THE TWO HORSES.

"Mother," said Henry, one day, "I was much amused as I was coming home this af-ternoon, looking at two carts and two horses, which were fastened together, going along the street." "Why," said Henry's mother, " was it so strange or amazing to see a sight which is so often seen in the street?" "I will tell you mother," said Henry. "The first horse was a good horse, who knew how he ought to go in a cart, and he obeyed the least word; but the other horse (I suppose he must have been a young one, but he was as large as the other.) did not seem to know how to go at all: but what was worse, he would not be taught.

"It was really funny to see when the first horse was trying to go along a pretty good pace, how the other ill tempered creature would try to pull him back as hard as he could for several minutes, till just when he felt the first horse pulling with all his strength. then he would start off on a sudden with a run. and it would be some minutes again before the first horse could regain a regular pace. They kept going on in this way as long as they were in sight, although the master of the second horse was coaxing him sometimes and sometimes whipping him, and the first horse was trying all he could to teach him how to go. And you cannot think how many strange and cunning capers the second horse showed off in trying to go exactly different to the way they wished him to go."

"Whilst you were considering and blaming the bad temper and obstinacy of the one horse, and being pleased with the good temper and obedience of the other, did it never bring to your thoughts of what advantage a good education is, even to horses! or to speak in the words properly used—that he should have been well trained and broken into harness whilst he was a colt."

"I did think, mother," Henry answered, "it was a pity they had let him grow up a great horse without teaching him how to draw

" From this little affair, my dear boy, you may be reminded how much those poor chil- job. A school meeting was then called, to dren are to be pitied whose misfortune it is, to learn the voice of the district. The grow up, some without any education, and trustees praised me, and told the people I more with a bad or mistaken one. I mean by mistaken, an education which is not fitted to make them useful in the station in which it has pleased Gop to place them. Some children have parents so indulgent, that they grow up selfish, self-willed and ignorant. The least thing will get them an excuse to their teacher, and thus they are careless about learning their tasks; and although they may have the advantage of the best schools, and masters, they cannot but grow up, as I have said, ignorant; and they will be too old and too obstinate to submit to be taught, and they will wish and expect every body to yield to their wishes, as they have grown up humoured, and spoiled by those who ought to have governed and restrained them. Henry! sometimes think (do you not ?) 1 am rather too strict-rather too particular about your lessons? that they are rather too hard and too long ?"

"Oh! dear mother," said Henry quickly, I do not mean nor wish to think so: but I know I am not as good and grateful to you, for your kind and watchful care over me, always, as I ought to be; but I hope as I grow older I shall grow wiser and better."

"My dear Henry, we are all unprofitable servants to our gracious God and Saviour; we need His grace to keep us from falling into sin every moment; for which grace to help us you learned in your Catechism, 'you must call for by diligent prayer. Then, my dear boy, you know your Saviour has promised, that those who seek shall find. Thus taught, we shall be fitted for our duties in this life; but what is of the greatest consequence, as this life is so short, it will fit us for that never ending life, where we must live for ever."—New York Children's Magazine.

## EDUCATION.

## From the Common School Assistant. HIRING A TEACHER.

Mr. EDITOR-I will relate to you the remarks I once heard the inhabitants of a district make, at the time I was striking a bargain to teach their school. I went to one of the trustees and said to him, I wish to offer myself as a teacher in your bustling, rustling hum, occasioned by district.—He remarked that he did not whispering, talking and loud studying. know that the people wished a school then, for they had already employed a man three months that year, and could now draw their share of the public money. I replied that the district was large and might support a good school. Here he interrupted me, and with a jewing look, said, "What is your price?" which he opened his eyes upon me, and gave me a look which said, "You lazy ignoramus, you can't carn half of that, and it is not worth more than half as much the house six hours a day and play genstood his meaning, and said as quick as I could, that I had received \$8 the last year, now, as I had some experience. Saidhe, teacher must board round." I said that was not enough. "Well, now," said he, the school for and board round?" I named \$3. Said he. "We cannot afford it-1 have nine children, and it costs so much as we can. Why, sir, my school-bill last year was one hundred and thirteen cents, and I do not know how I could have paid months, at six dollars a month, if they is out." wished. Said he, "If you will take all Now reader, take notice: Herc, yes

want a little washing done, which my daughters can do, and they generally harge the money for that." He seemed to look with so much anxiety for my consent to the last suggestion, that I thought it best for my bargain, that I should let him have my washing. Upon this, he offered to go with me to the other trustee, who received me with considerable suspicion. He broke out with great violence. and said-" I never want to see another teacher as long as I live. We are better without a school, and these scamps of teachers"--- I began to step away, when the first trustee said, "O, Mr. Pinch, he will pay you yet. You know that you charged pretty high, and after all it did not come to much more than the schooling of your children." "But," said the second trustee, "he promised to take cider for his teaching Tom and Jane, and to give me the money for the use of the

I found that the last teacher had absconded and taken horse hire instead of cider for teaching the trustee's children. To abate his furious dislike to teachers and to gain his consent, I said, Sir, I shall wish to hire a horse two or three times during the term, to go and see my family, and shall be glad of yours, and will pay the money in advance. At this, he gave a look of consent and of high approbation, and said, "you will be so kind as to make out the exact time of boarding with each one, for sometimes I have to board the teacher as long as 'them' do 'what' have three children, and I have only two.

I had gained the consent of two of the trustees, and had to bargain with only one more. This one was a shoemaker, and had no children. He readily gave his approbation, when I told him I should want my shoes mended and would give him the was just the man they wanted, and would teach for six dollars a month. At this, there was a pause, and the people felt of their pockets. Then one of them said, ' If he will cut the wood for the schoolhouse, and as he boards round, help us milk the cows, we will consent to have him teach." I promised all this, and also to drive up the cows at night, and help take care of the younger children in the morning, while the mothers were getting breakfast. I thought this last offer would please them much and make me very popular, but I found that they considered this as a part of my duties, it had been so long practised with them. Now, Mr. Editor, I taught that school eighteen months, at six dollars per month. They paid me \$19 in money, and the rest in washing, horsehire, shoe mending and provision for my family. This is an actual occurrence, as many a school

teacher will recognize. ONCE A SCHOOL TEACHER.

(The Editor of the Albany Common School Assistant acknowledges the above piece to be rather caricatured, but has given it insertion notwithstanding, on the ground that people sometimes will let themselves be laughed out of follies, when they will not be reasoned out of them. As a Common School system in this part of the Province is but only just commen-cing to be organized, we insert the piece as a warning to School Commissioners in those Country-parts which the Bercan visits, that they may never justify the application of such pleasantry to them, but will on the outset take it for granted that the cheapest Teachers are very commonly the most expensive, if waste of the children's time, character, and minds is I considered a loss. As a specimen of a school kept by the Teacher "hired" upon the above plan, we subjoin the following.-

SCHOOL SCENE. Let us enter a common school. The first thing that strikes the attention is a The second thing perceived is confusion. Here are three striding towards the master for some privilege or information; the master at the same time is jumping toward some other three "bent on mischief." There by the stove stand seven or eight "young rebellions" talking and looking deep mutiny.-Two others, one I named the sum of \$9 per month, at on each side of the room, are alternately vociferating: "Please sir, let me go out." Another (not dry) is running to the waterpail for drink; another is jamming wood into the stove, well pleased with the as I pay my men on the farm, to sit in slamming of stove-door and fire-shovel. At each window are a half dozen heads tleman the rest of the time." I under- taking a survey of the travellers as they pass up and down the road, occasionally twisting the face at a passer-by for their and thought I ought to have a little more own amusement. Another cries, "Master, now, as I had some experience. Said he, it's too hot;" another, "Master, it's too "We don't give but six dollars, and the cold." Then is heard "Master, Jim is scrouging me"---says Jim "Peter is all the while pinchen;" say others "Master "what is the lowest cent you will take I can't get this sum right;" "Master I the school for and board round?" I named want to go home;" "Master, will we \$3. Said he, "We cannot afford it—I spell to day;" "Master, will we read have nine children, and it costs so much twice to day;" "Master, when can we to send them to school two months in the choose sides to spell;" "Master, Tom year, that we must get a teacher as cheap tripped me up last night going home; Master, Jake is making faces at me; "Master, Kate keeps joggling the bench so I can't write;" " Master, please mend it, if the teacher had not taken a bushel my pen; "Master, what word is that;" of corn as part pay." I told him I had "Master, how much shall we take for a family, and would be willing to take the next lesson; Master, father said I produce for pay, and would teach a few must come home an hour fore school

that my schooling comes to in grain, I even here, in this very place, the chil-will get you the school, and you will dren are expected to learn to think!

NURSERY MAXIMS.

BY A MISSIONARY IN EAST ASIA.

Judicious mothers will always keep in mind that they are the first book read, and the last one laid aside, in every child's library, Every look, word, tone, and gesture—nay, even dress, makes an impression.

Romember that children are men in miniat ... ; and though they are childish, and should be allowed to act as children, still our dealings with them should be manly, though not

Never trifle with a child, or speak beseechingly to it when it is doing an improper thing.

or when watching an opportunity to do so.
Always follow commands with a close and careful watch, until you see that the child does the thing commanded-allowing no evasion or modification, unless the child asks for it, and it is expressly granted.

Never break a promise made to a child; or if you do, give your reasons; and if in fault, own it, and ask pardon, if necessary.

Never trifle with a child's feelings when

under discipline. Correcting a child on suspicion, or without understanding the whole matter, is the way o make him hide his faults by equivocation or a lie-to justify himself- or to disregard you altogether, because he sees you do not understand the case, and are in the wrong.

Nevertry to conceal any thing the child knows you have, but, by your own conduct, teach him to be frank, and manly, and opennever hiding things in his hand, nor concealing himself nor his designs.

Much is said about winning souls to Christ but I see nothing in the Bible about driving them. This should be ever kept in mind in the management of children. Every thing like severity or constraint defeats the very object in view.

Always speak of the Sabbath, religion, and of death, in such manner as to shew that you consider them desirable, or subjects of happy meditation, and shew by all you do that th Sabbath and religion are your great delight, and that death is the gate to heaven, and dying only going home.

Never speak in an impatient or fretful manner, by way of accusation, or of finding fault, cumstance occurred, which is almost but having these faults in mind, tell them inevitable in situations where a person has kindly how the thing in which they have failed should have been said or done.

When a child breaks a glass or cup, or does any other damage by accident, it is well not to say anything at the time. Make the best of what cannot be mended, and wait until von see how the child's own mind is affected in view of it, and then give such advice as may seem desirable; always avoid putting the child in slavish fear.

Never say to a child, " I don't believe what you say," nor express doubts. If you have such feelings, keep your own thoughts, and wait with watchfulness. Truth will eventually be plain.

Repeating the bad language, or telling the bad conduct of others in the hearing of children, or stories of bad children, allowing them to repeat or tell of what they have heard of by way of idle talk, is impressing on their minds knowledge which the wicked heart turns into a sad temptation which may follow them through life.

All witch stories, and the relation of things

frightful or shocking to common feelings, and all extravagance in expression, should be carefully avoided on the parent's part, and disapproved in the child.

Never speak evil or suspiciously of your

neighbours before your children, or at any other time, and more especially, never speak to the disparagement of their companions or playmates, nor allow them to speak or write so to If there are evident defects which the child must see, mention them by way of cau-tion, as things not to be imitated, and not in such a way as to lead the child to think itself superior. I have often been in doubt about the ma-

nagement of a child when sick or in feeble health. But having seen in some few cases, the effects of indulgence, I am led to believe that even for the health of the child, as well as for the good of his temper and morals, gentle but even and steady government is better than indulgence. When a child is angry, or in a passion,

never speak to him about his soul, or try to impress upon him the fear of God. Wait, and take another opportunity.

Never disappoint the confidence a child places in you, whether it relates to a thing placed in your care, or a promise. Faithfully and promptly fulfil all such promises, and show

that you may confidently be trusted. Always give prompt attention to a child when he speaks, so as to prevent repeated calls, and that he may give prompt attention when you call him. Either gratify or deny him, or show him that his remarks or requests are improper or untimely. The child who calls, "mamma! mamma! mamma!" with-out attention, will give no attention when called .- Dublin Christian Journal.

#### A SKETCH OF MISSIONARY LIFE IN THE WESTERN STATES.

'Mother's sick, and I'm keeping house! said a little flaxen headed girl, in all the importance of seven years, as her father entered the dwelling.

'Your Mother sick! what's the matter?' enquired Mr. Stanton.

She caught cold washing, yesterday while you were gone; and when the minister stood by the bedside of his sick wife, saw her flushed face, and felt her feverish pulse, he felt seriously alarmed. She had scarcely recovered from a dangerous fever when he left home, and with reason he dreaded a relapse.

' My dear, why have you done so ?' was the first expostulation, why did you not send for old Agnes to do your washing, as I told you.

'I felt well, I thought I was quite able, was the reply, f and you know it will take all the money we have now in hand, to get children's shoes before cold weather comes, and no body knows when we shall have any more.'

Well, Mary, coinfort your heart as to

that. I have had a present to-day of twenty dollars -- that will last us some time. God always provides when need is greatest :--- and so, after administering a ittle to the comforts of his wife, the minister addressed himself to the business of cooking something for dinner for himself and his little hungry flock.

"There is no brend in the house, he exclaimed, after a survey of the ways and means at his disposal.

'I must try to sit up long enough to make some, said his wife faintly.

' You must try to be quiet,' replied the husband. 'We can do very well on potatoes. But yet, he added, 'I think if I bring the things to your bedside, and you show me how to mix them, I could make some bread.'

A burst of laughter from the young fry chorused his proposal; nevertheless as Mr. Stanton was a man of decided genius, by help of much showing, and of strong arms, and good will, the feat was at length accomplished in no unworkmanlike manner; and while the bread was put down to the fire to rise, and the potatoes were baking in the oven, Mr. Stanton having enjoined silence on his noisy troop, sat down pencil in hand by his wife's bed to prepare a sermon.

We would that those ministers who feel that they cannot compose without a study, and that the airiest and pleasantest room in the house, where the floor is guarded by the thickest carpet, the light carefully relieved by curtains, where papers are filed and arranged neatly in conveniences purposely adjusted, with books of reference standing invitingly around, could once figure to themselves the process of composing a sermon in circumstances such as we have just painted. Mr. Stanton had written his text, and jotted down something of an introduction, when a ciranything else to attend to--the baby moke. The little interloper was to be tied into a chair, while the flaxen headed young house-keeper was now installed into the office of waiter in ordinary to her majesty, and by shaking a newspaper before her face, plying a rattle, or arts known only to the initiate, to prevent her from indulging in any unpleasant demonstrations, while Mr. Stanton proceeded with his train of thought.

'Papa, papa! the teakettle! only look! cried all the younger ones, just as he was again beginning to abstract his mind.

Mr. Stanton rose, and adapting part of his sermon paper to the handle of the teakettle, poured the boiling water on some herb drink for his wife, and then recommenced.

'I shan't have much of a sermon!' he soliloquized as his youngest but one, with the ingenuity of common children of her standing, had contrived to tip herself over in the chair, and cut her under lip, which for the time being threw the whole setflement into commotion; and this conviction was strengthened by finding that it was now time to give the children their

'I fear Mrs, Stanton is imprudent in exerting herself,' said the medical man to the husband, as he examined her symp-

toms. 'I know she is, replied the husband,

but I cannot keep her from it.'

re doctor

'Rest and keep easy'-how easily the words are said, yet how they fall on the ear of a mother, who knows that her whole flock have not yet a garment prepared for winter, that hiring assistance is out of the question, and that the work must all be done by herself-who sees that while she is sick, her husband is perplexed, and kept from his appropriate duties, and her children, despite his well meant efforts, suffering for the want of those attentions that only a mother can give; will not any mother, so tried, rise from her sick bed before she feels able, to be again prostrated by over exertion, until the vigor of the constitution year by year declines, and she sinks into an early grave? Yet this is the true history of many a wife and mother, who, in consenting to share the privations of a Western minister, has as truly sacrificed her life, as ever did a martyr on heathen shores. The graves of Harriet Newell and Mrs. Judson are hallowed as the shrines of saints, and their memory made as a watchword among Christians; yet the Western Valley is full of green and nameless graves; where patient, long-enduring wives and mothers have laid down, worn out by the privations of as severe a missionary field, and 'no man knoweth the place of their sepulchre.'-Mas. H. B. Stowe. - From the Western Episcopalian.

If I were to give room to a single doubt in regard to God's gracious providence towards me, all nature would cry against me; Every bird, every insect, every grain of dust would in scorn hold up to me my unbelief, and heaven and earth-would alike stand forth as witnesses to confound mo-Sturm.

Humble Christians never affect singularity, nor set up extraordinary claims; they rather study to be of one mind, and strive not about words nor places of distinction, lest the general harmony subsisting amongst them, and edifi-cation of souls should be hindered.—Bogatsky.

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Ps. cxix. 57.—Thou art my portion, O Lord! I have said that I would keep thy word. 1st Samuel, iii. 10.—Speak, Lord! for thy servant heareth. Quebec, 4th April, 1844.

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