was filled with gratified pride. He had resolution." scarcely thought of God in his prayers; yet he went to bed glad and happy—not because he felt that he had pleased God, but because he himself had been praised. Was this prayer? I will tell you what he did afterwards, and then you can judge.

One day he made a kite, but it would not fly, but turned round and round. After trying a while to make it rise in the nir, he became angry, and dashed the kite to the ground, and stamped upon it with his feet. No one was near, and he cursed the kite-not loud, but softly, lest somebody should hear him! He did it with the same tongue which the young lady said, had "prayed so sweetly!" He forgot God when he cursed, as well as when he said his prayers. Had he prayed?

A few years passed away. He was now eight years old, and he often felt much troubled when he thought of his sins. There were no simple instructive books published at that time, to teach young children the way to be saved. He knew that he ought to pray: but he did not rightly understand how Jesus Christ was a Saviour. It is true that he had often heard the minister and his mother speak of Him, but no one explained to him, in a manner that he could understand, that he should love and trust the Saviour just as he would confide in his father. To quiet his conscience when it was uneasy, he resolved to say three prayers secretly every day. This plan he followed up for a time: he then grew careless, and forgot to pray, until something alarmed him, when he began again; and to make up for lost time, he counted up the days in which he had forknees until he had repeated three prayers for each neglected day. But it was very tiresome to stay so long on his knees; and he therefore hastened over them as rapidly es his tongue could move, little feeling that something more was needed than the mere repeating of words. Was this prayer?

Many more years passed away, and he became a man. His father and mother died, and many of his friends besides. There were a very few left in the world to love him; and he wandered away to ano ther city. He was sad and lonely: he felt that everything worldly was vain and unsatisfying. He had no true happiness satisfying. He had no true happiness here, and he had no hope in looking to the life to come. He knew that God was not his friend: God could not be pleased with sinners, and he felt that he was a sinner. One Sabbath he went into a church, and there heard of Christ in such a way as he had never heard before. Overcome with sorrow, he went to his bed-room, and in the agony of his soul he threw himself upon the floor, and asked the Lord to have mercy on him.—He felt that he could not cast himself down low enough before his Maker. He repented that he had sinned so long and so much against the good and holy God, and resolved, by the help of the gracious Spirit, to do so no more. He became a Christian, and then experienced that one moment's enjoyment of the love and favour of the Lord was worth ten thousand worlds. This was prayer.

Youth's Friend.

A ROYAL SPIRIT.
About the year 1776, a circumstance ocwith the Aborigines, the Mohegan tribe of Indians early became friends of the English. Their favourite ground was on the banks of the river (now the Thames,) between New London and Norwich. A small remnant of the Mohegans still exist, and they are sacredly protected in the possession and enjoyment of their favourite domain on the banks of the Thames. The government of this tribe had become hereditary in the family of the celebrated chief Uncas. During the time of my father's mercantile prosperity, he had employed several Indians of this tribe in hunting animals, whose skins were valuable for their fur. Among these hunters was one named Zachary, of the royal race, an excellent hunter, but as drunkon and worthless an Indian as ever lived. When he had somewhat passed the age of fifty, several members of the royal family who stood between Zachary and the throne of his tribe, died, and he found himself with only one life between him and the empire. In this moment his better genius resumed its sway, and he reflected seriously .-"How can such a drunken wretch as I am aspire to be chief of this honourable What will my people say? and how will the chades of my noble ancestors look down indignant upon such a base sucoessor? Can I succeed to the great Uncas? I will drink no more?" He solemnly resolved never again to taste any drink but

I had heard this story, and did not entirely believe it; for young as I was, I already partook in the prevailing contempt for Indians.—In the beginning of May, the annual election of the principal officers of the (then) colony was held at Hartford, the capital. My father attended officially, and it was customary for the chief of the Mobegans also to attend. Zachary had succeeded to the rule of his tribe .- My ather's house was situated about midway on the road between Mohegan and Hartford, and the old chief was in the habit of coming a few days before the election, and dining with his brother governor. One day the mischievous thought struck inc, to try the sincerity of the old man's temperance.

water, and he kept his resolution.

WHICH WAS PRAYER!

About twenty years ago a little boy was put to bed at dark, by his sister. He indication was fixed on me. "John;"

The sold and rooped his kaife and fork—easily forward with a stern intensity to take a steerage passage on board an indication was fixed on me. "John;"

P. S.—Since receiving the above we are kneeled down before a chair to say his aid he, "you do not know what you are prayers. A young lady, a visiter, was present, and she listened while he repeated them. He knew that she was observing you that I am, and that, if I should but him, and so he said them in a very careful taste your beer, I could not stop until I got manner, with his eyes raised to heaven and his hands clasped. "How sweetly he prays!" whispered the lady. This was all me to have been. John, while you live, she said; but he heard it, and his heart never again tempt any man to break a good

Socrates never uttered a more valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it in more solemn tones of eloquence. was thunderstruck. My parents were deeply affected; they looked at each other at me, and at the venerable old Indian, with deep feeling of awe and respect. They afterwards frequently reminded me of the scene, and charged me never to forget it.-Zachary lived to pass the age of eighty, and sacredly kept his resolution. He lies buried in the royal burial place of his tribe, near the beautiful falls of the Yantic, the western branch of the Thames, in Norwich, on land now owned by my friend, Calvin Goddard, Esq. I visited the grave of the old chief lately, and repeated to myself his inestima. ble lesson.

Col. Trumbull's Autobiography.

PUT DOWN THAT NOVEL, AND READ THIS!

Letter from an Emigrant to her uncle at Liverick, written from the Hospital, a few weeks after landing; published in the New

New York, February, IS4S.

My dear Uncle,—I am writing to you from a sick bed; and though I ought to thank God that I am still alive, yet such has been my intense suffering since we separated, that I am sure death would have been a great mercy to me, had it occurred the first hour after we left the port-for from that hour to the present it has been to me one unbroken scene of suffering and misery. I am now recovering slowly, the Doctors tell me the fever is broken; but as I gradually recover from gotten his devotions, and remained on his the fever, I more and more realise the dreadful affliction of a broken heart. My dear, dear uncle, I am alone-my husband my two children-all gone. Little Bridget died first-I do not remember the daybut it was not long after we started. Peor Michael did his best to serve us, but poor man he had little power-the vessel rolled very much, and he way rst very sea sick, and before he got o took the fever, for so they called he was very cold, and we were and it was damp and cold where except when they closed the door deck, and then it was worse no but very close and uncomfortal weather was so bad that we con weather was so bad that we could not get on deck, or stay there when we got there; they told us we must do the as little cooking as possible, as the samput the fire out on deck. Day after day and night after night—and oh, such horrid along any and nights; what would I have given for a little warm gruel, or tea, or broth, or anything. I am sure I could have saved my poor little Bridget, and am sure in the cradle bed, hath her hand upon the dear good husband, too, would now be ark of a nation.—Mrs. Sigourney's Letalive; but he died. I don't know what ters to Mothers. day, for they did not tell me he was dead till some time after. Nelly and I were left alone, but not long. O God! O God! they took her away from me one night, and

then I was alone. Mr. Kyle was very kind; if it was kindness to try and save my life. I am sure I would not have lived if I had not been de- culated to impress the approaching traveller lirious, for they tell me now, that after Nelly was taken away, I would sometimes nor does a personal visit to its narrow the weather was so good as enabled them to open the doors above, and carry us on deck, I don't remember it. They tell me forty-three of our number died, I knew many of them; I recollect sometimes that I saw them taking people away, but I thought they were only sick, but I was too sick myself to aid any one; if the weather had been good so that they could open the doors and let in fresh air, or we could be on deck and get anything warm to eat or drink, every body would be well. But oh the horrid air we breath'd, and the stifling smell, the best of food in that awful place could scarcely be awallowed. The Captain was a good man, and so was the mate, they would tell us as soon as good weather come, and they could open the doors, all would go well; but every night all was closed, and when day would come the weather would be bad, and so all got sick, and those who did not die, are now in the hospital. I have plenty of fresh air now, and all are very kind to me, but all my nerves are shattered, and I recover slowly. They tell me that many who even did not get the fever, are so weak and feeble by being so long in the dark, without fire to warm or dry their damp clothes, and no warm food to eat, that it takes a long time to build them up and restore them to

Tell everybody who is coming over the sea not to come in the season of bad wenther, for then all the doors of the deck are closed, and they can get no fresh air; and are damp and cold when the doors are open, and damp and stifled when the doors are closed, and no comfort or warm food; and all will get sick and suffer so much that death comes in mercy. "Ship fever" is an awful disease, and it is given by us on landing to the doctors and nurses who attend us; and this is a very sad thing. My suffering since I left home is like a horrid dream; and as I uwake from it, it is still more horrid to find it not a dream, but a

the writer enters upon family matters at on the bank of the Woosung river, at the home, which belong exclusively to private point of its confluence with the Hwangaffairs-not to public concernment. But

informed that death has closed the sufferings of the poor immigrant, who last week penned the letter, a copy of which we present to our renders.

Ilf those who are in the liabit of being exceedingly affected in reading novels would watch the effect which tales like the above produce upon their sensibilities, and whether they are prompted by them to active efforts for the relief of their fellow-creatures' sufferings, they would acquire some insight into the value of fictitious narrative of human woes. The disconsolate emigrants we have close at hand their cases invite us to be up and doing: the sufferers in novels are on the paper; over their sorrows we can weep while reposing in our easy-chairs. The one kind of sympathy, per-haps, the Saviour will own as being bestowed upon himself; the other he will spurn with indignation. Eo. Bennan-]

## A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

I cannot believe that the distaste for household industry, which some young ladies evince, is the necessary effect of more expanded system of education. Is it not rather the abuse of it? Or may it not radically be the fault of the mother, in neglecting to mingle day by day domestic knowledge with intellectual culture ? In forgetting that the warp needs a woof, ere the rich tapestry can be perfect? I am not prepared to assert that our daughters have too much learning, though I may be compelled to concede that it is not always well balanced or judiciously used.

Education is not indeed confined to any one point of our existence, yet it assumes peculiar importance at that period when the mind is most ductile to every impression Just at the dawn of that time, we see the mother watching for the first faint tinge of intellect, 'more than they who watch for the morning.' At her feet a whole generation sit as pupils. Let her learn her own value as the first educator, that, in proportion to the measure of her influence, she may acquit herself of her immense responsibili-

Her debt to the community must be paid through her children, or through others whom she may rear up to dignify and adorn. Aristotle said the fate of empires depends on education.' But that in woman dwelt any portion of that conservative power, escaped the notice of the scrutinizing eye of the philosophers of Greece. The far-sighted statesmen of our own time have discovered it.

A Prussian legislator, at the beginning of the present century, promulgated the principle, that ' to the safety and regeneration of a people, a correct state of religious opinion and practice was essential which could only be effected by proper attention to the early nurture of the mind. He foresaw the influence of the training of nfancy upon the welfare of a nation.

Let our own country go still further and recognize in the nursery and at the fireside, that hallowed agency which, more than the pomp of armies, shall guard her welfare and preserve her liberty. Let our dear country not slight the humblest instrument that may advance her safety, nor forget that the mother, kneeling by ters to Mothers.

CITY OF SHANGHAL IN CHINA. From the Rev. G. Smith's Journal. The city of Shanghai is a heen, or district city, comprised within the department of Sankiang-foo. Like most Chinese cities, its exterior appearance is not calwith the wealth or grandeur of the place: laugh and sing, more than half the time I streets or laues, abounding with filth, ragged, and filthy looking beings, the one was on board I can't remember and when remove from an European visitor the with a burning brand, and the other a bun-About the year 1776, a circumstance ocwas on board, I can't remember, and when
curred, which deserves to be written on they ask me if I don't recollect the mornunfavourable impression. The city itself dle of rockets, which were set off by the adamant. In the wars of New England ing when they buried the Captain; and is surrounded by a wall about three miles in former almost as fast as the latter could circuit, through which six gates open into the surrounding suburbs. A canal, about lowed was very motley, consisting of mean twenty feet across—fed by the river, looking men and women, and ragged boys. which is here from one to two furlongs and had more the appearance of a mob that broad - surrounds the city outside the wall. The adjacent country is one continued flat, extending many miles, and intersected by numerous little rivers and canals, which effectually drain the soil, while in seasons of drought they afford the means of irrigation. The nearest hills lie in a N. W. direction, at a distance of thirty miles. The highest is said to be 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and to include in the view from its summit, which is partially inhabited and has some temples, a variety of romantic scenery The climate is salubrious, and the neigh bourhood is richly cultivated. Vegetables and fruits of various kinds are supplied in gradual succession during the whole year. The temperature is subject to extreme changes, the thermometer rising to above 100° in the hot season, and falling as low as 24° in the winter. The character of the population is peaceable and industrious. They are friendly and respectful to foreigners, though a mercenary and avaricious spirit seems likely to infect them in their dealings with Europeans, whose fancied wealth they deem to be a legitimate source of unscrupulous gain to them selves. Few cases of that extreme wretch edness and poverty which are to be seen clsewhere are here observable. The wants of the people are few and simple, and therefore easily supplied. The principal food even of the more affluent, is rice; the ravages of luxury not yet having supplant- readily to procure in large quantities at the ed the simple demands of nature. A line rate of 4s, per ton, whilst ut. Valparaise the of river frontage, extending half a mile, price of British coal was as high as :16/, per has been granted as building sites for the foreign merchants. The situation is good, the air salubrious, and the locality convenient for the shipping, occupying a part of the suburbs on the N. E. side of the city, from which it is distant a quarter of a crushing reality. \* \* mile. Shanghai is situated in N. latitude Here (asys the Editor of the Express) 31 ° 21; and in E. longitude 121 ° 32 ° poo, and is distant about twelve miles

Commercial Importance of Shanghai. The commercial importance of Shanghai to take a steerage passage on board an can hardly be over-rated. As an entrepot for the commerce of Shantung and Tartary on the north-as the outport of all the central provinces of the Empire-os the grand emporium for the trade of Fokien and Formosa from the south-as the port and usual point of access to Soo-chow-foo, the metropolis of fashion and native literature—as a rendezvous for the trade of the Yang-isze-keang and grand canal, the told that it was the best kind of fuel, and main arteries of inland commerce-as connected, by the canals which divide the face of the country, with numerous neighbouring mercantile cities - and as the grand emporium for the European and fort were surprised at their unusual antics, American trade in the north of Chinait assumes an importance, of which its local size and limited population would seem at first glance, to divest it. The staple production of the neighbourhood, which a principally agricultural, is cotton, the weaving of which furnishes occupation to large numbers of the inhabitants. Rice and wheat are also extensively cultivated. There is a large export of tea, principally from Hoo-choo in Che-keang, 100 miles distant; also of silk from Hwui-chow in Gnan-hwni, and other places, 300 miles in the interior. Added to which, the fact that Europeans are able to purchase tea, silks, and other native commodities, ten per cent, cheaper at Shanghai than a Canton-from the diminution to the Chinese merchant of transit expenses-seems likely to divert no inconsiderable portion of the foreign trade from the southern commercial capital to this rapidly-increasing emporium of the north. A new branch of trade has also recently arisen, since the opening of the port, in the imports of European longcloths, which the Chinese purchase, imprint with their own patterns, and transmit into the interior.

> SCENES IN MEXICO. From a Correspondent of the Episcopal Recorder.

Having a few moments to spare, and as cannot interest you with any moving incidents of military enterprise and adventure, I shall try to gather something from the still life and customs of the strange people I am among, that may serve to exhibit their character and habits.

I first mention the singular spectacle ex-

day morning in the month of July last, of a chicken, decorated like one of our own military heroes, carried in procession, and followed by a band of music. That bird, I have since learned from a gentleman who attended the sports of the evening, belonged to one of the priests of the city, and was fought by him in person upon a wager of fifty dollars, which he lost-his chicken being killed. He had others, however, with which he proved more fortunate, and came off winner, in the end, some two hundred and fifty dollars. I am told that he witnessed; when we take into considerasteels all his chickens himself, and has the reputation of being the most skilful fighter in Saltillo. The gentleman, who gives me this information, attended Church in the morning, and saw the same priest full robed, and ministering to his deluded and misguided people. About the same time that these sports of the pit were going on, I witnessed one of the most pompous fune-rals I ever saw. It was the funeral of a child. The corpse was carried on a bier, and was completely hid under the mass of artificial flowers with which it was decorated. At the head of the corpse some thing like an arch was formed, rising to the height of about three feet, wreathed with flowers, and enclosing in the centre a small image of the Virgin Mary. Immediately in advance of the corpse were the priest and two attendants, the latter accounted in red flannel frocks and pointed brimless caps, and near by at their side two miserable, hand them to him. The crowd that follooking men and women, and ragged boys a procession. Here and there, however, could see some few, of genteel exterior, and among them several women carrying vases of flowers. These funerals, I pre-sume, are quite expensive, and I have no doubt are made a source of handsome profit to the priesthood. I did not follow the procession into the Church, and consequently can give no account of the cerenonies there. A marriage in high life was to have

taken place in the principal Church of the city a few mornings since at 11 o'clock, and I had determined to attend it, but for some reason it did not come off as expect ed. The priests here, I understand, ask fee of a hundred dollars to marry a couple properly, so as to "secure a prosperous and happy marriage." The price is cer-tainly moderate enough, if the security to be obtained by it is worth anything.

COAL IN VANCOUVER'S ISLAND. In the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette Thursday last, we copied a paragraph from the Times, received from their Ports mouth correspondent, stating that an excellent specimen of coal had been brought home by the Cormorant from Vancouver's Island, which was considered by competent judges to be good and serviceable conl, equal to any in the British mines, and which the Cormorant had been enabled ton: "In the same journal of Saturday, we find the following additional particulars respecting the position of these coal treasures which may not be uninteresting to our readers. On the north and cast side of Van couver's Island a recently discovered rive debouches into Johnston's-straits, near the mouth of which large seams of coal crop out on the surface of the soil. At this point the trading steamer of the Hudson's Bay Company, navigating the Straits of Juan de The family were seated at dinner, and there we sketch thus much from the letter, with from the Yang-tsze-keang. The popular we sketch thus much from the letter, with little or no alteration in spelling or tunning tion may be estimated at between 150,000 which are put on board by the Indians at a table? I addressed the old chief: "Zachary, of sentences; showing her to be a person of and 200,000."

a trader and interpreter in the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Beaver, gives an interesting account of the discovery of this coal. He states-" The cause of the discovery" (of the coal) " was as curious as the discovery itself was important. Some of the natives at Fort McLoughlin having, on coming to the fort to traffic, observed coal burning in the furnace of the blacksmiths, in their natural spirit of curiosity made several inquiries about it; they were that it was brought over the great salt lake six months' journey. They looked surprised, and in spite of their habitual gravity laughed. and capered about. The servants of the and inquired the cause. The Indians explained, saying that they had changed in a great measure their opinion of the white men, whom they thought endowed by the Great Spirit with the power of effecting great and useful objects, as it was evident that they were not then influenced by his wisdom in bringing fuel such a vast distance and at so much cost. They then pointed out where it could be found, of the richest quality, close to the surface, rising in hil locks, and requiring very little labour to dig it out. This intelligence having been reported at Fort Vancouver, we received instructions to make the necessary inquiries and exploration. Mr. Finlaison and part of the crew went on shore, and after some inquiries and a small distribution of rewards found from the natives that the original account-given at Fort McLonghlin-was true. The coal turned out to be of excellent quality, running in extensive fields, and even in clumpy mounds, and most easily worked, all along that part of the country The natives were anxious that we should employ them to work the coal. To this we consented, and agreed to give them a certain sum for each large box. The natives being so numerous and labour so cheap, for us to attempt to work the coal would have been madness." It is earnestly to be hoped that this rich and valuable deposit may ere long be brought within the reach of the fast increasing number of our steamers on the west coast of America and the Pacific .-Shipping & Merc. Gazette.

NIAGARA Suspension Bridge .- This day, the 13th of March, 1848, will for hibited in the streets of Saltillo, on a Sun- ever be remembered by all who witnessed the awful and sublime spectacle of the crossing of the first car, sustained by : wire cable,—the car was capable of holding four persons. It was understood that Mrs. Ellett, the lady of the distinguished Engineer, who has undertaken the construction of the bridge, had determined to accompany her husband, but in consequence of the cold, with some snow, she was prevailed on to stand among the interested spectators, who had the high gratification to behold the grandest scene ever tion the position of the intended bridge, being in view of the great Falls, on one side, and the Whirlpool on the other, while the elevation of the car was 250 feet above the awful rushing river. The wire cable was only one inch diameter, so that

it appeared but a thread in our eyes. A little after 11 o'clock, Mr. Ellett took his seat alone in the car; being among the spectators on the Canada side, I can say, in justice to the feelings of all present a breathless anxiety filled every heart, and when he reached about half-way, our fears gave way for his safety, and a shout of joy from all broke forth, which overpowered (in our ears,) the thunder of the great Falls, and was re-echoed from the opposite side. On arrival at the stand, three warmhearted cheers (cold as the day was,) awaited the intrepid and enterprising gentleman; and, on his returning, three hearty cheers, and one more for his lady, (as her determination to accompany her husband was known.)

The cool determined aspect of Mr. Ellett, was observed by all. Truly we live in a wondrous age-to see a gentleman in a carriage floating through the air, 250 feet above the waters, on wires which are used in electricity; when we reflect upon it, our imagination is raised, so that the mind regulated by the experience of past days, is lost in astonishment. It was indeed a proud spectacle for all, but especially for those who promoted and have taken an interest in the construction of the bridge,-all surmises are put to flight as to the practicability of it, by this day exhibition. The work is progressing with great rapidity, and no doubt is entertained of its proving highly profitable to those who have had the good fortune to invest their funds in the splendid undertaking.— Correspondent of Toronto Colonist.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada for the year 1847, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same penue Fund on the 31st day of January, 1848. riod, and the state of the Consolidated Reve

Expendiruue. Charges by Acts of Legisla-ture of the Province of Canada Charges under Estimate 1845 Charges under Estimate 1846 82648 8 5 26231 17 10 £173063 18 4 Loss-Public Works charg-ed to Loan....160,376 9 2 12687 9. 2 Charges under Estimate 1847 96127 4 0 458021 16 11 Balanco at credit of the Consolidated Fund,..... 100811 1 4 Total Currency.... £558832 18 3

REVENUE.

1848.—Jan. 31.—By Balance at credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on 31st January, 1847.

Not Customs in cash, 2270546 0 8

" Do. in Bonda 104517 .. 11 2 Net Excise, 28820 14 8 25767 15 0 865 19 1 Duty West....

Hank Imposts...

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Rovenue from Public Works 42557 8 5 " Militia Commissions, Fines" 2247 4 9 £558832 18 3 \$18--February 1 .- 13y balance brought down at this clate, ... £100811 1 4 spector General's Unice, Montreal, 17th March, 1848. F. HINCES, Inspector General's Office Inspector General,

ESTIMATE of certain expenses of the Civil Gor-ernment of the Province of Canada for the year 1818, for which a Supply is required. 100 0 9 Do. Grosse Isle Wharf, 313 0 0
Do. Grimsby Road, 917 14 6
Do. Rondeau Road, 2 2 10
Do. Chambly Foad, 1654 0 11
Do. Jacques Cartier Bridge. 150 0 0
To pay Awards of Arbitrators for Lands and Damages by Public Works, 1007 expenses to be made good,..... 525 10 9 474 9 2

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