

which I condemn in others. Does the parent or teacher labour to convince those who are placed under his care that anger is sinful—he is under high obligations to restrain his own passions. Does he tell them, that industry is a moral duty—he must not love sloth and idleness himself. Does he admonish his children, that slander is highly criminal—he must avoid both “inconsiderate and malicious slander” himself. Self-command must extend to thoughts as well as to actions.—*Hall on Education.*

### DUTY OF PARENTS.

#### *In Relation to Children and School Teachers.*

It is the duty of parents to say nothing against Teachers in presence of their children.

This is a duty which ought to be performed most sacredly. At home never find fault with your teachers before your children; if you do, how will they regard them. It is impossible for a teacher to manage those children in school who hear their parents at home speak lightly of him, and find fault with his management. They will think and speak of him just as their parents do; and when in school they will treat him with disrespect, and make no improvement under his care. Even if you do not like your teacher, do not say so before the scholars.—Never show your dissatisfaction in their presence; if you do, they will catch your spirit, and carry it into school and spread it among their schoolmates.

The children will get their heads together, and one will say, my father says the master don't know so much as we do, and is unfit to govern and manage children. Another says, my mother says the master has no business to correct us for whispering, and every little fault, and that it is none of his business what we do when we go out to play, or when we are coming to school, or going home; and I am determined I won't submit to it. And thus they repeat the sayings of their parents against their teacher, and encourage each other in opposition to his authority. You had much better keep your children at home, than to send them to a school against whose teacher you find fault in their presence; they not only learn nothing themselves, but they will destroy the teachers influence with the others. Better turn your teachers out at once, or keep your children at home, than to send them to those of whom you are ever speaking evil in their presence.

This is often a source of much trouble in all our districts. Frequently is the influence of our best instructors greatly impaired, or totally destroyed, by the manner in which parents treat them, and speak of them before their children. The influence of instructors never can, and never ought to surpass that of the parents, and the words and the example of parents ought to have more weight with children than the words and example of Teachers.

Consequently what parents say against teachers, will go much farther with children than what they see of them in school. If the parents say the teacher is a fool, the will believe it and treat him as such, though he should display in his school the wisdom of Solomon; and if their parents say he has no faculty to govern children, they will believe it however well and orderly he may manage.

I say then be cautious never to censure the proceedings of your school teachers in presence of your children. Never speak lightly of their talents, their manners, or any thing concerning them, from which your children may infer that you dislike, or undervalue them.—*Prince Edward Gazette.*

#### A FRIEND TO TEACHERS AND PARENTS.

7th Month, 21st, 1842.

#### BAD COMPANY.

Bad company has, in numberless instances, become a rock upon which young persons of the finest genius, of the fairest reputation, and of the most splendid talents, have been dashed to pieces, and their wreck may be converted into a beacon to deter you from steering the same course, that you share not the same fate.

### LATEST NEWS.

By the last steamer news from Great Britain, to the 19th July, were received; a summary of the most interesting we give below.

The most important item certainly is the death of the Duke of Orleans, heir to the throne of France, who was killed by a fall in jumping out of his carriage, the horses having run away.

The Prince was about to take the command of a camp of 40,000 men, but, alas! who can reckon upon to-morrow?

The king may live to educate and bring up his grandson; but the possibility of a long regency, and of other events has impressed the mind of every man with a gloom that has had no equal since the issue of the ordonnances of Charles X.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be of the most alarming and fearful character. The distress and starvation that exists in every part of the country is appalling in the extreme; and without some improvement in trade speedily takes place, it is difficult to say what will be the result of the movements which are every where taking place. In Staffordshire and other districts of the potteries, the colliers are going about in bands demanding contributions from tradesmen; and unless they shortly return to their labours, the potters will be thrown out of work by the want of coal. Yeomanry and troops are pouring into Newcastle-under-Lync and the adjoining places, and serious collisions are hourly expected, though as yet it does not appear that any serious disturbances have occurred.

Public meetings have been held at Leeds, Liverpool, and a variety of other places, at which the speakers have indulged in a strain of language of the most revolutionary character. In Stockport it is stated that the amount paid in wages has been reduced 8000 per week, and from 8,000 to 10,000 persons have been deprived of work.

The Tariff Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords, on the 8th, and received the Royal assent on the 9th. Its operation commences forthwith. The government rely much upon its beneficial effects on business, and, undoubtedly, it will be an important assistance, accompanied by a good harvest and the very satisfactory state of monetary affairs. The harvest, however, is the great event.

### MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—August 12.

ASHES—Pot . . . . . 28s	FLAX SEED— . . . . . 5s per bshl.
Pearl . . . . . 29s	TIMOTHY do . . . . . 10s per bshl.
FLOUR—Fine . . . . . 30s 6d	CLOVER do . . . . . 9d per lb.
U. States 28s 9d a 30s	CANDLES—Montreal . . . . . 7d
WHEAT— . . . . . 6s	IRON—English, 10s a 12s 6d pr ct
OAT-MEAL— . . . . . 10s pr ct	Scotch Pig, 4s 9d a 5s “
	Castings . 18s 6d a 19s “
PORK—Mess, . . . . . \$9, \$8½	NAILS—Cut . . . . . 22s 6d a 25s “
P. Mess, . . . . . \$8¼, \$7½	LEATHER—Sole, 1s 2d a 1s 3d lb
Prime . . . . . \$7¼, \$6¾	LINSEED OIL— . . . . . 3s 9d a 4s gal
Cargo . . . . . \$6¼, \$6¼	SOAP— . . . . . 2½d a 3d lb
LARD— . . . . . 4d a 5d	SUGAR—Musco 38s9d a 44s6d ct
BEEF—Mess . . . . . \$10½	Refined . . . . . 6½d a 7½d lb
Prime Mess . . . . . \$9	TEA—Y. Hyson . 2s 6d a 3s 4d
Prime . . . . . \$7½	Twankay . 2s 8d a 3s 4d
Cargo . . . . . \$6	Imperial . . . . . 4s a 4s 3d
TALLOW— . . . . . 5½d	EXCHANGE—On London. 9½ a 10½
BUTTER—Salt . . . . . 6½ a 7d	New York . . . . . 3½
CHEESE— . . . . . 4d a 6d	Canada West 1 a 1½

#### MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

*Advocate*—W. Bell, Perth, 10s; W. Bartlett, Oxford, 10s; S. Tucker, Petite Nation, 5s; J. Richardson, Beauharnois, 5s; E. Church, Terrebonne, 5s; F. Sinclair, Milleroche, £2; J. Elliott, Grenville, 5s; Fitchet and Barnes, St. Hyacinthe, 10s; E. Baker, Dunham, 10s; W. D. Dickinson, Prescott, 12s 6d; W. Crib, Sorel, 5s; J. Manning, Manningville, 10s; Sundries, per J. M'Donald, Agent, 15s; R. Holan, Belleville, £2 2s 6d; W. B. Hamilton, Penetanguishine, 10s; A. Christie, Toronto, 5s; S. W. Brooke, Sherbrooke, £3 15s 0d; J. C. Baker, Stanbridge East, 5s; A. Eastwood, Lloydtown, 5s; Sundries, Montreal, £6 5s 0d.

*Donations and Subscriptions.*—T. Jackson, Montreal, 1s 3d.