

shady place, formed by the rock itself and by the spreading branches of a Popul-tree, which rustled gently over it. This served as a kind of hospital; and the surgeons of the force, as one by one they came up, lent their aid to dress the wounds of such as offered themselves.

There, supported by two men of his company, and reclining upon the ground with such props as could be hastily arranged around him, lay Charles Balfour—his fair and handsome features disfigured by a gaping wound in his cheek, and wearing the ghastly colour and pinched expression which is ever attendant upon mortal gun-shot wounds. Both saw at once that there was no hope; but he was still alive, and, as he heard footsteps approaching, his dim and already glazed eye turned to meet the sound, and a faint smile passed over his countenance, evidently of recognition of his companions. They knelt down by him gently, and each took the hand he offered.

'I thought'—he said with much difficulty and very faintly—'I thought I should have died without seeing you; and I am thankful; so thankful that you have come! Now, I go in peace. A few moments more, and I shall see you and this bright earth and sky no more. You will write, Herbert, to—to—' He could not say—mother.

'I will, I will do all you say, dear Charles; now do not speak—it hurts you.'

'No, it does not pain me; but I am dying, Herbert, and all is fast becoming dim and cold. It is pleasant to talk to you while life lasts. You will tell her that I died fighting like a man, that no one passed me in the struggle, not even yourself.'

Herbert could not answer, but he pressed his hand warmly.

'Thank you, thank you. Now pray for me!—both of you; I will pray to myself.'

Reverently they removed their caps from their brows, and, as they knelt by him, offered up in fervent prayers, unstudied perhaps, and even incoherent, but gushing fresh from the purest springs of their hearts, and with the wide and glorious scene which was spread out before them for their temple. As they still prayed in silence, each felt a tremulous shiver of the hand they held in theirs, they looked upon the sufferer: a slight convulsion passed across his face—it was not repeated—he was dead!

Colonial.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

St. John Courier, March 6.

We insert, to-day, at full length, the report of the Commissioners appointed last year by the President of the United States to explore and survey the North Eastern Boundary Line, so called.—This document appears to be drawn up with much fairness, and falls far short of realizing the vain boastings of several American writers who have been expecting from the labors of their countrymen a complete refutation of the positions assumed by Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh, in their report to the British Government. We think the Americans will now be willing to commence the survey anew, and, following the true source of the St. Croix, by a joint survey agreed upon by the two Governments, establish a line according to Treaty, and put an end forever to the bad feeling which exists on the subject.

Thursday, the 25th of February, being the anniversary of the victory gained by the British over the French at Orthes, in 1814, in which the 36th Regiment, now stationed at Fredericton, bore a distinguished part, that gallant corps celebrated its return by a splendid Ball and Supper, which was honored by the presence of our much respected Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Harvey, Lady Harvey and Family, and attended by a large number of fashionable and highly gratified guests.—We understand that in returning thanks on his health being drunk, Sir John Harvey alluded to the probability of his shortly retiring from the government of this Province.

We have since learned that his Excellency contemplates returning to England in the spring; but whether he will be succeeded by Sir W. Colebrooke, or by a civil governor, we believe is not positively known. It is probable, however, that the Military command will be resumed at Halifax on the departure of Sir John, and it is not at all unlikely that the Government of this Province will then be administered by a civil officer.

Commissariat Changes.—We understand that W. H. Robinson, Esq., in charge of the Commissariat Department at Fredericton, and who has recently been promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissary General, proceeds to Montreal next month, and will be succeeded at Head quarters by Assistant Commissary General Goldsmith, whose place at St. John is to be supplied by Assistant Commissary General Williams, from Halifax. St. Andrew's Standard.

Sir Wm. M. G. Colebrooke.—We give the following sketch of Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K. H., who it is reported is to succeed our present Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, in the command of this province:

Campaigns of 1809 and 10, in India; expedition to Java in 1811, including the

action of Weltevreden, in batteries before Comens, until wounded (in the groin) 22nd August; and the siege and capture of Jokjakarta, expedition to Palembang, in Sumatra, 1813; campaign of 1817-18 in India against the Pindaries and Mabrattas; campaigns of 1818-19 in Southern India. Present at the sieges of Peas-el-Kyman and Zava, Arab fortresses.

Fred-ricton Sentinel.

Legislative Summary.—A Bill to commute the Judge fees, and to abolish those on license to Schoolmasters and Clergymen authorized to solemnize marriage, was passed on Saturday. The Salary of the Clerk of the Supreme Court was fixed by Bill at £500, and the present incumbent is to receive an additional £500 in lieu of fees. Those taken by the Secretary of the Province over and above £1600, which he receives, exclusive of clerk's hire and other expenses, were abolished by this Bill. It came out in debate, that 1600 judgments were signed last year, which at an average of £10 each, was a loss to the country of £16,000.

The Legislative Council having proposed amendments to the Bill in relation to the 5th section of the Civil List Act, which contemplates the paying for lands by instalments another was passed in the House on Thursday, fixing the upset price of land at two shillings an acre for actual settlement.

Various sums have passed in the Committee of Supply during the week, and also the Bye Road appropriations for several of the counties.

Yesterday the House went into committee on the report relative to the College question when some startling facts were stated by Mr. Wilmot; among others it appears that in return for the sum of £38,000 which that establishment has cost the Province, there have been educated three students in theology, who have taken orders, and but twenty seven others who have taken degrees within the last twelve years.

Upon motion of Mr Wilmot an address to the Lieutenant Governor was voted, requesting him to lay the substance of the resolutions which passed the House before the College Council, in order that their opinion might be obtained. The first of these limits the number of that Council to 13, of which the Chancellor and the Speakers of the Legislative Council and Assembly and one of the Professors are to be members; the rest to be appointed by the Chancellor, but to be laymen,—no clergyman to have a seat at the Board. This last proposition was carried by a vast majority. The test proposed is the same as at Oxford and Edinburgh: or a declaration that the student believes in the Trinity and the divine authenticity of the Scriptures. From the tenor of Lord John Russell's dispatch, it appears the representations of the Assembly have been met in a liberal spirit; and although his Lordship suggests that the House should proceed by address, yet it is obvious that if prompt and effectual measures are to be adopted, the Legislature must proceed in the affair by Bill.

Late in the afternoon, Mr Fisher's Bill for vacating the seats of members in certain cases, was again taken up and passed. A motion to exempt Executive Councillors from its operation was carried, but all other persons receiving offices of profit or emolument, who may hereafter be appointed, are to vacate their seats.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Colonial Church Society.—It is contemplated to establish an auxiliary society in Nova Scotia, upon the same principles as the one existing in Prince Edward Island. The objects of the projectors are to disseminate Christian knowledge into heathen lands. Speaking of the Society, the Prospectus says, 'It is not to promote the views of a party, not to diffuse the important maxims of a philosophical morality, but, under the guidance of God, to provide for our countrymen in foreign lands, Ministers who will faithfully, affectionately and laboriously preach Christ. Knowingly we will not send out a single Clergyman who does not fully preach the Gospel, nor one who does not believe as he preaches.' We wish the Society success.

CANADA.

Kingston, Feb. 20th.—We published yesterday in an extra, the notification of several high official appointments which will be found in this day's paper, made by His Excellency the Governor General since the proclamation of the Union. These appointments are of great importance. They indicate in the strongest possible manner, the continued determination of Lord Sydenham, to secure equal justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects under his Government, and his intention to carry out to the fullest extent the great and leading principles, by which his Excellency has hitherto been guided in the administration of our affairs. Precise coincidence

of opinion in every minute point is not to be expected, except amongst men trained in the schools of despotism, but we are persuaded that, all things considered, it will be universally and gratefully admitted by all reasoning persons, and though each single individual selected may not possess all the qualifications, nor be governed by opinions and principles which precisely fit the particular views in their minuter shades of either of the leading factions which have hitherto alternately monopolized the government, yet, that upon the whole, the parties at present selected, possess collectively all the qualities and influences requisite to aid in carrying on the Government, and that they will command the confidence and respect of the great mass of the people.

YANKEEISMS.

From the New York Sunday Atlas.

Corpulent persons desirous of regaining their shape, should apply to some newspaper establishment for the office of collector. They will run the fat off long before their station becomes a sinecure.

Flower of brimstone and molasses taken inwardly is an invaluable remedy for those who have an itch for office.

Sausages stuffed with red flannel and horse-meat are an economical article for a young couple just going to housekeeping.

Man—A creature brought into existence for the purpose of getting property.

Alderman—A moving sepulchre in which are deposited, dead turkeys, chickens, pigs, and turtle fat.

One day after marriage—The beginning of sorrows.

'Beware of counterfeits,' as the doctor said when he made brown bread pills.

What is the difference between an editor and a dancing girl? Ans. The one caters for the public and the other capers for the public.

ORIGINAL.

ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

NO. IV.
RELIGIOUS.

Mr. Editor,

How successful soever the means employed to render our daughters intelligent and industrious, their education is incomplete without religion. An exemplification of true religion is their best and brightest ornament. Their minds should be cultivated and habits of useful industry formed; but above all things, their heart, through the instrumentality of truth, and under the influences of the divine spirit, must be properly regulated. Virtuous principles implanted in the bosom, and exemplified in every situation of life, will be their safety, their enjoyment, and their glory; and at the same time, will render them in the highest sense benefactors to the world.

Many parents are ambitious to have their daughters fashionably and industrially educated, who attach but little or no importance to religious training. Every thing that parental fondness and ingenuity can suggest, is promptly supplied, except the means of religious improvement; as if the consolations which all need in this world, and the enjoyments of the next, should be left to come to them unsought. They assiduously provide for a few transitory gratifications in the present life, regardless how they are to spend the interminable ages of a future state, whether in possession of unalloyed bliss, or in unmitigated woe.

During the period of youth, in a vast majority of cases, but few trials await them. It is when they have grown into womanhood, fill the important stations of wives and mothers and become closely linked to the world, their troubles begin. When some member of the family goes astray, or death steals away his victims from the domestic circle, or adversity strips them of temporal possessions, or supposed friends prove unfaithful—when these, or similar events occur, they begin to know that this world is indeed a "vale of tears." The kind and sympathetic attention of husbands, the innocent playfulness of children, and the professions of the world, will not then prove a complete solace. Something is wanting which the world cannot bestow. There must be a converse with heaven. Religion must come to their aid. They must see that God wisely permits these calamities, and be able to drink at the divine fountain of consolation.

But during every stage of their earthly existence, they are exposed to a host of dangerous allurements. Religion is their only shield. A conscience purified by grace, will be a check, even when the warning voice of a parent cannot reach them, or is silent in death. An habitual impression that God sees them, and a firm reliance on his power and faithfulness to defend, will be their safety under every circumstance, and every vicissitude of life.

True religion exemplified by our daughters, will have a powerful influence in moulding the views, and regulating the habits of our sons. Young men, from the nature of their pursuits, and by mingling in some measure promiscuously with the world, are exceedingly liable to form corrupt and dangerous associations. In a thirst for enjoyment, which is natural to youth, they are tempted to spend too many of their evenings from home, and to protract their indulgences beyond that period in which nature should seek repose. Thus, in their inordinate desire for pleasure, infringing the salutary laws which the author of our existence has established, they become too often the easy prey of the destroyer. Now, pious and amiable females, are the principal charm of the domestic circle; and were our daughters so instructed in the principles of religion as to render them in the highest degree attractive, they would be the means of preserving many a brother, from the paths of destruction. Even more, where the career of vice is begun, they might sometimes snatch back from the hand of the destroyer. To have our daughters stand as a defence for our sons, and means of winning them to virtue, are surely objects worthy of the highest efforts of parents to attain.

In a former letter, I shewed the importance of giving our daughters an intellectual education, that as mothers, they may direct the instruction of their own offspring. I shall now demonstrate the value of a religious education in reference to the same object. Mothers, more than any other individual, can, by precept and example, influence their children in early years. Neither father, nor teacher, nor pastor, possesses the same opportunities of giving a virtuous direction to the minds of children. In the nursery and in the parlor, by a thousand different ways, a devotedly pious mother may sow the seeds of religion, when no other can perform the pleasing and important office. It has often been impressed upon the author of these remarks, that one of the principal scenes, which the holy intelligences above delight to contemplate, is that of a mother devoting the energies of her mind, and the ardor of her heart, to the all-important and engaging task of training her children for God. When you see the pious mother, night after night, teaching her little ones to bend their knee at the throne of mercy, and each morn repeating the same exercise—when you see her gently but firmly condemning their faults, and prudently commending their more unexceptionable conduct—when you hear her in gentle and persuasive accents directing them to that Saviour who "took little children in his arms"—when you behold her, by a pure example, literally showing them the paths of virtue; and when you contemplate her placid countenance, the index of a mind at peace with God, alluring them to the source from whence her own comforts flow; you have bright hopes that such children will be distinguished in maturer years, by those qualities which truly adorn mankind. Mothers, under the blessing of heaven are able as it were, to mingle the waters of the fountain, causing it to send forth pure and wholesome streams.—The reverse of the above picture, I need not draw. The deplorable consequences of a contrary course on the part of mothers, may be readily imagined.

The happy influences too of pious females on society at large are incalculable. Their views, their predilections, their conversation, and their example, tend powerfully to regulate public morals. Their appeals in behalf of religious and philanthropic operations, are insinuating and successful. Their zeal is ardent and persevering; and though their influence is not always recognized, it is nevertheless imperceptibly and powerfully exerted. Being naturally possessed of more tender sensibilities than the other sex, and being consequently more readily awakened to a sense of the destitution and wretchedness, both temporal, and spiritual, which prevail in the world, they are often the most powerful auxiliaries in the cause of Him, who came "to bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives," and to pour into the bosom of men the consolations of heaven.

All parents then, who are genuine friends of humanity, will seek to have their daughters instructed in the principles of our holy religion.

In my next, I shall advert to the establishment of a female seminary.

PHILOS.

Chatham, March 15, 1841.

P. S. In the second sentence of Letter No. 3. for, intellectual training, read, industrial training; and in the middle of the last paragraph for, provide and direct, read, preside and direct.