

it is not to be wondered that her education has come to be entirely neglected. The very degradation of woman, however, in India, though it renders a remedy immensely difficult, is a most urgent reason for the vigorous prosecution of efforts towards it. No person was ever more persuaded of this than Mrs. Wilson. She looked upon them not only as alienated from God, and devoted to the love and practice of sin but in regard to ordinary civilization, as most unlikely, from their ignorance, the suppression of affections and tenderness natural to them, and their want of domestic virtues, to perform their part in informing the minds, and moulding the characters of their children, or in soothing, comforting, counselling, and humanizing their husbands. The general state of society, she clearly perceived, could never be improved while their education was neglected, and having traced the stream of corruption to its right source, she resolved that an attempt should be made to stem it.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 1.—*Glasgow University.*—Sir J. Graham presented a petition from the Students of Glasgow University; stating that there were 500,000 persons in their country speaking Gaelic, and asking that a professor of the language might be appointed.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th July, Mr. Villiers moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the present duties levied on colonial and foreign timber. Mr. Alderman Thompson opposed the motion; and on the recommendation of Mr. Poullett Thompson, (who stated that Government would take up the subject when they considered a proper period had arrived,) Mr. Villiers withdrew his motion. Mr. P. Thompson said "he did not think it would be in the power of the Government to propose a change of the present duties, with any chance of success, owing to the state of parties in Parliament, which left little hope that even a commercial subject would not be treated as a party question, and while such a state of things continued, it would be idle to attempt to carry a measure of this sort."

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER STATISTICS. There are 74 newspapers published in London. Of these six are daily morning and six daily evening papers. In Liverpool there is no daily paper published. The Mail is published tri-weekly, and the Standard semi-weekly, besides which there are ten weekly papers. In the other towns of England, 211 papers are published—all weekly. In Scotland there are 55 papers, of which 12 are published in Glasgow, and 11 in Edinburgh. In Ireland there are 77 papers, of which 19 are published in Dublin. In the Island of Jersey, there are 9 papers; in Guernsey, 4; and in the Isle of Man, 4. Total number published in Great Britain and dependencies, 413.

POSTAGE.—It is calculated that 77,500,000 chargeable letters are annually transmitted by post throughout the United Kingdom.

The Liverpool Mercury states that Genl. Skirzynecki, the heroic leader of the Poles, during the last attempt of that brave people to obtain their independence, has been appointed to command the Egyptian army.

HOW TO TREAT DIPLOMATISTS.—It has been said of the Duke of Wellington that, during the congress at Vienna, he completely misled the most subtle diplomatists, by always stating exactly what he thought.

VIENNA, June 23.—The camp near Borodino, in Russia, will consist of 200,000 men. At the review at Warsaw there will be at least 80,000 men under arms.—*German paper.*

IRELAND.—Already there are sure indications of the successful development of the hitherto neglected mineral wealth of Ireland. The copper mines in the counties of Waterford, Wicklow, and Cork, equal the best and most productive of the mines of Cornwall. The lead mines in Wicklow, Wexford and Armagh, are rich in produce, and from the lead ore of Wicklow considerable quantities of silver have been extracted. The first piece, of nearly eighty pounds weight, has been recently sold by the Mining Company of Ireland to Mr. Law, of Sackville street, Dublin, at 5s. 3d. per ounce, a price above the general Standard value.—*Limerick Standard.*

One hundred and fifty fires occurred in London during the months of April, May & June. Seven lives were lost on these various occasions.

UNITED STATES.

THE MAINE BOUNDARY.—Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Col. Mudge left town last night for the Maine Boundary line. On the 10th of next month they are to commence their explorations of the whole territory. There is every disposition on the part of the British

Government to have the whole affair settled amicably, and fairly, and speedily. And if the above gentlemen find that, under the treaty of 1782, the Americans are fairly entitled to the territory in dispute, the British Government will give it up or purchase it, if possible. There will be no difficulty in settling the disputed territory; there will be more difficulty in paying the tavern bills of the Militia of Maine.—*M. Y. Herald.*

TEXAS.—The last news from this young Republic is not of the most pleasing character.—Texas papers of the 12th July state that some sickness prevailed vanced to Matamoros, that the attention of the Texans, was principally turned to the Indian frontier, militia—marched to the Northern frontiers, and was understood Indian parties from 23 tribes were anxiously.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—By October, 1840, there will be thirteen large and splendid steam ships running across the Atlantic Ocean. No one will be smaller than the Liverpool, and more than half of them will be larger than the Great Western. Four of the ton, and the rest will run from Bristol, London, Liverpool and the Clyde to New York.

COLONIAL.

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOODS. QUEBEC, JULY 31.

Thomas Davis, a settler on the Pine River, 24 miles north-west of Quebec, were found missing in the beginning of the week before last; a fruitless search was made in the evening, and the next day the neighbouring settlers were alarmed, and the next day the neighbourhood was searched that day and the following; they were finally discovered about three miles from the house, after being out three days and two nights, on the other side of the river, which, it appears they had crossed, with the intention of visiting a settler on the other side. One of them ten years old, the other seven, they clambered up a high rock and there determined, to remain for fear of wandering further off. Here they passed the two nights and three days with nothing to eat but the leaves of some wild Sorel which occasionally hollowing; they were discovered by the youngest, who was quite exhausted, was able to walk home. This settlement is on the margin of the interminable northern forests, and as three days search it was supposed the children had been devoured, when their distant, but enfeebled cries were fortunately heard by a few of the party in search.

We have lately had some conversation with Lieut. Colonel Gage, Superintendent of Rural Police in the District of Montreal, and have heard from him a very flattering account of the altered state of that portion of the Province over which his superintendence extends. The inhabitants, he says, have recovered from their late excitement, and are peaceably pursuing their usual avocations. We repeat this with pleasure because, confiding in the Lieut. Colonel's experience, he cannot be mistaken in the favourable inferences he has drawn from the numerous instances which have fallen under his immediate, if not official, observation.

AUGUST 8. The Exchange Register this morning contains the following report of the relief of His Excellency Lieut. General Sir John Colborne in the Administration of the Civil Government of this Province; we believe the report is, in the main correct, and that His Excellency will with the Government relinquish also the Military Command. It could hardly have been expected that he would make any other decision.

It is rumoured and very currently believed that Sir John Colborne has lately received a communication from ministers, stating that they were about to nominate a Civil Governor to the Government of this Province, leaving it optional to him to remain as Commander of the Forces; and that as Sir John declines to remain on those terms, He will leave for England so soon as his successor arrives.

Other reports go further, and name the Earl of Clarendon as the successor of Sir J. Colborne. We know not on what ground the nomination of his Lordship, to this high and important office is founded, but there are circumstances, particularly the recall of the Noble Earl from Madrid, where he was ambassador, which render it far from improbable that he is the statesman, selected for this arduous task. It will likewise be recollected that the report of his appointment was very current, at the commencement of the present Session of the Imperial Parliament, when his Lordship was said to have declined the honor, until Ministers had finally resolved on the measures to be taken for the future Government of Canada.

AUGUST 9.

A proclamation has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, offering a reward of £500 for the apprehension of Lett, the murderer of Mr. Ussher. Lett is ascertained to have been in the neighbourhood of Cobourg, a few days ago, and every exertion was making to take him. The proclamation reached Quebec yesterday.

MONTREAL, JULY 23.

Some people may probably consider colonial dependancy as something very degrading, and it has been the key string on which rebels in the Canadas and our American neighbours have tuned their notes of rebellion and invasion, but we think there is nothing more degrading in it than the dependance of a child upon an indulgent parent, cemented by mutual ties of affection and esteem. Though we are colonists, we also enjoy the proud title of Britons than which there never was a prouder or a nobler; our wooden walls dot every sea, and our flag waves in every clime; civilization follows the footsteps of our countrymen, wherever they go, and to our country do the oppressed throughout the world stretch out their hands for relief. There is a glory and an ennobling pride in belonging to a land, of which Canning said, "where the British flag waves, there foreign dominion shall not come."

July 31.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur has started on his tour of inspection. On the 29th ult. His Excellency was to be at Drummondville, where he would remain a few days, and would during his stay, according to a notification addressed to the Sheriff of the Niagara District, "be happy to receive any of the Magistrates, or other gentlemen in the District, who might wish to see him." From the Falls, His Excellency is to continue his tour Westward.—*Gazette.*

AUGUST 2.

The members of the German Society celebrated their fourth anniversary yesterday forenoon, by walking in procession from Steller's tavern, their rendezvous, with their splendid banners, and preceded by the Royal Band, to Christ Church, where the Rev. Dr. Bethune preached a most beautiful and appropriate sermon, comparing the present time to that when the rebellion of the Jews under Absalom had been repressed, and they had returned to their allegiance to David, the man after God's own heart.—After divine service, the members walked in procession through various streets in the city, the band playing appropriate airs, on passing the dwellings where the banners of the other three societies were displayed. The office bearers of the St. Patrick's Society assembled on the stairs of the Court House and had the band of the 24th Regiment in attendance. In the afternoon the members of the German Society dined at Steller's, where, we have no doubt, they had a most substantial repast, and plenty of their favorite sour crout, washed down by plenty of good wine, and enlivened by songs and toasts full of loyalty and faderland.—*Montreal Herald Abstract.*

AUGUST 6.

The British Whig contains a letter from Jony M' CARTHY, late Quarter Master Sergeant of the 83d Regiment, now stationed at Kingston, describing, in very simple but affecting terms, his pride and gratification at having had presented to him, in front of his Regiment, by the hands of Colonel DUNDAS, a silver medal conferred upon him by Her Most Gracious Majesty, for good conduct and length of service. To Colonel DUNDAS, for the kind and paternal manner in which he presented the medal, and the cheering reception he met with from the non-commissioned Officers, who accompanied him for so many years, Quarter Master Sergeant M'Carthy states that it is impossible for him adequately to express his grateful thanks. He commenced his military services at the early age of fourteen; and had been under the immediate command of Colonel Dundas for the last ten years, during which time he states that every good man in the Regiment had been kindly dealt with, and who invariably looked up to the Colonel with pride and satisfaction as a commander.

ST. JOHN, N. B. AUGUST 10.

We have extracted to-day from the London Morning Post of the 10th ult. the report of a debate which took place in the House of Commons the preceding day, on the subject of the TIMBER DUTIES. The question of an alteration in the present discriminating duties on the importation of Foreign and Colonial Wood into Great-Britain, is an important one to the inhabitants of the North American Colonies generally, and particularly to those of Lower Canada and New-Brunswick.

To this Province the trade at present is an all-important one. Very extensive outlays continue to be made in the erection and improvement of Mill establishments for the manufacture of Deals in this Province. Some idea of the extent of the Colonial carrying trade and the capital and number of men employed by it, may be given by the fact that during the greater part of the year about twenty-five vessels,