

the war party in France, and despise as profoundly as any one can the mischief-making, selfish, cunning, intriguer, who, to force himself on a prince that abhors him, would have plunged all Europe into misery: we regret that France should not only have been made ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world, but that she should be placed at this moment in a situation of real peril, happily depending upon the proverbial patience and good temper of Germany for a respite which her clamorous gamins really hardly deserve; nor can we watch without profound alarm the gathering of six hundred thousand men upon the frontiers of Germany. But we do by no means despair of the co-operation of the saner order of French citizens, in rescuing France herself from her false position. It was evident from the courageous attitude assumed by the French Chambers, and their honorable support of M. Cuzot that a powerful resistance would be opposed to the revolutionary antics of the noisy, unprincipled minority, who arrogated to themselves the title of the 'French Nation;' and now that France has everything to lose and nothing to gain by a continuance of her absurd tone of hostility to the other powers, we hope that the influence of those whose well-being depends upon the maintenance of peace, will be allowed to prevail.

THE BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

From Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.
THE WALSALL ELECTION—THE ANTI-CORN
LAW LEAGUE.

Limited as is our space, we cannot allow the occasion to elapse, without one word expressive of hearty satisfaction at the decided movement of the anti-corn law league. From the attitude the league has assumed, whatever may be the immediate result of the election—and we anticipate triumph—the most beneficial consequences must arise. The Chartists and working classes will now be convinced that the members of the league are in earnest, in the pursuit of that great object which has been misrepresented as a trick of the middle classes to divert the people from those fundamental reforms more necessary to their well-being; and those of the ministry, who are capable of serious reflection, must now believe that something more is required to satisfy the abolitionists than the hocus pocus of open questions. A proof like this was wanted to carry convictions both to that insensible government, who dispatched the unlucky gentleman, at such a crisis, to such a constituency, and to those misled persons,—on this point grossly misled,—who imagine that they have an interest opposed to that of the corn law abolitionists. In the present critically balanced state of factions and votes in Parliament, the ministerial prints are, of course, furious at any step which may endanger the places of their patrons;—security in office, 'keeping in the Whigs,' being the Alpha and Omega of their desire for the general weal. The real Reformers, also would, in this particular instance, be doubly grieved and disappointed if the Tory candidate was returned; yet, even that calamity were tolerable, under the conviction of the advantages that must result from the step advisedly taken at Walsall, and which will be repeated as often as a similar crisis arises. Did the Whigs, when they sent down that raw young gentleman, believe that the Anti-corn Law Association was not sincere in the declarations put forth, that, with them, the repeal of the bread tax was to be the testing question of every candidate?

In these circumstances, the appearance of Mr Littleton at Walsall looked like premeditated defiance and insult. It was Lord Melbourne's speeches against repeal put into action; and upon every ground of principle, expediency, and consistency, challenged opposition the most decided, let the consequences be what they might. The lesson which this energetic line of conduct has taught, will make the whigs more cautious how they put forth a candidate—forwarded per order—whose only claim is aristocratic connection and Treasury influence. It is of those who sent him that Mr Littleton has to complain, and not of the deputation of the league, who only performed a duty to which the league was deliberately pledged, as the government well knew. But both the ministry and their tools have been so long accustomed to see every national object give way to 'keeping in the Whigs,' that they have come to believe that the same game was to be played for ever, in despite of every assurance put forth to the contrary. The Liberal party, and even many members of the league, have, like the Dissenters, given them but too much cause for this false security. This is at an end, so far, at least, as regards cheap bread and free trade; and this is no mean gain to the popular cause: while the utmost that is hazarded is one vote, which may be subtracted from the small ministerial majority.

Dublin University Magazine.
NON-INTRUSION.

While we call upon all members of the church of England to consider the differences between their own and the Scotch church, before they peremptorily conclude that that

is not right under the constitution of the one, which assuredly would not be right under the constitution of the other; we call, also, upon the members of the Scottish church to make due allowance for that ignorance of their peculiar ecclesiastical polity, not to say that prejudice against it, which must, more or less, be predicable of most episcopals. For our parts, we honestly confess, that our closest acquaintance with the Scottish church has only been productive of a more cordial approbation of our own. Of the defects, or rather the disadvantages of the latter, we are fully aware; but we rejoice to know that they are either removable or remediable by a process very different from the troublous and the tumultuary one of popular election. To that, we have, for ourselves, a rooted objection, as applied to ecclesiastical affairs; but we have no right to dictate to those whose notions of church government are so very different from our own, and who are contending for nothing more than rights and privileges, to which, by the law of the land, and by the constitution of the country, they conceive that they are entitled.

United States.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

Washington, 17th February.

Scarcely a day passes, now, without some allusion in one or the other House of Congress to the state of our relations with Great Britain. Complicated, uneasy and threatening enough these relations are, undoubtedly, but I question very much whether the daily opening of men's minds in relation to them, upon the floors of Congress, and the outpouring of crude thoughts, hasty impressions and inconsiderate suggestions, are likely to make them in any degree more amicable, or facilitate their eventual adjustment. Nevertheless members of Congress will talk, whether they have anything to say or not: and perhaps the superfluity of talking may serve to prevent a greater and more superfluity of doing.

The hook upon which the talk was hung to day, in the Senate, was a memorial from citizens of Rome, in the State of New York, praying the Congress of the United States to enter a protest against the punishment, as felons of American citizens taken in Canada, bearing arms against the Government of Great Britain in that Province.

Mr Norvell suggested a reference of the memorial to the President of the United States. He expressed his belief in the excellent and patriotic motives of the worthy persons who were animated with such a holy zeal for the cause of liberty in Canada, and thought that their treatment in Van Dieman's Land, as reported in the newspapers, was unnecessarily severe. But he doubted the expediency of any action by Congress on the subject—doubted whether it would be any good for the prisoners themselves or for this country—and concluded with the expression of his opinion that if anything was to be done it should be in the form of negotiation, which falls within the Province of the Executive.

Mr Preston very sensibly rebuked this display of a disposition to interfere with the domestic concerns of a Foreign Government—in connexion with which topic he administered a gentle reproof to the Legislature of Maine for some of its action on the Boundary dispute as indiscreet and ill-considered. He denounced the attempts made in various quarters to get up a spirit of wrath and exasperation, and everything else that would tend to a rupture with Great Britain or any other power. We find fault with the interposition of Great Britain concerning the negroes of the Amistad; but such an interposition as the memorial called for would be at once an imitation and a justification of that proceeding. He moved that the petition be laid on the table.

Mr Norvell replied moderately, and in the whole sensibly. He was no friend to interference, but considering that the convicts from Canada were American citizens, he thought the President might, without impropriety and with good effect make a humane representation in their behalf. The memorial was laid on the table.

From the Boston Times.

A most disgraceful occurrence took place in the Maine House of Representatives on Saturday. Some party matter was before the House, and after a long discussion, a quorum not being present an order was introduced not to allow any individual to pass out without the permission of the House. A gentleman came in, and not knowing the order, passed out in a few moments. At this

Delesdernier, a ruffian, brutally attacked and beat one of the door-keepers, Mr Ellis, and then cowardly ran to his seat; and sought the protection of the House. Comment on such conduct is unnecessary.—The fact speaks for itself.

ORIGINAL.

ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

NO. III.
INDUSTRIAL.

Mr. Editor,

An intellectual education, whether in male or female, is of incalculable importance. A due course of *intellectual training* is likewise expedient, and in most cases indispensable. Young men indeed, who are designed for any of the learned professions, and have a rational prospect of success, may omit attention to laborious pursuits, while they take care to form habits of industry in the profession they have marked out for themselves; but I can make no exceptions in the female sex, they being incapable of regulating to the same extent, their subsequent department in life. Every young woman, who looks forward to the important station of wife, and mistress of a household, should be furnished with an education peculiar to the domestic department. General intelligence, when attainable, should be secured; but that which fits for taking an active part, or superintending, in household affairs, must, on no consideration, be neglected. It matters not what may be the circumstances of her youth, whether struggling with poverty, enjoying a competency, or surrounded with affluence, she needs a course of industrial training. Is she at present beset with difficulties, which are shared by all the inmates of her home, this training is necessary, that she may help to earn a subsistence, and ameliorate their condition: and in contemplating a change of situation, does she expect to be placed in similar scanty circumstances, the same training is requisite, that she may faithfully perform her part, and, animated by a pure and honorable ambition, contribute to the elevation of herself, and her new connections.

Or, is she the child of parents, who by hard industry, and judicious economy, under the blessing of Providence, have secured the comforts, and some of the luxuries of life, she needs to be instructed in the arts of household affairs, that she may bear her proportion with them in their laudable efforts. It is exceedingly injudicious in parents, while toiling daily for the comforts of life, to exempt their daughters from industrious and productive employments. It is doing them injustice, inasmuch as the best possible period is passing away, never to return, for the formation of useful habits; while it tends to weaken parental authority, and destroy that filial respect and affection, which adorn the character of a child, and are so essential to the true peace and enjoyment of a family. Parents, by exacting too much, may damp the spirits, and cripple the energies of their children; but by foolish indulgences, and the exacting of too little, they grow up in effeminacy, and under the sure demoralizing effects of indolence. On this point great discrimination and care is requisite, both for the present improvement and happiness of their children, and their prosperity and distinction in subsequent and more extended relations in life.

Or take another supposition. Is she the daughter of parents, on whom fortune has smiled, who have little or no occasion to toil for this world's possessions, and who may leave to her, if single, a rich inheritance, or lay upon the nuptial altar the rich offerings of parental fondness, which are met by a corresponding amount on the part of her espoused, she requires even in this case, an industrial training. Wealth is of uncertain continuance. Parents may be rich, and their daughters may enter connubial life, under the bright smiles of prosperity, but they know not how soon some sad reverses may befall them. *Uninterrupted* prosperity no man can bequeath. The daughters of the wealthy then, should be so trained in early years, that they may be not less able than the industrious poor to grapple with privations and hardships, in the event of misfortunes befalling them. It is wisdom to be prepared for the worst; and parents, in affluent circumstances, are sadly deficient in forethought, if they neglect to educate their daughters in such a way, as that they may be prepared for those vicissitudes which are incident to our race.

A proper course of industrial training, has an important bearing upon the health and enjoyment of youthful females. A certain degree of exertion in that sphere, for which the Creator has designed us, seems absolutely necessary to

invigorate the bodily frame and to impart elasticity and cheerfulness to the mind. They who are dandled upon the lap of ease, often suffer more from bodily infirmities and mental depression, than the veriest drudge endures, from over taxed exaction.

But there is another important aspect in which this subject should be viewed. In every grade of society, from the highest to the lowest, a well ordered household, contributes in an eminent degree to the felicities of home. Ignorance in domestic affairs, inattention, or mismanagement, on the part of the female head, is almost sure to render home, sooner or later, comparatively wretched. Neatness, cleanliness, and order, combined with industry and judicious economy, are very essential ingredients in the cup of domestic bliss. Other ingredients are indeed required, but let these be absent, and there will be many bitter draughts.

To shine in the domestic department, the presiding female must possess the essential qualifications. These, if not acquired in youth, must be sought in after years, under many disadvantages and discouragements. Instances have occurred in which ladies, after devoting the period of youth to the attainment of light literature, and polite accomplishments, and commencing the superintendence of a family, without a course of training bearing upon domestic management, have, in view of their deficiencies, and their inability to please, sunk down in utter despondency. Everything was provided to their hand, with a competent supply of domestic servants, but they knew not how to provide and direct. This is humiliating to a sensitive mind, and is liable to be followed by the most disastrous consequences. Some may, indeed, have sufficient nerve to grapple with such discouragements, and to commence a course of self-instruction: but how much better would it have been, if they had entered their new sphere thoroughly prepared. As with young men, who intend to devote their maturer years to mechanical, agricultural, or mercantile pursuits, or to any of the learned professions; so with young ladies, who are afterwards to preside in the domestic circle, preparatory training is requisite. Let parents then, while they strive to furnish their daughters with an intellectual education, use every exertion, at home, and in the encouragement of proper seminaries, to qualify them by industrial habits, for that department which they are destined to fill.

In my next, I shall consider the importance of a religious education.

PHILOS.

Chatham, March 8, 1841.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

In your last number, in a transcript of the speeches delivered in the house on the renewal of the act for the disposal of Crown Lands by sale to individuals, at the direction of the Executive, I observed some observations said to be made by a very honorable member, asserting that ALL who were advertised as defaulters were not actually so, as their money was in many cases entrusted to individuals who had neglected to pay it at the Crown Land Department; and the first notice they had of that, was the sight of their names in the Gazette as defaulters. This is very extraordinary, as far as regards persons in the county of Kent; for on the appearance of the list of all the defaulters published in the Gazette on the 22d April last, a special notice was transmitted by me to all the persons interested in this county, stating the amount for which they were advertised, and that if they were unable to complete the payments required, it would be better to bring their case before His Excellency in Council without delay. A number of them did petition His Excellency, for which service when performed by me, as well as for the notices issued at my office not the slightest charge has been made. It is to be presumed that the debate is copied from the Sentinel, but as I have received that paper lately somewhat irregularly, I had no opportunity of seeing this misstatement till the appearance of your paper. I have not the remotest intention or desire to offend against the privileges of the honorable House of Assembly, and it is indeed very far from my principles or practice, as indeed I ought to be the last person to behave disrespectfully to any of the constituted authorities of the country; but I cannot suffer my neighbours to see insinuations against me by any person, however privileged, without explanation. We are to suppose that the words attributed to the very respectable member, are his own sentiments, and consequently his own misrepresentation and insinuation, although Mr Ward, we are all certain, helped him to the language—the voice is the voice of