

THE SCOTCHMAN'S ADVICE TO HIS DAUGHTER, ON LEAVING HOME FOR A BOARDING SCHOOL.

Now, daughter, ye hae just four things to learn in Edinburgh:—ye hae to learn to manage your head, your hands, your feet and your heart. Your head will require a little redding up, haith outside and inside. It's no the bobs and curls, the ribbons and the rose knots, the gilet kames, and the top-pings o' weel-sleekit-up hair, that are to stand the test for life; and yet these are a' becoming in their places. But there is something else required. Ye maun learn to think for yourself, and act for yourself, for you canna always have your mother and me to think and act for you. Ye maun learn to calculate and weigh, not only your own actions, but your motives of action, as well as the actions and apparent motives of those with whom you have to deal; and stick aye by that, my child, of which you are sure never to be ashamed, either in this world, or in the one that's to come.

If ever ye be spared to be a wife, there will be nair depend on your head than your hands; but yet you are nae the waur o' being able to cook your family a neat dinner, and make yourself a new gown at orra time, or a frock to a bit we ane.

But now for the heart, daughter; that is what requires the maist care, and the maist watching ower of all, and there's nought else that I am unqualified to gie advice in. Keep it ay free o' malice, rancour and deceit; and as to the forming of any improper connexions, or youthful partialities, it is sae dangerous at your time o' life, that no advice nor guardianship can countervail. I maun therefore leave it entirely to your own discretion and good sense.

I might have mentioned the management of the tongue, as another and a separate point of attention; but it is a mere machine, and acts only in subordination to the head and the heart; and if these are kept in proper order, the other wiinna rin far wrang. But dinna be ower the matter punctual about catching the snappy English pronunciation. It looks rather affected in a country girl to be always snapping at the English, and at the same time popping in an auld Scotch phrase that she learned in the nursery, for it is impossible to get quit o' them. But mind aye this, my child—that good sense is well faured and becoming, in whatever dialect it be spoken; and an's mother tongue suits always the lips of either a bonny lass or auld carl the best.—*Eltrick Shepherd.*

AMBROSIAL ATMOSPHERE.

Know'st thou the land where the citron blows,
Where midst its dark foliage the golden orange glows?
Thither, thither, let us go.—*Goethe.*

For several days past, the atmosphere of Monrovia has been the most delightfully fragrant that we have ever experienced in this or any other country. The sweet and agreeable gales of aroma which were wafted from the newly opened coffee flowers, and swept across the village upon every rising breeze, or gently gliding zephyr, was to us the sweetest breath that had ever visited our olfactories. Morning, noon, and night, the melliferous perfume filled every chamber and accessible aperture with such a sweet scent, as nature only can prepare, which art may not imitate, nor prose describe. This had scarcely passed away, before a new source, another full gushing fountain was opened: and the ambrosial breezes came again more sweetly than before. The latter are from the fresh blown blossoms of the orange, lemon, (or citron,) lime, and several kinds of aromatic gums. The fragrant odors are such as to make us more than realize all that we have read of "India's spicy groves," or the "scented bowers in undiscovered seas." Surely at present, no "Poisonous tongue lurks in each breeze."

THE COLLIER BOY AND HIS CANDLE-BOX.—Many of our readers have heard the affecting story of the collier boy, who was one of the sufferers in the dreadful accident which took place in Heaton Main Colliery, near Newcastle, in the year 1815. It was often related by the late Rev. Leigh Richmond. After the bodies were put in coffins, the relatives were permitted to go down into the pit for the purpose of recognizing their husbands or children; and Elizabeth Thew, whose husband and two sons had perished, was among the foremost. She readily found out her son William's body by his fine auburn hair. In

one of his pockets was discovered his tin candle-box, on which, in the darkness of the suffocating pit, or with only the dim light of his Davy lamp, he had with a nail engraved on his candle-box the following touching words: "Fret not, dear mother, for we were singing while we had time, and praising God. Mother, follow God more than ever I did." And then on the other side, were found the following words, which, it is supposed, must have been dictated by his father, as it bears his signature, though he could not write: "If Johnny is saved, be a good lad to God and thy mother.—John Thew." The narrative, with some appropriate remarks, now forms a tract, containing a *fac simile* of the box and the writing.—*Christian Spectator.*

DOCTOR FISK IN EARLY DAYS.—Going to one of his appointments, with Mrs. Fisk, their route lay across a lofty range dignified with the classical name of Mount Olympus. When they commenced the ascent, the snow was falling thick and fast, and there was every prospect of a stormy and uncomfortable ride; but when they got midway to the top, the snow ceased, and dense clouds settling below, obscured the view on all sides. Above, the sun was veiled by a thin cloud, as if to screen its dazzling brightness, and make their way more pleasant. Descending, they found, when about half-way down the mountain, that it was still snowing as fast as ever, and that much snow had fallen while they were enjoying their ride above the clouds. Such scenes are not uncommon in mountainous regions.

Coming hastily into a chamber, I had almost thrown down a crystal hour-glass. Fear lest I had made me grieve as if I had broken it; but alas, how much precious time have I cast away without any regret! The hour-glass was but crystal; each hour a pearl; that but like to be broken, this lost outright; that but casually, this done wilfully. A better hour-glass might be bought, but time lost once, lost ever. Thus we grieve more for toys than for treasure. Lord give me an hour-glass, not to be by me, but to be in me. "Teach me to number my days." An hour-glass to turn me, "that I may apply my heart to wisdom."—*Thomas Fuller.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PROVINCE OF CANADA

THE extremely liberal proposals contained in the Governor General's letter to *Mr. Lafontaine*, published in our last, and which, in the first instance, that gentleman indignantly spurned, he has since substantially acquiesced in; and the result has been a change in the composition and aspect of Sir Charles Bagot's Cabinet, which has caused a profound sensation throughout the Province. The great measure of the Union is now about to be subjected to a fair practical test on the broad basis of responsibility. We await the issue of an experiment with which the destinies of the Province are so intimately connected with trembling solicitude, but not without hope. Important as are the changes that have lately taken place, and startling as has been their effect upon the public mind, we think they must be viewed by every intelligent person as the natural, and—may we not add—the legitimate and inevitable consequences of the system of government which was introduced by the late Lord Sydenham, and which Sir Robert Peel, on his accession to the Premiership, deemed it inexpedient to supersede without trial. The late Governor General, with his characteristic energy and adroitness, managed indeed, during his short administration, to keep the working of the system in abeyance, so far as Canada East was concerned. But such an unnatural and unconstitutional repression could not continue. The reaction, the development, must come. It has come. We fervently trust that those whom recent events have placed in power, will have the wisdom and magnanimity to make a proper use of their elevation.—*Westlyan.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
{ Kingston, Wednesday, 12th October, 1842.

This day at one o'clock, P.M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:—

An Act to provide for the Freedom of Elections throughout this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
An Act to make the Law, for vacating the Seats of

Members of the Legislative Assembly accepting Office, uniform throughout this Province.

An Act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace.

An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned, relative to the desertion of Seamen and others in the Sea Service.

An Act for better proportioning the punishment to the offence in certain cases.

An Act to regulate the Inspection of Pot and Pearl ashes.

An Act to regulate the Inspection and Measurement of Timber, Masts, Spars, Deals Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intending for Shipment and exportation from this Province, and for other purposes relative to the same.

An Act to authorize the raising by way of loan, in England, the sum of One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, Sterling, for the construction and completion of certain Public Works in Canada.

An Act to appropriate a certain sum to enable Her Majesty to remunerate Doctor Thomas Rolph, for his past services as Emigration Agent.

An Act to continue for a limited time the Ordinance to facilitate the Despatch of Business before the Court of King's Bench, for the District of Montreal.

An Act to continue for a limited time certain Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned.

An Act to amend two certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relative to Winter Roads in that part of the Province formerly called Lower Canada.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances of the Governor and Special Council of the late Province of Lower Canada, relative to the administration of Justice.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relative to the Establishment of a system of Police in Canada East.

An Act to extend the time allowed by the Ordinance therein mentioned for the registration of certain charges of incumbrance on Real Estates and to repeal certain parts thereof.

An Act to restore for purposes relative to the Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Ancient Boundaries and limits of the cities of Quebec and Montreal.

An Act for better preventing the obstruction of Rivers and rivulets in Canada East.

An Act to amend certain acts therein mentioned, relative to the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies in Canada East.

An Act to confirm certain Rules, Orders and Regulations made by the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's Court or Queen's Bench for Canada West.

An Act to extend the time for the payment of the loan to the Cobourg Harbour Company.

An Act to change the place of the Registry Office for the County of Middlesex.

An Act to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation.

An Act to incorporate a company under the style and title of the Quebec Gas Light and Water Company.

An Act to incorporate the charitable association of the Roman Catholic Ladies of Quebec.

An Act to extend the powers of the British America Fire and Life Insurance company to Marine Assurances.

An Act to extend the charter of the Commercial Bank of the Midland district, and to increase its Capital Stock.

An Act to extend the Charter of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to increase the Capital Stock thereof.

An Act to offer relief to the Estate of late Thomas Clarke.

An Act to authorize the courts of Chancery to admit William Vynne Bacon, to practise therein as an Attorney and Solicitor.

His Excellency was pleased to reserve the following Bills for the further signification of her Majesty's pleasure thereon, viz:—

An Act to impose a duty upon foreign wheat imported into this province.

An Act to make provision for the management of the temporalities of the united Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Quebec, in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the following money bill:—

An Act to grant certain sums to her Majesty for defraying certain indispensable expenses of the Civil Government, during the periods therein mentioned.

To which his Excellency the Governor General gave the Royal sanction in the usual terms, and closed the second Session of the first Provincial Parliament with the following Speech:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Although I anticipated, when I called you together, that your consideration might have been given at the present season to such public business of importance as seemed to require your early attention, yet I am induced by reasons of public convenience, and with a view to an early resumption of our joint labours, to put a close to the present Session.