

which I cannot transfer to another ; and there are points of contact, and modes of instruction, and degrees of influence, and there are religious and moral benefits which I can bestow, which no teacher on earth can bestow, and I owe them to my children. But if we find parents neglecting their children, or incompetent to perform it, our obligation as Christians is, clearly, to take hold of such minds as early as possible, because there is danger that

If good's not planted vice will fill the mind,
"For as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd."

I rejoice in this Resolution, as I have no doubt,—taking those early associations of their mind, and viewing them in connection with these facts—that the bringing them under the influence of teachers who, from the love of Christ, love these little ones, and seek to imbue all their lessons with the gentle spirit of Christ, and who by their own faith and their own prayer, can bring blessings upon their neighbours, by such methods in such hands I may expect the highest possible results. I am satisfied that our schools will be thus made a national

blessing, as I am sure they are a connexional blessing ; and I trust that through the blessing of God, we shall see immediate, full, and spiritual benefits, far exceeding our hitherto most sanguine expectations. I have great pleasure in proposing for the adoption of this meeting the Resolution which I have been very incoherently and imperfectly speaking to. I can state what will be an ample apology for my not doing justice to it, as I could have wished, that the great labours of the past day and night have quite unfitted me for the task. I must, however, testify my own admiration for the institution,—the conduct and spirit of the teachers, so far as I have observed them, and the general effects of our schools through the length and breadth of the land. I rejoice that we are thus fulfilling the definition of education given by the judicious Hooker, who says :—' Education is the means by which our faculty of reason is made both the sooner and the better to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil.' "

Provincial Wesleyan.

ACADIAN GEOGRAPHY.

[Continued from page 85.]

CORRIGENDA.

Page 61, first column, fifth paragraph, and after the third line of the paragraph, insert:

Miramichi bay is situate in latitude $47^{\circ} 10' N.$, and longitude $65^{\circ} W.$, and is 30 miles northerly of Richibucto harbour. It is deep and spacious, and capable of admitting large class vessels. It is one of the most important harbours on the eastern coast of New Brunswick.

The principal islands within this harbour are, Sheldrake, Fox, *Portage*,—not "Porage," as stated on same page,—Egg, and Vin.

Page 84, second column, for "Granwake," read *Grawwake*; and for "Byrites," read *Pyrites*.

And in the second column, eleventh line from bottom, for "It (the new red sandstone) underlies the carboniferous or coal measures," read, *It overlies, etc.*

CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA is divided into five colonies or provinces, and one territory. The chief Executive Officer in each colony is the *Governor*, appointed by the Crown of Great Britain, of which he is the immediate representative in the colony. This vast country, larger than the whole United States, is presided over by a *Governor General*, who resides in Canada.

EXECUTIVE.

Each Governor administers the government in his respective colony with the advice of an Executive Council, and has the power of appointing all officers, Judges of Courts, Magistrates, etc., and temporarily, until known in Britain, the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. He can pardon criminals, except in cases of murder and high treason ; and has the power of calling, proroguing, or dissolving General Assemblies at his discretion.