

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MARRIED LIFE.—"Deceive not one another in small things or in great. One little single lie has, before now, disturbed a whole married life.—A small cause has often great consequences. Fold not the hands together and sit idle. 'Laziness is the devil's cushion.' Do not run much from home; 'One's own hearth is gold worth.'

"Many a marriage, my friends, begins like a rosy morning, and then falls away like a snow-drift. And why, my friends? Because the married pair neglect to be as well-pleasing to each other after marriage as before. Endeavour always, my children, to please one another; but all the time keep God in your thoughts. Forgive not all your love on to-day, for remember that marriage has its to-morrow, likewise, and its day after to-morrow, too. Spare, as one may say, fuel for the winter.

"Consider, my daughters, what the word housewife expresses. The married woman is her husband's domestic faith; in her hands he must be able to confide house and family; be able to entrust to her the key of his heart as well as the key of his sitting-room. His honor and his home are under her own keeping, his well being is in her hand.—Think of this!

"And you, my sons, be faithful husbands and good fathers of families. Act so that your wives shall esteem and love you."—*Frederic Bremer.*

REGULATE YOUR THOUGHTS.—A man is thinking even while at work; why may he not be thinking about what is useful? Study is intended to discipline the mind. Let your mind be kept under the check and rein, while your hands are employed. Revolve in your mind what you have last been reading. Commit useful things to your memory, and turn those over in your thoughts, while you ply the hammer or the wheel. Remember that most of the matchless effusions of Robert Burns were conceived while he was toiling after his plough. Moreover there is such a thing as study without books. Keep your mind in an inquiring mood, and you cannot be in any situation where you may not be learning.

PRIDE OF OFFICE.—Office is in the order of God, and should always be respected. To be respected, its duties must be performed with wisdom and kindness; but a consciousness of elevation, and punctiliousness, sometimes render the elevated man ridiculous, and even the office itself contemptible. Age, sense, and experience in others, should be regarded with some deference, and cause a relaxation of the reins of power; and when it is not so eagle-eyed, intelligent spectators will think, and judge, and decide that the officer means to say to every body around him—"I am the man!"

NOTHINGNESS OF ALL HUMAN POWER AND GRANDOUR.—Visconti was interred in the great church of Milan, (Italy) where his mausoleum remains with this epitaph, 'Passenger, wouldst thou know the nothingness of all human power and grandeur? Learn what I was, and behold what I am. I had immense treasures, vast palaces, superb cities; my name alone made all Italy tremble. Of what use is all this to me now? Behold me shut up within a stone, and devoured by worms.'

A PROVERB.—The Spaniards have a proverb that "drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor his wife a widow." It deserves to be noted "with a white stone," and I wish it were written in letters of gold over the door of every inn by the roadside in our country.

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Clouds are hovering in the political horizon. Ministers have been defeated in the Legislative Council by a majority of five on the question of the Seat of Government.—The consequence is, that the Speaker, the Hon. Mr. Jamieson, has resigned. The Chair, we are informed, has been offered to Mr. Draper; but that gentleman refuses to accept it. His question of the Seat of Government seems likely to turn out a very apple of discord. We trust that this will open the eyes of every man of British origin and feelings

in the Province, and teach them the necessity of throwing aside all their nonessential party differences, forgetting the very appellations of Tory and Radical, and sticking together for British interests, and those alone, without selfishness or purely local considerations.—*Courier.*

PETITIONS ON EDUCATION.

To the Honourable the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled:

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the City of Montreal, and its vicinity,

HUMBER SHEPETH,
That Your Petitioners have with deep interest viewed the endeavours of the Legislature, at their Session in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, to provide the means of diffusing the benefits of Education through this Province:

That in considering, however, the provisions of the Act known as the Common-School Act, and the experience hitherto had of its working, the Undersigned see reason to believe that the same is not sufficient for the purpose now in view; and they respectfully solicit your Honourable House to give it an early and careful revision:

That your Petitioners are firmly persuaded that no system of Education can be permanently beneficial to any people, unless associated with an intimate knowledge of the will of God as revealed in the Holy Scriptures:

That the whole of the Sacred Scriptures are equally the Word of God; and that Your Petitioners earnestly deprecate the principle that any portion of them should be systematically withheld from the Youth of this Province:

That Your Petitioners respectfully pray, that in the Legislative proceedings to be taken on the subject during the approaching Session, the Holy Scriptures may be recognized as a class book to be universally taught in all Public-Schools and Seminaries throughout the province; so far at least as the children of all Protestant Denominations are concerned. And Your Petitioners will ever pray.

To the Honourable the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled:

The Petition of the Undersigned inhabitants of the City of Montreal, and its vicinity,

HUMBER SHEPETH,

That your Petitioners have with deep interest viewed the endeavours of the Legislature, at their Session in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, to provide the means of diffusing the benefit of Education throughout this Province:

That in considering, however, the provisions of the Act known as the Common-School Act, and the experience hitherto had of its working, the Undersigned see reason to believe that the same is not sufficient for the purpose in view; and they respectfully solicit your Honourable House to give it an early and careful revision:

That the undersigned feel it especially their duty to draw the attention of your Honourable House to that portion of the clause in the Seventh Section of the said Act, which exempts a class of Agents, designated by the appellation of "Les Freres de la doctrine Chretienne," not only from the disability under which all other persons, not born subjects of the British Crown, nor naturalized, labour in reference to employment under the Act, but even from the enquiry into the character, learning, and ability, to which British subjects have to submit:

That your Petitioners are not aware of any ground which can support an exemption in favour of individuals who, there is reason to believe, will be found generally subjects of a Foreign Power, and can hardly be supposed particularly desirous of cementing and perpetuating the connection of this Province with Great Britain, nor calculated to promote, among the population speaking the French language, an attachment to British Institutions, with which such individuals are not likely to have a very correct acquaintance; and against which, in the existing condition of the country which sends them forth, it is neither unreasonable nor uncharitable to suppose they have received a bias materially affecting their eligibility as Educators of Youth of French descent:

That the Undersigned humbly pray, that among the modifications which the Common-School Act will doubtless receive at the hands of the Legislature during the approaching Session; there may be one for rescinding the said exempting clause, and thereby placing the persons called "Les Freres de la doctrine Chretienne" on the same footing as all other Foreigners, as regards their admissibility to offices of direct influence upon the formation of the youthful mind in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions: And your Petitioners will ever pray.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Daly presented a Message from his Excellency relative to the Seat of Government, but without the correspondence between the Home and Colonial Gov-

ernments prayed for by the House. The message contained, however, the substance of a despatch from Lord Stanley, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government decline coming to any determination upon the subject of the permanent location of the Seat of Government in this Province, without consulting the Legislature of the Colony, and that any Addresses either from the House of Assembly or Legislative Council upon that question in favor of Montreal or Kingston, would be favorably recommended to Her Majesty, provided that they were accompanied with an appropriation to cover the necessary expenses in the permanent location of the Seat of Government. Toronto and Quebec were both mentioned, and their impracticability admitted, as well as that of other Parliaments in these cities.

Five thousand copies of the message and documents were ordered to be printed.

The following are some of the Bills which have been introduced into the Legislature since the commencement of the Session:—

An Act to save Public Officers the expense on new Commissions on the demise of the Crown.

An Act for continuing the Provincial Parliament in case of the death or demise of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors.

An Act to amend the Law relative to the administration of Justice in Lower Canada.

An Act for the establishment of a better Court of Appeals in Lower Canada.

An Act to repeal an Ordinance of Lower Canada, intitled, "An Ordinance concerning Bankrupts, and the administration of their estates and effects," and to make provision for the same object throughout the Province of Canada.

An Act for taking the Census of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, and for obtaining certain statistical information therein mentioned.

An Act to provide for the summary trial of small causes in Lower Canada.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.

Since the publication of our paper for the steamship Acadia, Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Belgian Sovereign have been constantly on the move in search of novelty. On the 18th, the Queen of England, and the whole of the royal personages here, attended a concert of the Grand Harmony performed in the open air in the park. The Royal party arrived in the usual procession of carriages at a few minutes before five o'clock, at the gate of the upper end of the park, in face of the Palais de la Nation, and having alighted from their carriages, proceeded on-foot across the grass plat which extends in front of that entrance, and thence making a detour round the orchestra, (a polygon veranda, open on all sides,) proceeded to a state pavilion, which had been prepared for their reception on the further side. On the royal party taken their seats, a hearty cheer ran through the park, and the orchestra struck up "God save the Queen." They then performed several pieces of music from modern operas, and the concert terminated a little after six.

After the concert, the Queen, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince Albert, and followed by the rest of the Court, drove through the principal streets of the town, visiting on their way the Museum and the Town-hall.

They were loudly cheered in many places, particularly in the Place Royal, where the principal hotels frequented by English travellers are situated.

In the evening the illuminations were the most complete and perfect display of the kind ever witnessed.

THE QUEEN'S ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

On Thursday morning about eleven o'clock, Her Majesty and Prince Albert landed at Woolwich Dock-yard, under a royal salute, fired from the batteries and the different steamers in the river. Great preparations had been made to hail Her Majesty's return, and the houses facing the road on each side were tastefully decorated with flags, and devices formed of laurel, dahlias, and other beautiful flowers of the season. The landing place was covered with rich crimson cloth. Her Majesty, in the most graceful manner, acknowledged the respectful congratulations of those officers of the arsenal, Garrison, and dockyard, who had the honour of approaching her Majesty. Her Majesty and Prince Albert rode in an open carriage, and were escorted by a detachment of Hussars.

Presents to the Queen from the King of Siam— Captain Harris, who went out as ambassador from this country to the Court of Siam, a kingdom situated in Southern Abyssinia, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce with the King, brought to this country, as presents to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, an immense quantity of rare and valuable articles, and amongst them a jet-black male, of the most exquisite symmetry, taken from the stud of the King of Siam, and presented, in His Majesty's name, to the heir apparent to the British throne. The trappings of this beautiful animal (which, in the language of the country, is called *tsak*, *san-purety*) consists of