

lay it on the hearts of those to whom these treasures are committed. Though our Saviour said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not," they have not been carried to Him in faith, while young. It has been taken for granted, that, as they are by nature depraved, the seeds of sin must be suffed, for a time, to take root in their hearts, and then, after the weeds have become rank, that we may with divine aid, attempt successfully to eradicate them, and sow good seed in their place. Would it not be better to seek the same aid in preventing their growth, and in sowing good seed at the earliest possible moment? The fact that a garden naturally produces weeds, does not prevent the cultivator from sowing and planting before they have sprung up. He knows that the more fully he can pre-occupy the ground with what is useful, the more easily he can keep out that which would be useless or hurtful. The soil of the human heart cannot be left unoccupied. The enemy will sow tares. As far as possible, he should be anticipated. Good seed should be sown in the spring-time of life—in early morning. It should be mingled carefully and prayerfully with the first elements of moral character. The habits of the infant should be formed for holiness, and the child be actually educated and trained for heaven.

With the blessing of God it may be done; in some instances it has been done; it will be done more extensively. A new generation, early commencing the divine life, and growing up to the stature of perfect ones in Christ Jesus, who shall not be obliged to spend most of their strength, in mature age, in attempts to overcome early habits of sin, to banish long-indulged vices, and to purify polluted imaginations, but being early accustomed to self-denial, and self-restraint, and active benevolence, shall rise up a race of full length Christians, to bless the world.

"It is amazing how soon a child may become a real comfort to its mother, and how much even young minds will form habits of affection towards those who treat them like reasonable beings, capable of seeing the right and the wrong of themselves. A very little girl may be made to understand that there are some things which are pleasant and amusing, which are still less worthy of attention than others more disagreeable and painful. Children are, in general, fond of little ornaments of dress, especially females; and though we may allow them to be elevated with their trifling splendours, yet we should not forget to remind them, that, although people may admire their dress, yet they will admire them much more for their good sense, sweetness of temper, and generosity of disposition. Children are very quick-sighted to discern whether you approve of them, and they are very proud of your approbation when they think you bestow it; we should therefore be careful how we praise them, and for what. If we praise their dress it should be slightly, and as if it were a matter of very small importance; but we should never let any mark of consideration, or goodness of heart, in a child, pass by, without some token of approbation. Still we must never praise a child too much, nor too warmly, for that would beget vanity: and when praise is moderately yet judiciously bestowed, a child values it more, because it feels that it is just. I don't like punishments. You will never torture a child into duty; but a sensible child will dread the frown of a judicious mother, more than all the rods, dark rooms, and scolding school-mistresses in the universe. We should teach our children to make friends of us, to communicate all their thoughts to us; and while their innocent prattle will amuse us, we shall find many opportunities of teaching them important truths, almost without knowing it."—Henry Kirke White.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A vote of want of confidence was carried against the British Ministry in the House of Commons by a majority of one, in the fullest house ever known. Parliament was in consequence dissolved, and new elections were to take place immediately.

THE ELECTIONS.—The *London Morning Chronicle* of July 3, has the following statement respecting the result of the late election:—

At twelve o'clock last night, the returns received, were 160 Reformers and 156 Conservatives. The Conservatives have lost

twenty-seven seats, and gained thirty-seven: so that the Reformers have hitherto sustained in all, the loss of ten seats.

In Liverpool during the election riots, four men and one woman were shot—and much property was destroyed. At Ashton also, it is said, "the hospitals are filled with the wounded, and one policeman has died of his wounds."

The India Mail had arrived, but brought no definite news from China. Preparations were making in India for sending a large reinforcement to Canton.

Three ships had been engaged in England to take out one thousand troops to China.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, have by a large majority, deposed the seven Ministers of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, who notwithstanding their suspension had proceeded to ordain Mr. Edwards as Minister of the parish of Marnech. Dr. Chalmers, who is the leading champion of non-intrusion, declared that if the spiritual affairs of the Church could not be conducted independent of State interference, they were ready to sever the connexion between Church and State.

VOYAGE OF THE CAMDEN.—In the last number of the *London Missionary Chronicle*, an interesting account is given by the Rev. T. Heath, successor of the Missionary Williams, of the Camden voyage, to the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, &c. They have succeeded in planting Missionaries in a great number of Islands, which were never before blessed with the light of the Gospel, or even with the visit of a ship, and among the rest, is Erromonga, where the enterprising Williams fell. In this Island, there is a great volcano. There are still a vast number of Islands in the South Seas to be visited, the inhabitants of which are all Cannibals. Among these are New Georgia, New Ireland, New Britain, New Guinea, and still further Northward the immense group of the Carolines.

### MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

*Advocate*—S. M'Coy, Clarke, 10s; W. Huggill, Stanley's Mills, £1 3s 4d; R. Woodill, Stanley's Mills, 2s. 6d; W. Dumbar, Pukerung, 15s; M. Campbell, Indian Lands, £1 1s 3d; T. Hurlburt, Long Island, £1 10s; W. Holehouse, Quebec, £; M. R. Switzer, Napanee, £1 10s, A. B. Pardee, N. Augusta, 6s; A. A. Adams, Barnston, 9s; A. Orr, Kingston, £7; J. Foss, Stanstead, £1 13s; W. Murray, Huntingdon, 3s 4d; T. M'Laren, Tarbolton, £2 5s; Bugle Major Smith, 43d Regt., London, £1 16s; C. Pier, Picton, 10s; A. Christie, Toronto, £1 5s. 8d; J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh, £2; B. Smith, Georgina, 5s; J. Vanallan, Zone Mills, 5s; J. Hinton, Richmond, £2 0s 5d; W. Craib, Sorel, 3s. 4d; Sundry Subscribers in Montreal, £5 9s.

*Anti-Bacchus*—W. A. Schofield, Beverly, 1s. 3d; M. Campbell, Indian Lands, 3s. 9d; J. Court, 1s. 3d; N. McIntosh, 1s. 3d; S. H. May, 5s; J. M'Watters, 5s; Quarter Master Sergeant Mathieson, 70th Regt., Isle Aux Noix, 2s. 6d; H. Bishoprick, Bytown, 1s. 3d; T. M'Laren, Tarbolton, 7s. 6d; T. Mason, Truro, 2s. 6d; J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh, £1 5s; T. Dunn, Russeltown, 1s. 3d.

*Donations*—Isle Aux Noix Military Temperance Society, 10s. *Tracts*—T. Dunn, Russeltown, 3s. 9d; Quarter Master Sergeant Mathieson, Isle Aux Noix, 13s 4d.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL AT GANANOQUE.—DAVID COWAN has turned ALCOHOL out of doors, and opened a TEMPERANCE HOTEL at his old stand, where true friends of Temperance can be accommodated. No charge will be made to Clergymen engaged in the good cause. Gananoque, August 1, 1841.

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