty good will as if no difficulty had happened. The Revenue was £10,000 more than the estimate of last year a great blunder made by the Finance Committee which fortunately happened on the right side. There will be £6,000 more of the loan paid off this year, and nearly £20,000 laid out on the Roads. The Bill for amending the Charter of Kings College has at last passed both Houses, after a most able and animated debate in the Council of two days, which I attended; so that after an annual effort of seven years, this measure, at first so warmly opposed, has been finally carried through both Houses, and only requires the Royal assent to carry it into effect. There is however a protest entered against it on the Journals of the Council, and signed by the Hon. Messrs. Black, Shore, Robinson, Saunders, Street and Wyer, in which those gentlemen maintain that the Bill is illegal, and that the Charter is unalterable as were "the laws of the Medes and Persians."—The College Committee in the House have therefore been directed to draw up an address to the Queen to send home with the Bill, to counteract, if possible, any attempt that may be made against it on that quarter. The Revenue Bill, which last Session took up nearly a fortnight in consequence of delegates and deputations from the Provincial Association,

was passed this year in three days. There was, as usual, a good deal of cross firing and a lecture or two on Political Economy, but on the whole it was manifest that there was a leaning towards the liberal system now advocated by all parties now in the Mother Country. The extreme duties were therefor a good deal reduced, and a scale adopted, not along for the purposes of Revenue, but a nearer approximation thereto than any Revenue Bill passed for the last fifteen years. No doubt it will give dissatisfaction, as usual to many—and incongruities will perhaps appear when it is put to the test of operation.

I shall now endeavor to finish this letter with a chapter on the affairs of Charlotte. Bills have passed to incorporate the Steam Mill, Whale Fishing, and Bridge Companies. Two several bills passed the House to relieve the West India trade from the payment of Light House and other duties, but they were severally rejected by the Council. Another bill for the same purpose has again passed the House, and it is said will become a law.

A bill to give the Grand Jurors power to audit and allow the public accounts passed the House and was rejected by the Council. A bill to assess the County was laid over until the fall of the Grand Jury bill should be known, and Messrs. Boyd and Hill said, if the Grand Jury bill were lost they should oppose the assessment bill. Mr. Brown said, that the bill with various other documents, had been sent to him by the Clerk of the Peace, and he should, as in duty bound, bring them before the House, but would not press the bill against the will of his colleagues—so its fate is yet uncertain.

Mr. Neil McNeil of Mascarene, has been here, as a delegate from a portion of the fishermen of Charlotte, endeavoring to get an act passed to pull down fish weirs, the law for allowing them to stand is however continued two years longer. The balance due on the Waage Bridge is allowed, and nearly £100 more granted towards the completion of the road. But the most important affair connected with Charlotte is the late sale of 26,000 acres of land to Mr. Marks, including Mr. Porter's mill reserve of 12,000 acres. It was well discussed, and took up more than two days, when the sale was, by a small majority, confirmed; for further information on this important transaction, I beg to refer you to the *Loyalist* newspaper, where the opinions of the select committee, and two of the principal speeches, are reported in full.

Yours &c.

JACK ROBINSON.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,—
In pursuing my various avocations, as a travelling Merchant, I have lately visited some of the most important counties of the Province, and am glad to find, that (notwithstanding the vile misrepresentations and bold assertions of the Agitators, in the House of Assembly that there is excitement and disturbance throughout the length and breadth of the land,) peace and contentment every where prevail. These who take any interest in the late appointment to the Provincial Secretaryship, are perfectly satisfied that His Excellency has, in this instance, made a very prudent choice in the exercise of the royal prerogative. And others who are indifferent about such matters say, that it does not signify, to them who is in the office provided that the duty be properly done; and that there is reason to believe from the qualifications of Mr. Reade, that he will make a more efficient Secretary than any of those *Ex-Councillors*, who expected the appointment for themselves or some of their friends, and now, vent their spleen, to the great injury of the Province in vain useless discussions, while they pretend to be influenced solely, by an earnest desire for the public good. We are now, too far advanced in the 19th century and in intelligence, to be guided by the old watch words, *loyalty and patriotism*, or by the more modern theme of the *so-called democratic orators*, expressions of former days, have now, lost their force, and the mere use of such cant phrases ceases to charm. The spirit of inquiry is now abroad, and people, instead of being led blind fold as formerly, by designing ambitious men, investigate the motive of all extraordinary bursts of loyalty. Who that considers the proceedings of the *Ex-Members* of the Executive Council can give them credit for sincerity, in their pretended desire for the protection of the popular rights, or can attribute their conduct to any thing but self-interested motives? who can attribute their being suddenly roused, this Session, to protect the privileges, of the people to any other cause than the attractions of the Salary attached to office: when it is remembered that last Session, these Gentlemen, whom the freeholders of the province, the counties to which they belong, refused to allow to represent them in the lower House, were raised to the upper House of

[Continued on the last page.]

New Brunswick Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 18.

On motion of Mr. Brown, Resolved, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole in further consideration of the Report from the Select Committee on the Petition of John Porter and George M. Porter, relative to the extensive Sale of Crown Lands made to Nehemiah Marks, Esquire, which was submitted to the House, on the third day of March instant.

To which Mr. Patey moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole of the said Resolution, after the word "Resolved," and substitute the following:—That the Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of John Porter and George M. Porter, submitted on the third day of March instant, be sustained by the House.

Mr. Brown then moved as an amendment to the said amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, as well as the original Resolution, after the word "Resolved," and substitute the following:—That the Sale of 26,000 acres of Land to Nehemiah Marks, Esquire, is in violation of a principle which has been acted upon since the passing of the Civil List Act; is highly injurious to the Agricultural and Lumbering Interests of the Province, inasmuch as it retards settlement, and puts the small Trades and operative Lumbermen in the power of speculators, and is not warranted by any special circumstances.

The question being taken upon the last proposed amendment, and lost. The question was then taken on the first proposed amendment and carried by a majority of 3.

On motion of Mr. Patey, Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to order the Grant to Nehemiah Marks, Esquire, to be issued upon payment of the balance of seven hundred and eighty four pounds thirteen shillings and seven pence into the hands of the Receiver General.

An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.

Passed 27th March, 1845.

TABLE OF COLONIAL DUTIES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTIES.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY:	
SPECIFIC.	
Apples, per bushel,	£0 0 6
Brandy, per gallon,	0 2 0
All other Spirits and Cordials, per gallon,	0 1 4
Candles of all kinds, except Sperin Wax, per pound,	0 0 1
Sperin Wax, per pound,	0 0 2
Cattle, Oxen and all other Cattle over one year old, (Cows excepted), each,	1 0 0
Clocks or Clock Cases of all kinds, each,	0 10 0
Coffee, per pound,	0 0 0
Fruit, dried, per hundred weight,	0 5 0
Horses, Mares and Geldings, each,	2 0 0
Leather,	
Calf and Morocco Skins, tanned or dressed, per dozen,	0 5 0
Harness and Belt, per pound,	0 0 2
Sheep Skins, tanned or dressed, per dozen,	0 2 6
Sole, per pound,	0 0 1
Upper, per pound,	0 0 3
Malt Liquors of every description, not being aqua-vita, otherwise charged with Duty, whether in Bottle or otherwise, per gallon,	0 0 3
Sugar, refined, in Loaves, per pound,	0 0 1
Refined, crushed, per hundred weight,	0 5 0
Of all kinds, except refined and crushed, per hundred weight,	0 2 6
Tea per pound,	0 0 1
Cocoa, manufactured, except Snuff and Cigars, per pound,	0 0 0
Wines, per gallon,	0 2 3

AD VALOREM.

On the following articles, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, videlicet:—

Wools, Shoes, and other Leather Manufactures,	7 1/2 per cent.
Birds and Ties,	10 per cent.
Chairs, and prepared parts of or for Chairs,	10 per cent.
Clock Wheels, Machinery and Materials for Clocks,	10 per cent.
Household Furniture, except the property of Passengers and Emigrants, for their own use, and not intended for sale,	10 per cent.
Iron Castings, except such Articles as are usually designated Hollow Ware,	7 1/2 per cent.
Looking Glasses,	7 1/2 per cent.
Oranges and Lemons,	10 per cent.
Piano Fortes,	10 per cent.
Snuff and Cigars,	10 per cent.
Whole Oil, except such as be the return cargoes of Vessels fitted out for Fishing Voyages from Ports in this Province,	10 per cent.
Wooden Ware of all kinds, including Matches,	10 per cent.
All other Goods, Wares and Merchandise, not otherwise charged with Duty, and not herein declared to be free of Duty, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof,	4 per cent.

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Anchors, Aids, Baggage and Apparatus intended for sale, Barrels, Books,

printed, Burr Stones, Canvases, Carriages of Travellers, not intended for sale, Chain Cables and other Chains for Ships use, Coal Tar, Coals, Coins, Bullion and Diamonds, Composition Nails and Spikes for Ship building, Copper in sheets, bars or bolts, for Ship building, Cordage and Oakum, Corn and Grain of all kinds, except Wheat, Corn Broom, Brush, Cotton Wool and Cotton Warp, Dog Stones, Duck, Dye Wood, Eggs, Felt, Fish of all kinds, Fishing Craft, Utensils, Instruments and Bait, Fruits, fresh, and Oranges and Lemons, Furniture, Working Tools and Implements, the property of Emigrants, not intended for sale, Gips, Gypsum, ground and unground, Hemp, Flax and Tow, Hides, green and salted, Iron in bolts, bars, plates, sheet, and pig iron, Lines and Twines for the Fisheries, Looking Glass Plates, Lumber, Sea Wood and Lumber, Mahogany Logs, Boards, and Veneers, See Wood and Lumber, Measures of all kinds, Meats, fresh, salted, and cured, Mill Saws, Mineral Salt, Molasses, Fats, Fishing Nets and Seines, Oil, Blubber, Fins, the produce of creatures living in the Sea, the return of Vessels fitted out in this Province for Fishing Voyages, Seal Cod, Dog Porpoise, Palm, and Rape, Onions, Onions of all kinds, Pitch, Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, Poultry of all kinds, Printing Paper, Quicksilver, Rags, old Rope, and Junk.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. SMITH.—The long contested College question, has at length been carried in the Council. High Mr. Street made a most terse speech on the occasion; it reminded me of one of his addresses to a jury for a bad cause, in fact, if analyzed, it would not amount to anything. The speeches of Hon. Messrs. Botsford and Johnson, reflect much credit on them, more particularly as they are staunch Churchmen. Hon. Mr. Kingston's reply seemed to entirely do away with Mr. Street's arguments. From the politeness and brevity of the Hon. Col. Hatch's speech, I am convinced that were you to give it a place in your paper, it would be read with interest, by the greater part of your Subscribers.

Yours &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Hon. Mr. Hatch's speech on the College Bill, copied from the *Loyalist* of March 27.

Hon. Mr. Hatch said that he arose upon the present occasion to offer his views upon the subject before the Committee. It is one of the most important, inasmuch as Education is involved in it. As a general principle, he considered all sorts of learning, to make them properly available, should be based upon such fundamental principles of Christianity. Indeed it would be desirable if every Common School in the Province, and elsewhere, should be dealt with in the same way; otherwise Education would have a tendency to enlighten the intellect without reference to the hearts. In either words, it would make the mind of men more astute in carrying out the evil propensities to which, unfortunately, our dispositions were too prone. There is no such desideratum in the Bill now under consideration; it provides that the Donor chair shall be in the Episcopal Church. In Europe and elsewhere, this chair is always occupied by a person of some religious denomination, to prevent confusion; and this being so provided for in the present instance, takes away a principal objection he should have to the passing of the Bill. The Bill for modifying the College in Upper Canada, has been referred to, which was opposed by Mr. Draper, before the Committee of the House of Assembly. The features of that Bill were of a far different order from those under present discussion. It went, among other things, to do away with the Divinity Chair altogether; it provided for no tests or declaration with reference to religion; and under it all persons would be eligible to take a degree in divinity, even Socinians would not be excluded. This Bill was very properly confined to the privilege to those who believe in the Holy Scriptures, and in the Holy Trinity. It was sufficient for all purposes in this respect, and met with his views and approbation. The next imposing feature this Bill offers is the change of Visitor, from the Bishop to the Governor of the Province. Now he would dare venture to assert, that in the present disposition of the two thirds of the people in this Province, with reference to the exclusive character of the College, and consequently its limited usefulness and unpopularity, that it would be a most unfortunate step to put the Bishop as visitor in such an institution; it would be the means of placing him on a sea of agitation and lessen his usefulness in his own peculiar sphere. On the other hand the Governor, who is proposed to be the Visitor stands in a highly elevated situation—the Queen's Representative—and cannot have any immediate influence in the control of the College Council; but in its good working for the benefit of all. The next clause allows every person otherwise qualified, making a declaration that he believes in the inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, and also in the Holy Trinity, should be eligible for a degree in divinity. The subscription to the thirty-nine articles is not required in the present Bill, and the omission is a very great relief, and will extend the influence of the Institution. The great object contemplated by the Bill is to increase the number of the College Council to fifteen members; this will give a wider influence to the Seminary, and men of talent can be selected from the different bodies of Christians in the Province, whereby a stimulus

will be given and the general welfare of the College greatly increased.

This main argument made use of by the hon. and learned Solicitor General is, that Parliament has never, under any circumstances, attempted to legislate upon a Royal Charter without the previous consent of the parties immediately interested. It will be found, upon examination, that all the College Institutions in England and Scotland have received their rights either from private endowments, or partially so; and frequent instances of legislation have not arisen—not from want of power, for it has been said, that Parliament is omnipotent—but these Institutions from their peculiar foundation became vested rights, and any action thereon would affect the permanency of all other kinds of real property, and therefore it was inexpedient to make any enactment. In Henry the Eighth's time the Parliament conferred all Collegiate Corporations and there are instances in Nova Scotia and in Canada wherein the Provincial Parliament have originated, amended, and altered Institutions of the kind, which can also be done by this Legislature as fully and effectually as the Parliament in the Mother Country, upon subjects within the precincts of this Province.

It must not be lost sight of in what way or from what sources this College was originally built, and is now supported. It is true a Royal Charter was granted; but without the means of existence and support it would be of very little use. These means have come altogether from this Province. It is admitted that £1100 are taken from the Casual Revenue and the remainder from the Provincial Chest, derived from duties imposed upon imports and exports, all of which the whole population here gave towards the Institution, and therefore the property of the College is in the people, and they have an undoubted right generally to participate in its benefits. This is perfectly in accordance with justice, and cannot well be viewed in any other light. He regretted exceedingly that the learned Solicitor General deemed it necessary in aid of his argument to say there was an intention of the supporters of this Bill to pull down the College, and to pull down the Church and Establishment. These extremes only tended to weaken his arguments. If the Members of the Church of England would firmly adhere to its purity, to the Reformation Church as established at the Reformation, it would require no auxiliaries, and he should be sorry that this Clergy of that or of any other should be protected by the walls of a College. Their position in society should be based upon piety, unbounded charity, and universal benevolence. These virtues would go to every man's heart, and their legitimate influence.

He could say much more upon this subject, but he thought he had been sufficiently explicit and could not be misunderstood, and with these views he should give the Bill his entire support.

An Unparalleled Skater.—A Belgian paper mentions that Wischnitz, of Archangel, who is admitted to be the most expert skater in Russia, had arrived in Russia, and was to skate on Sunday the 15th, on the basin of Josephus Noodle. Wischnitz enjoys a vast reputation in St. Petersburg, where in the art of skating, so highly cultivated in that capital, he is acknowledged to be without a rival. In 1838 he won a match in skating against a reindeer on the sledge drive on the Neva. This race was won in the presence of the Czar, who, on that occasion, presented to Wischnitz a magnificent pair of skates, set with precious stones. Since that time, he has, by dint of the most laborious practice, attained such a degree of perfection, that he can perform all sorts of feats and gambols on the ice. He can skate on all four, that is to say, having skates on his hands, as well as feet, at the same time imitating perfectly the movements of the polar white bear whose habits he has had the opportunity of observing in the frigid regions of his native country.—[Court Jour.]

The subjects which principally occupy the attention of the Canadian Parliament at present, are the Clergy Reserves and the Colleges. In another column of this day's paper, will be found the Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of the Clergy of the Church of England, praying that they may obtain the management of that part of the Reserves which belongs to themselves. This petition was published in a former number. In our next we may give the sentiments of Members belonging to some of the other Churches of Canada on the same subject. With respect to the Colleges, they at least unite in forming a knotty subject; and it would take more space than we can now spare, to give even a synopsis of their political existence in Canada. We may however say, that the Ministry of Lord Metcalfe appear desirous of giving them a liberal and useful character; and that no less than three Bills, apparently for that purpose, have been introduced by the Attorney General, Mr. Draper.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man burnt to death.

On Monday morning last, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, the family of Mr. James Doherty, who reside about 10 miles from town, on the Royal Road, were aroused from their slumbers by a raging fire in the lower part of their dwelling, and which had already made such progress as to preclude the possibility of saving their effects, or even making their escape by the common passage, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mrs. D. and sons effected their escape through the windows. Mr. D. was not so fortunate and missing his legs, he managed to relate the particulars of the agony endured by the wife and children, as they viewed the progress of the devouring element, which was consuming the husband and father, without being able to afford him any relief. In the evening an examination took place before H. Fisher, Junr. Esq., Coroner, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. The corpse is described as heartrending, when the body was found more than two-thirds consumed. Mrs. D. was badly scorched, and otherwise injured, and some of the sons were cut severely by the glass, as they escaped by the windows, but all are now doing well. Not even the clothing was saved, and the survivors, almost in a state of nudity, sought shelter in the house of the nearest neighbour. Mr. D. is spoken of as a man of inoffensive habits. His remains were brought to town and interred yesterday.—*Lev.*

ROBERT.—On Sunday night last, a countryman was robbed of £14, by three lads, who, by the vigilance of Officer McGachie, have received apartments, rent free, in the "Stone Jug." A few shillings only were taken along with them, the rest having been disposed of, to defray expenses.—*Herald.*

The friends of Education in Nova Scotia are in no better plight; Lord Falkland's shift, alternate polling and pommeling at elections, and other important matters, seem to take up all the attention of the learned and wise in that Province. We have some similarly important affairs nearer home, but on all hands, it appears to be taken for granted, that education is a matter of secondary consideration, and may be patched up, allowed to stand over to another Session without inconvenience or anxiety on the part of the people. However as long as the people are satisfied, we have not much right to complain.

The last *Courier* contains an account of the formation of a new Presbyterian Synod in this Province. The Rev. Messrs. Turnbull, Stevens and Donald are members of it, who declare themselves "constrained to abandon all connexion" with the Synod of New Brunswick in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland. They constitute themselves into a Presbyterian Body, under the name of the Synod of New Brunswick, adhering to the Standard of the Westminster Confession.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1845.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

Hon. HARRIS HAYEN, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—J. W. Street.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must be over until next week.

KINGS AND TOWN HOUSE.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week—N. Marks.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, Mar. 4 Montreal, March 18

London, Mar. 3 Quebec, March 18

Edinburgh, Mar. 1 Halifax, March 25

Paris, Mar. 1 New York, March 25

Toronto, March 18 Boston, March 25

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—The House has been occupied for the last week with a variety of Bills, resolutions, &c. On the 22d the Bill to regulate the survey of Lumber, was discussed, and a scale prepared by Mr. Gove of St. John adopted. It is much the same as the old bill with the exception of the scale for measuring saw logs. On the 25th Mr. Fisher proposed a resolution that the interest due on the Bank District loan, should be paid forthwith—which passed the House; the principal being £5,000 interest now due £1,800. He also moved that the St. John Water Company, who owe £5,000 principal, and 2,400 interest should be paid, which also passed. On the 26th Mr. Fisher moved an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying him to cause all the Fees collected at the Secretary's office, since the death of the late incumbent, to be paid over to the Receiver General, which passed the House. On the 27th Mr. Wilnot proposed a resolution that the sureties for money lent to the Bridge Company should pay the principal now due in six instalments with interest from 1st April 1845, the first payment to be made on 1st January 1846, passed 16 to 15. The loan is £6,000; the interest upwards of £3,000—now due which the Province will lose. Mr. Hill moved a resolution calling for the interest due on the Bond of the Corporation of St. John for £350; to which Mr. Wilnot moved as an amendment, that the bond be cancelled on payment of £370, the amendment passed after much discussion, 16 to 12.

His Excellency came to the Council Chamber, at 2 o'clock on the 27th and gave his assent to eighty five bills! [We have concluded this summary from the Reporter.]

TEXAS.—It appears from information lately received that there will be some trouble, in carrying out the resolutions of the U. S. Congress for the annexation of Texas, in a quarter where it was least expected. Texas seems inclined to have something to say in the matter, and has, it is stated in the American papers, refused to accept the boon so generously and disinterestedly offered by the U. States. Brother Jonathan can now either make war upon Texas or direct his attention to the Oregon territory. The Mexican minister arrived in New York some time since in order to obtain a passage home. His present characterises the conduct of the U. S. government as "an act of aggression the most unjust that modern history records."

EDUCATION.—After all the feeling and interest manifested on the subject of Education and the Newspaper discussions, and the trunk full of Inspector's reports and other appliances and means to boot, we can perceive nothing of a practical nature that has yet been accomplished; and as the Session must now be near a close, it can scarcely be hoped that any decided alteration or improvement in the School laws, will be made before another meeting of the Legislature, and it is just possible that it may not be made then.

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OBITUARY.

Becomes our painful duty to announce in this day's paper, the death of J. P. COLLINGS, Esq. He was a native of Ireland, where he spent the early part of his life; several years ago he removed to these Provinces, in which he has ever since resided. Mr. Collings was a man of amiable and obliging disposition, of friendly and social feelings, and of an upright honest and honorable character. All his dealings public and private, were marked with justice and moderation; his whole department was such as to endear him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His illness and death were sudden, only a few days have elapsed since, he was apparently in the possession of health and activity, and engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life. He has left an affectionate wife and family, to lament their irreparable loss, and is regretted by a large circle of friends.

Jack Robinson.—Our readers will notice on our first page a letter from our esteemed Correspondent "Jack Robinson," and also a letter from "No humbug, Fair Play," which is continued on our last page.

The grant of £300 to the Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, passed the Council.

The sum of £30 has been granted by the Legislature, to Mr. John Magill, of this County, to assist him in maintaining his Cloth and Woollen factory.

Niagara Falls.—From a paper in a recent number of *Silliman's Journal*, it appears that "the motive power of the cataract of Niagara exceeds by nearly fifty fold all the mechanical force of water and steam power rendered available in Great Britain," and that probably the law of gravity puts forth in this single water fall more intense and effective energy, than is necessary to move all the artificial machinery of the habitable globe. From a series of observations and measurements, made with great care and skill at Black Rock and Lewiston, it is estimated that there flows out of Lake Erie 22,440,000 cubic feet, or 1,402,600,000 lbs. of water every minute. The whole power used in driving machinery in Great Britain is equal to 233,000 horse power, while that of Niagara is 4,533,334 horse power.

To the Members of the Church of England in the Province of New Brunswick.

We beg leave to announce to you that we have been appointed by the Subscribers to the Bishop's Fund in the City of St. John and its vicinity, Trustees to collect, manage, and invest the contributions to that Fund in that quarter.

We have also been requested to solicit further subscriptions to the fund throughout the Province. The present Subscriptions, including Collections in several Churches, amount to £4000 currency. The sum of £5000 sterling has been named in England as the amount expected to be raised in the Colony; and now that a Bishop is appointed, no time should be lost in contributing what any one may intend to contribute. The principal part of this endowment, exceeding £2,000 sterling, has been made up from the voluntary contributions of our fellow Churchmen in the Mother Country.

A list of Provincial Subscriptions and Contributions has already been published. We shall be ready to receive and manage, according to the Trust we have undertaken, these or any other contributions to the Fund. We shall endeavour to make investments upon the interest of any monies we may receive. We will also accept, for the purposes of our Trust, Conveyances of Land or Land Securities, and will prepare suitable drafts of Deeds to be communicated to such persons as may apply for them. We consider all these arrangements as merely temporary, to serve until final provision be made for the permanent investment of the Fund.

We request that all communications intended for us may be addressed to William Wright, Esq., who has consented to act as Secretary to the Trustees, and all payments and remittances to L. H. DeVeber, Esquire, who has consented to act as Treasurer, with whom also a Subscription paper is lodged.

WARD CHURMAN, Secretary.

ROBERT PARKER, Treasurer, &c.

JOHN V. THURGOOD, Trustees, &c.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, Trustees, &c.

L. H. DEVEBER, Treasurer, &c.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Secretary.

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Subscription paper is

Trustees, &c.

Bank Stock for Sale.
TWO SHARES of Charlotte County Bank
 stock for Sale.
 Apply to the Undersigned
March 26. **J. W. STREET.**

March 19. 1845.

IRON.

6 TONS Bar IRON assorted Sizes—Flat,
Round and Square
Just Received and for Sale by

J. W. STREET.

Deer. 17th 1844.

ed by the Subscriber. The House will be put in thorough repair, and painted and the rent will be moderate.—Apply to

JOHN FORTUNE.

March 10, 1843

Attorney at Law
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC
Office in the same building as the Treasury
Office.
St. Andrews, Feb. 18, 1845.

Just Received and for Sale by
J. W. STREET.
Deer. 17th 1844.

March 10, 1845

St. Stephens, March 1, 1845.—3in.

Office in the same building as the Treasurer's Office.
St. Andrews, Feb. 18, 1845.

