

POETRY. (Selected.)

THE VIOLET.—BY E. E. L.
From the *Literary Souvenir* for 1831.
Why better than the lady rose
Love I this little flower?
Because its fragrant leaves are those
I loved in childhood's hour.

Though many a flower may win my praise
The violet has my love;
I did not pass my childish days
In garden or in grove.

My garden was the window seat,
Upon whose edge was set
A little vase—the fair, the sweet,—
It was the violet.

It was my pleasure and my pride:
How I did watch its growth!
For health and bloom, what pains I tried,
And often injured both.

I placed it in the summer shower,
I placed it in the sun:
And ever at the evening hour,
My work seemed half undone.

The broad leaves spread, the small buds grew
How slow they seemed to be!
At last there came a tinge of blue,
'Twas worth the world to me!

At length the perfume filled the room,
Shed from their purple wreath;
No flower has now so rich a bloom,
Has now so sweet a breath.

I gathered two or three—they seemed
Such rich gifts to bestow;
So precious in my sight, I deemed
That all must think them so.

Ah who is there but would be fain
To be a child once more;
If future years could bring again
All that they brought before?

My heart's world has been long o'erthrown,
It is no more of flowers;
Their bloom is past, their breath is flown,
Yet I recall those hours.

Let nature spread her loveliest,
By spring or summer morn;
Yet still I love the violet best,
Because I loved it first.

THE HURONS.—A CANADIAN TALE.

At the head of Lake Ontario, a long narrow strip of land separates its clear waters from a smaller expanse generally known as Burlington Bay. Along the northern part of the beach, as this strip is called, close under the residence of Brant the Mohawk chieftain, a number of detached picturesque trees grow upon the sand, curiously festooned with gigantic vines, interwoven among their branches; and in the ground beneath, at short intervals, are many square artificial hollows, the remains of a fortified camp of a party of the Huron Indians, who resisted the original invasion of their hunting grounds, when the French first attempted to establish military posts in that remote wilderness.

At first sight it seems strange that the Hurons should have advanced so far to meet the enemies of their independence; but a cursory inspection of the map will serve to show that in taking this advanced position they were guided by a military eye of no common perspicuity. The country on their right and left was covered with a forest penetrable only by Indians; rude ascents and steep precipices rose in the midst of it, presenting a vast rampart of great extent against excess from the low country.

It is evident, from the choice of their position, that the Hurons expected the French to arrive in boats; and to prevent them from penetrating into Burlington Bay was, without doubt, the motive which induced them to prefer it. Whether they were ever attacked in that position is no longer remembered, but an adventure of a party of them during the time they were encamped at this place is not excelled by any demonstration of resolution in the records of ancient heroism.

The French had in the mean time constructed Fort St. Louis at the mouth of the river Niagara, at which the Indians became alarmed, and sent out a strong detachment who intrenched themselves on the rising ground of the opposite bank. In taking this new position, which evidently demonstrated courage, and defiance, the Hurons did not sufficiently consider the superiority which the French possessed in their boats. It was easy at any time for the garrison at Fort St. Louis to attack the Indian intrenchments; but the Hurons had no engines capable of disturbing the embattled walls and sheltered quarters of their enemies. The few rude canoes which they had formed on the spot were unfit for warlike purposes.

What was wanting to these brave people in the machinery of war was supplied by their ingenuity; they employed their canoes in fishing, and the sentinels on the walls of the fortress were frequently found pierced with arrows. This annoyance from the canoes inflamed the garrison, and it was determined to dislodge the Indians.

The night appointed for the enterprise was at the change of the moon, when no light save that of the stars could shine upon the adventure.—The command was given to Chevalier La Porte, a young officer of aspiring bravery, and beloved by all the garrison. The boats belonging to the fortress were collected, torches were prepared, and grenades, together with many other instruments of combustion, to fire the stakes and fences of the Indian fortification. The enterprise was against warriors who were never known to have yielded.

The Hurons had no intelligence of these preparations, but their mutual sagacity apprised them that they could not expect to remain long in their strong hold unmolested. While their enemies were concerting the means of their destruction, they were no less active in augmenting their defence. In this crisis the incident took place which we have now to describe.

While the preparations for the expedition were going forward, the wife of La Porte was induced by the beauty of the weather to embark with her child for a sail under the walls of Fort St. Louis.—The wind happened to blow strong from Lake Ontario, and she in consequence directed her pinnace to be rowed under the lee of the high banks, up the river. In the course of this little excursion the boat was drawn into one of the whirlpools; and though saved from the vortex by the dexterity of rowers, was thrown over towards the Canadian shore, and captured by some Indians, who were fishing near the spot.

Porte, on hearing of the misfortune of his lady and child, became impatient to rescue them, and to revenge the insults which he conceived his wife must have suffered. Accordingly it was determined that the attack on the Indian camp should be made on that night; and soon after dark the troops were embarked. It was a gloomy night—the sky was overcast—the wind was gusty—the water of the lake was muddy and troubled—and the heavens and the earth were ominously darkened, as if fate frowned on the expedition. But, nevertheless, the gallant Frenchman reached the Canadian shore and approached in silence towards the palisades of the Indian encampment.

The Hurons, in the joy of having taken prisoner the wife of their most intrepid adversary, had spent the fore part of the evening in revelry and gladness; but, tired of their feasting, when the French approached, were in a profound sleep, and, dreadless of danger, were without their usual watch. But there was a faithful dog among them; and the soft footing of the enemy's advance could not be concealed from his vigilant ears. As they drew near he began to bark—first at intervals; but his alarm gradually became louder and louder, until he had roused the Indians from their fatal security. While they were rallying, La Porte advanced his troops close to the palisades, and poured a volley of fire and lead through the apertures. The Indians, notwithstanding their surprise and confusion, made a desperate resistance. They mounted their assigned posts, and, with heroic resolution, defended themselves against their enemies, who having scaled the enclosure, advanced upon them sword in hand, cutting down all who opposed their progress.

In the meantime, La Porte, anxious to rescue his wife, frequently called her aloud by name, and at last she heard his voice and replied with an exclamation of joy.

The Indians, on hearing this, believed she was the object of the enterprise, and formed a rampart around her, and the infant she held in her arms. The French attacked them with the animation peculiar to their character; but it was in vain. The Indians repulsed them with their spears, and raised a wall of the slain before themselves. La Porte, almost distracted, commanded the torches and combustibles to be lighted, and the wigwags in which the squaws and papooses of the Indians were lodged to be set on fire.—Flames spread with appalling rapidity—the shrieks and screams of the burning victims pierced even the hearts of the Frenchmen; but the Indians stood in their places like adamant, with a constancy of purpose that the adventurers of European war have never surpassed. By the light of the flames the Indians were enabled to make a fearful retaliation—they bent their bows and drew arrows from their quivers, and the first shower of their shafts every arrow bore a bullet to the heart of the enemy.—Another such desolating volley had destroyed the French, but at this crisis one of the Sachems, fixing his eyes on La Porte, called on his Indian companions to stay their arrows for a moment; and placing one on his own bowstring, he leveled it at the breast of the intrepid Frenchman.

The Sachem was standing at the time circumstance he was protected from the muskets of the assailants. On both sides there was a pause—the fate of La Porte seemed inevitable—when his lady, with the utmost presence of mind, as the bow was drawn to its full bent, snatched a burning brand, and dashed it at the head of the Sachem—the arrow dropt harmless at his feet, the French raised a shout.—La Porte rushed on the Sachem and sabred him to the ground. This decided the contest for a time. The Indians made no further resistance, but fled the encampment, and abandoned all to their enemies.

Here the curious sagacity of the Indians in this desperate condition of their affairs, showed itself. On escaping from the entrenchment of their camp, instead of scattering themselves, they all instantly ran, as if they had been directed by a command, to the spot where the boats of their enemies were lying, and cut them adrift. They then planted themselves under the bank, and with bent bows and fixed arrows, waited the return of the French. La Porte, when he found their camp abandoned, mustered his men, and led them back to where they had left their boats with the intention of re-embarking. The French drew near, and went straight to embark; those who were foremost gave the alarm, that the boats were gone. In the same moment a shower of Indian arrows made dreadful havoc among them. La Porte was standing with his wife, and her child

leaning on his arm, when this terrible ambuscade so suddenly burst upon them.—But possessing that presence of mind which qualified him to undertake the difficult enterprise in which he was engaged, he directed his wife to lie down with her child; and calling to such of the soldiers as had torches and combustibles, to light them and to plant them on the ground, he charged the Indians in their lurking places under the bank, and before many of them could escape, he was their master again. The contest was now equal. The Indians, however, rallied on the top of the bank; and torches, illuminating the shore, enabled them to take perfect aim at the French. La Porte, though he escaped himself, saw with dreadful feeling his men falling around him one by one.

By this time the garrison of Fort St. Louis, anxious spectators, had discerned by the lights on the shore that the boats were thrown adrift; and justly apprehending from that circumstance that their comrades had the worst of the conflict, manned two or three boats which remained at the garrison, and went to their assistance. They arrived at the critical moment when the Chevalier La Porte and his few remaining companions were exhausted with fatigue and their ammunition nearly expended.—The reinforcement cheered the French and dismayed the Indians, who nevertheless, with the constancy of their fearless nature, maintained themselves upon the top of the bank, and the heavens having by this time cleared up, their tall forms, darkly seen by the starlight, presented conspicuous targets, as it were to the aims of the French; thus, in their turn they fell as fast as the soldiers of La Porte, whom they had so nearly destroyed. Victory being now decidedly with the French La Porte was anxious to re-embark his few remaining men; but as the Indians stood firm, the honour of the French would not permit them to listen to prudent council's and with one voice they declared their determination not to retreat.

In the mean time Madame La Porte, who with her child had continued lying on the ground to escape the arrows of the Indians, during a short pause in the battle, raised herself, holding her child in her arm, to see the aspect of the conflict, while in this position she was discovered by an Indian, and almost at the same moment the infant was pierced with an arrow. She felt him shudder; and then he was dead; but she clung to the lifeless body, and again stretched herself on the ground.

At this moment La Porte, seeing that the firmness of the Indians was not to be overcome by attacking them in front, despatched a few of his men under the bank of the river to attack them in the rear.

This manoeuvre was successful. The Indians, finding themselves between two fires, uttered a wild shout, and again fled; but it was not the flight of defeat. They rallied in the darkness, and before the French could catch them, they were descending to the landing place, through a narrow path which wound through the bushes towards the bank where the boats lay. Here they found Madame La Porte lying on the ground, still embracing her lifeless infant; and one of them was on the point of despatching her with his tomahawk. It happened, however, that among the French who had fallen there was one who, though severely wounded, was able to use his right arm, with which he grasped his sword. Seeing the peril of the lady, at the same moment the Huron raised the tomahawk, the wounded man, with a desperate effort, plunged his sword into the heart of the savage. By the exertion he in the same moment expired.

At day light the two bodies were seen as they died. The Indian, holding the tomahawk, was still in the same position, though he lay upon his back, in which he had raised his arms; and the Frenchman's sword stood in the heart of the Indian, grasped seemingly with the energy with which it had been fixed there.

During this conflict on the shore, La Porte, who had hurried up the steep bank with his men in quest of the fugitive Indians, not finding them, returned to re-embark, satisfied with the victory; but when he again reached the top of the bank, and saw by the gleam of the morning, which now began to dapple the east, the Indians in possession of the boats and the landing place, with his lady smeared with blood, he was for a moment struck with consternation; it was, however, only for a moment. The undaunted courage, the bold expedients with which the unconquerable Hurons had fought and circumvented him, fired his French emulation, and determined him not to leave the field while a single Indian remained. A few words told this resolution to his men. They shared his pride and spirit, and with a unanimous voice they cried as if inspired simultaneously by the same instinct, "Let each take his man!" and rushed down upon the Indians, of whom as many as there were Frenchmen almost in the same instant fell beneath their swords.

Only three of these determined warriors remained. Yet these three stood as resolute in stern sublimity as if they were still surrounded by their heroic companions. They fixed their arrows to their bowstrings, and were on the point of taking aim, when two of them were pierced with as many bullets. Such unsurpassed heroism moved the admiration of all the French, and La Porte ordered the last warrior to be spared. But the Huron would not accept the boon. His arrow was ready in the bow; he raised it, took aim, and it quivered through the heart of La Porte. He himself sunk at the same time under the sword of every Frenchman who was near enough to inflict a blow.

So ended this intrepid adventure. The bodies of La Porte and his child were placed in one of the boats, and with Madame La Porte were slowly conveyed to the garrison. The bodies of the slain were next morning buried by the French where they lay.

SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON. Published by order of the College Council.

Numerous enquiries having been made concerning the actual state of King's College, Fredericton, and some misconception appearing to exist on the subject in remote places; it has been judged advisable to furnish the public with a distinct and authoritative Statement of the provision made in the College for the instruction of youth, the regulations established for the maintenance of Discipline, and the Expense of an academical course.

The object of the College, as expressly declared in the Charter by which his late Majesty endowed it with the privileges of an University, is "the education of youth in the principles of the Christian Religion, and their instruction in the various branches of Literature and Science." In pursuance of this object the plan adopted by the Council has been, to receive such Students as had acquired the elements of a liberal education at the Grammar-schools of the Province, or elsewhere; and to afford them the means of those maturer attainments, which experience has proved to be the fittest qualifications for the higher stations and offices of society.

Nothing farther therefore is required of candidates for Matriculation, than that they be competently acquainted with the grammatical structure of the Latin and Greek languages, and be capable of expressing their thoughts in writing in Latin as well as English. It is desired indeed that they should have some previous acquaintance with the first principles of Mathematics; but until these have been generally taught in the Grammar-schools, the College contents itself with recommending and encouraging such studies. No restriction is imposed with respect to the age, religion, or place of birth or education, of any person presenting himself for admission.

The Instruction of the Students is conducted by the Vice-President and two other Professors; who have adopted such arrangements as appeared calculated to occupy the time of their pupils during the whole of the several Terms, with the exception of such hours as would be absolutely requisite for meals and recreation.

The day begins and concludes with Divine Worship. In the morning, at seven o'clock during the summer, and eight in the winter, and at ten in the evening throughout the year, all the Students (not having permission to the contrary) are required to repair to the College Chapel. The service consists of a selection from the Liturgy of the established Church, with one of the daily lessons from the Holy Scriptures. The lessons are read by the Students in succession, and the officiating Chaplain is bound to take care that they perform this duty with becoming solemnity.

The time actually spent by the Students in attendance on the daily Lectures extends in general from ten in the morning to two in the afternoon. The other hours of the day, not necessarily required for meals or exercise, they are expected to occupy in preparing for these Lectures by private study, and in writing Exercises on various subjects proposed to them. Where this latter division of their time is duly employed, it may be considered that nine or ten hours of every day are directly devoted to mental improvement.

At ten in the morning the Students repair to their respective Lectures, and read a Classical Author until eleven. At eleven they take up another Classical work, which engages them until twelve. From twelve they are variously occupied, with Logic, Mathematics, or Divinity. One o'clock is the regular hour for the more public and formal Lectures of the several Professors, which the whole body of the Students attend; as they do also an additional Lecture by the Vice-President on the Saturday evening.

The system is so arranged that every Student, from the commencement of his residence in College, will be engaged during every week of Term in the successive study of four of the most approved Classical Authors; of Logic, Rhetoric, and Mathematics; of History, Mental and Moral Philosophy; and of the evidences and general principles of the Christian Religion. There are also separate Classes in Divinity and Hebrew, for those who declare their intention to devote themselves to the sacred profession.

The Junior Students begin with such Classical Authors as Homer, Xenophon, Livy, and Cicero; they afterwards advance to Euripides and Demosthenes. The Senior enter on the study of Herodotus and Sophocles, and proceed to Thucydides, Aristotle, Pindar, and Tacitus. The Oxford system of Logic and the Cambridge course of Mathematics are adopted by the respective Professors; and it is attempted so to teach these sciences that they may be found of practical use to the future enquiries and pursuits of the Students.

In History the Professor delivers a course of Lectures, commencing with the Mosaic records, and presenting an epitome of the most important and instructive events in the progress of time, and the formation, establishment and decline of the several nations of the world.

In Metaphysics, or Mental Philosophy, the Professor, availing himself of the researches of Locke, Reid and Stewart, conducts his pupils in the interesting enquiry into the various powers and operations of the human mind.

In Moral Philosophy, the great object of the Professor is to establish sound and solid principles of action. For this purpose he investigates the groundwork of morals, as it is laid in the nature of things and the attributes of the Deity; and proceeds to shew, by the example afforded in the writings of the Philosophers of Greece and Rome, how far the light of reason is capable of conducting men. Thence he infers the necessity of a Divine Revelation, and illustrates the superior excellence and inestimable value of Christian precepts, institutions and laws.

The Professor of Divinity lays the foundation of Christian Knowledge in a diligent examination of the Greek Testament; and gradually leads the Students to an acquaintance with the principles which establish its authenticity and truth, and enable men duly to understand and apply its Divine instructions. Those of his pupils who compose the special Divinity Class are more peculiarly instructed in such points of Doctrine and Ecclesiastical History as relate to the Constitution and Government of the Church; and in such studies as are likely, by the blessing of Almighty God, to conduce to a profitable discharge of the functions of

the Christian Ministry.

Various questions and subjects for more private Exercises in writing are proposed by the several Professors as they may find occasion in connexion with their respective Lectures; and on every Saturday the Vice-President fixes in the Hall a Subject for a general Theme or Essay, which at the end of the following week every Student is required to present. Such is the provision actually made for the Instruction of Students. But the Council hope to find themselves enabled at no very distant period to establish distinct Professorships in Natural Philosophy, Law, and Anatomy and Medicine, by which the circle of Collegiate Education would be rendered almost complete.

The necessary Discipline is established by the Statutes of the University, and regulations founded on them. Every Professor is authorized to enforce attendance on his Lectures, and good behaviour at them, by imposition and fine to a certain extent. The immediate superintendence of the College is committed to the Vice-President, who in graver cases convenes the other Professors for consultation, or gives information to the Council. To the Council alone is reserved the power of expulsion and other severe inflictions, which it may be hoped will never be requisite in practice.

The Students are required to be constant in their attendance at Church, Chapel, and Lectures, unless they shall have obtained special permission to the contrary. In the case of Public Worship this permission will be granted as a matter of course to such Students as may not belong to the established Church. In every other case indisposition or some other urgent plea can alone be admitted.

All the Meals are provided for the Students in the public Refectory, and one of the higher Officers of the College is required to be always present and preside at the Common Table.

The Doors of the College are regularly locked at ten o'clock at night; and it is ordained by the Statutes that no Student shall remain out of College, nor any visitor in a Student's apartment, after that hour, without special permission.

The attendance at Chapel in the evening is a valuable auxiliary to the foregoing rule; but it is farther provided that the principal Officers of the College shall have authority to enter a Student's apartment at all hours.

Every exertion is required to be made by the Officers to maintain good morals; and it is especially provided, that no Undergraduate shall resort to any Inn, Tavern, or place of public amusement, without special permission.

The Academical Year begins on the first Thursday in September; and continues, with a Vacation of three weeks at Christmas, and a few days at Easter and Whitsuntide, until the beginning of July. Four of these years are requisite for the first Degree, of Bachelor of Arts; but the actual Residence will seldom exceed three years. For higher Degrees Residence is not absolutely necessary, except during two Terms in the case of Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts. No religious tests imposed on admission to any Degree, except in Divinity.

The annual charge for Tuition, including public and private Lectures, is Eight Pounds currency. The weekly charge for Lodging, Board and Attendance is Twelve Shillings and Sixpence; which is required for the period of actual Residence only. The Fees payable for the first Degree do not amount to Five Pounds. No other payment of any amount is incurred by a Student, except what he may find necessary for Clothing, Books, Furniture, and Fuel for his private apartment. With these exceptions, the entire expense of a Collegiate Course for the whole four years, including the first Degree, need not amount to much more than One Hundred and Ten Pounds.

The other charges, which apply to Graduates only, are proportionately low. The Fees payable on admission to the Degree of Master of Arts, or Bachelor in Civil Law, are under Seven Pounds; and those on admission to Doctor's Degree in any Faculty very little exceed Ten. A Master of Arts or superior Graduate preserves his title to a vote in Convocation by an annual payment of One Pound Ten Shillings towards the support of the University.

From this Statement it will be perceived that it has been the wish and design of the College Council to render the invaluable benefits of a liberal education accessible to as many as possible of the youth of a newly-settled country. With this view they have also established a Scholarship of Twenty five Pounds a year, by way of specimen, which they propose as an object of competition to Candidates, without restriction, who shall offer themselves for examination in Mathematical as well as Classical subjects; intending, as soon as the funds of the College will admit, to found other Scholarships of a like description. By means of these, and six Divinity Scholarships promised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, provision would be made for Students who might be unable to afford the very moderate expense above detailed; and the Council indulge an ardent hope that the College will eventually be found productive of a due supply of men qualified to fill the several departments which may require an enlarged and elevated measure of knowledge, with equal honor and advantage to themselves and the community to which they belong.

Necessary Expense of a Collegiate Course.

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| Fee on Matriculation, | £0 : 5 : 0 |
| Four annual payments of £3 for Tuition, | 32 : 0 : 0 |
| Payments for Board, Lodging and Attendance, at 12s 6d a week, according to the actual Residence, between £75 and | 90 : 12 : 6 |
| Four annual payments of 7s 6d towards the Library and Plate | 1 : 10 : 0 |
| Fees on the Degree of Bachelor of Arts | 4 : 15 : 2 |

Aggregate Expense, according to the actual Residence, between £113 : 10 : 2 and £129 : 2 : 8

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An Act for the Incorporation of the above Company having passed the Legislature at their last Session, Notice is hereby given that Books are open at the Stores of Messrs. GEORGE D. ROBINSON, JOHN KERR, and JAMES HAMMOND, for the purpose of receiving the names of those Persons wishing to subscribe thereto.

St. John, 6th April, 1831.