#### Pouth's Corner.

#### TWO CONFIRMATIONS. Confirmation First.

On the morning of the Sunday Quasimodogeniti, as it is called in German Church-books, which is the Sunday next after Easter, in the year 1789, a small troop of boys and girls were seen marching on the road from the village of Schenbrunn in Wirtemberg to the venerable old parishchurch of Effringen. The grave-looking tournaments against a comers. He elderly man who commanded them was easily recognised as the schoolmaster; but it was equally plain that it was not the whole school he was conducting to church: the band was composed of youth about the he distinguished himself on various ocages of 14 or 15, all of them; and to do them justice, their looks were serious and them justice, their looks were serious and under the displeasure of King Henry their behaviour was not childish or rude. and, along with his father was committed They had been for three months under the Clergyman's special instruction, twice every week at his house, besides the days when of the throne by becoming the husband he visited the school; the master also had of the Princess Mary; and the influence paid particular attention to these scholars, for they were the most advanced class, and his condemnation. He was beheaded on they had been under preparation for the solemn act of Confirmation which was to take place on the day before mentioned.

To know their Catechism, and to prove by texts from Scripture the articles of their belief, their duty towards God and man, the design of the sacraments-they had learnt The Clergyman's endeavour was chiefly to lead them to a serious view of the step they were about to take; to convince them of the demand which God made upon them, and of the great benefits which he designed for them in calling them to declare their faith and their duty publicly, since they had come to years of discretion; to warn them against a hypocritical or a trifling state of mind on this occasion, and to show them the beauty of stedfastness as disciples of the Lord Jesus and soldiers in the warfare against sin, the world, and Satan. Many a time, these young people had become deeply moved while the Clergyman admonished, and entreated, and prayed for them; and on this Sunday they walked still and orderly, as if they felt that it became them to put away childish things, and to be as strangers and pilgrims, pressing on to wards heaven. The schoolmaster spoke a serious word to one and the other as they went along, and that stopped any light or trifling talk which might otherwise have sprung up among them.

Under a solitary pear-tree by the road, the master made a halt with his party, in order to allow one to come up with them who was behind at some distance, and came hastening on with all his might. It was George, son to the landlord of the Crown Inn, and he was not in general a loitering or careless scholar; when, therefore, the master received him with the gentle reproof: "So vou come when the second bell is already ringing?" the boy coloured up and almost burst into tears. It was not his fault, indeed, that he was behind his time, but his mother's, who had so many things to say to him upon the importance of the day, that he could not escape from her to join his companions as they set out on their journey.

The church was filling rapidly, soon the of his delirious ecstacies, by reading bell ceased ringing, and the service com-menced. The landlady of the Crown Inn from which a hermit may estimate the was there among the other worshippers, but she had eyes for scarcely any thing but her son; and the prayers which she was incessantly endeavouring to offer up to God extended no further than to her George, whom none of the other candidates for Confirmation seemed to equal in beauty and modesty. She was much moved to gratitude and joy, when the prayer was pronounced upon him that "God would defend him with his heavenly grace, that he might continue his for ever, that he might daily increase in spiritual gifts, and at last come to God's eternal kingdom." There was no doubt in her but the tender heart of her son was responding to these words by prayer in himself, and that he would be a good and manful soldier of Christ during the remainder of the service appointed to him on earth.

Perhaps you have heard that mothers are apt to think their own sous the most beautiful, well-behaved, and promising among all the sons they know; but if you had known George of the Crown Inn in Schenbrunn, you would have been obliged to say that in real truth his behaviour was a credit to those who brought him up. His mother was unceasingly watchful over him how he behaved. She used to tell him " what would his father say, if he saw him do this-what would the schoolmaster say if he saw him do that-what would some people or other say, if he behaved in this way or in the other:" and she was sure to give him some little reward when he had beliaved so as to acquire praise in the school, at the cateenising, or on any other occasion. Thus George had been led to regard behaviour as every thing; and he julged again of behaviour by the sentence which man would pronounce upon it: though, therefore, he had learned to give excellent answers when he was questioned upon the grace of God, his own mind was intent upon the praise of men, and the advantage to be gotten from having a good character.

To be continued.

HISTORICAL SETCHES.

of Norfolk, and was bon about the year he lived, he selected a lidy for the object of his attachment whosehame, Geraldine, he rendered famous by he sonnets which he published in her prase; and whose superior beauty he maintained in many afterwards displayed his courage and military abilities in a mire sensible and far more useful way to his country by serving in the wars against France, where easions. In the year 546 Surrey fell to the Tower. The charge against him was for endeavouring to btain possession of the royal party was sufficient to cause the 19th January 1547.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE of SHAKESPEARE, whose same as a dramatic writer is as widely diffused as the lanjuage in which he wrote, was born at Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire on the 23rd of April necessity and benefit of prayer, and the 1564, and was the son of a honest dealer in wool. The son was intended to pursue all this through years of training at school, the same calling in which his father had obtained sufficient for the comfortable support of his family; and received only the education which the free school of his native town afforded. But having fallen into bad company, he joined with them in them subservient to the noblest purposes of some of their profligate schemes, and, bcing detected, was in danger of a criminal prosecution which forced Shakespeare to ily from his native town to London. This too, habits of industry and frugality, estabcircumstance also prevented him from pursuing his father's occupation, and turned his attention to that branch of literature in which he so much distinguished himself. He first obtained a subordinate situation about the theatre, but not excelling as an actor, he embraced the opportunity now afforded him of displaying the genius which had, until this time, been concealed: he began to be a writer of dramas, of which he left behind him no less than thirty-five whose authenticity is allowed, not reckoning several which are attributed to him upon doubtful evidence. profits which they yield in maturer life. He died on the 23rd of April 1616, in the 53rd year of his age, and was buried among his ancestors in the church of his native town, where a handsome monument is erected to him, with a very elegant Latin inscription. Another was erected, at the public expense, in Westminster Abbey, in the year 1740. In place of any eulogium on the genius of Shakespeare, a few remarks upon his character as a writer, from the pen of the great Dr. Johnson, will give rewards they bring, while you live, and can some idea of his talent. "Shakespeare is, above all writers, the poet of nature; the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful mirror of manners and of life. \* \* \* This then is the praise of Shakespeare, that his drama is the mirror of life; that he who has mazed his imagination, in following the phantoms which other writers raise up before him, may here be cured

> transactions of the world, and a confessor predict the progress of the passions.' MILTON (John,) the most illustrious of English poets, was descended from a respectable family in Oxfordshire, and was born on the 9th Decmber 1608. At the age of seventeen he became a student of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he made great progress in his studies, and in the year 1628 obtained his degree of A. B., and four years afterwards that of

A. M., after which he returned home to his parents and improved his time by enriching his mind with the literary treasures which the Greek and Latin

languages afford. His father wished young Milton to enter the ministry, if his inclination had been in favour of that responsible profession; but the poetical taste had already showed itself so strongly in him that he did not feel disposed to engage in any other pursuit. About this time he published several poems, and a few years afterward passed over to France and Italy where he made the acquaintance of Grotius, a celebrated writer in defence of the truth of Christianity. On his return to England he commenced an academy, but soon gave up teaching for the more exciting and, no doubt, congenial occupation of writing on political and religious subjects which then attracted much of the public attention. In the disputes between Charles I. and the Parliament, Milton warmly took part with the latter and, after the death of the King, he was rewarded with an office under the Commonwealth. He continued to exert himself in behalf of the party in power and wrote several remarkable pieces in defence of their treatment of the King. About the year 1652 he lost his eye sight, but this sad deprivation seemed only to urge him on to more exertions of his genius, and he continued to write until This forced cessation of his writings on language to convey an appropriate idea of political subjects enabled him to give the the horrors of their situation—the living and more attention to the cultivation of his the dying were huddled together with less

Earl of Surrey, was the son of the Duke brated poem of "Paradise Lost" which hold. Most of the slaves were in a state of was published in the year 1667, and which mudity, and many had worn their skin 1520. He received his education at has always maintained the very highest Windsor Castle, along with a natural son of King Henry VIII. In accordance with the romantic spirit of the age in which ance three years later. Several other pieces in prose came out after this, but the two poems above mentioned are those which justly entitle him to the distinguished rank which he holds among those who have adorned and improved the literature of their country. Milton was thrice married, but only left three daughters behind him. He died on the 10th Novr. 1674, in the 66th year of his age, and his remains were interred in the church of Cripplegate where a monument was placed to his memory. A monument was also erected for him in Westminster Abbey.—GS.

IMPORTANCE OF SMALL THINGS.

The small trees that were set out by your fathers, have grown into a fruit-bearing orchard, and yield subsistence to the family and the farm stock. The once puny sap-lings, which, in childhood, you assisted to plant about the house, give shelter and picturesque beauty to the old homestead. The grape cutting has become a wide-spreading vine, and yields an annual tribute of luscions fruit. The acorn has grown to a tow-ering oak. How many of the comforts and pleasures which you enjoy, do you owe to the happy circumstance that your parents did not despise small things.

Our passions and habits, like the oak and the apple-tree, have their small beginnings. We may train them to our will, and render life. Thus the seeds of useful knowledge, planted in early life, will spring up, and give an abundant increase in manhood. Thus, lished in youth, although then often considered small things, are the germs of wealth and happiness in riper years. Moral sound-ness and purity will lead to honour and respect; while the habit of scrupulously respecting the rights, and promoting the welfare of our neighbours is the surest means of obtaining what we all stand in need of, the kind offices and good will of others. If these small things are not regarded while the twig may yet be bent, you cannot rationally expect to enjoy the pleasures and

The vegetables must be planted while they are yet small things, and they must be nurtured and protected, or they will fail to vield the promised food and shelter. The FAMILY good habits, too, must be established in the germ of life, and the passions disciplined, if you would realize the parallel of usefulness and beauty. The plants may become the property of others, and you lose the promised reward of fruit. You can enjoy the indulge the hope, that your children will be benefited by the influence of your example.

Plant trees and vines, that they may vield you the comforts of life; cultivate the School Journal.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVER, WITH 900 SLAVES.

Captain Ryder, of the Otho, from Port to remove thei. Praya, has furnished us with Monrovia papers to Dec. 12, and a Circular from the Me- Family Medicus, viz. thodist Missionaries at Monrovia, dated Dec. 17. The Circular gives the particulars of the capture of the bark Pons, of Philadelphia, with 900 slaves, on the 1st of Dec., by the U. S. ship Yorktown, Captain Bell, in lat. 3 south, three days out from Cabenda, bound; to Rio Janeiro. When the Pons was first seen, she raised American colours, supposing the Yorktown was a British cruiser; but discovering the mistake, immediately hoisted the Portuguese flag. On boarding her, and demanding her papers of the Portuguese captain, he replied, 'I have thrown them overboard.' On being asked what was his cargo, he said 'about 900 slaves.' On further examination it was found that she had shipped 913, between the ages of 8 and 30, only 47 of them females, and left at the factory 4 or 500 more, which they had intended to have taken in the improvemental but were presented by the the same vessel, but were prevented by the Physician, do not profess to perform physical proximity of a British cruiser, from which impossibilities but he does assert, and he is they narrowly escaped. The Pons was put borne out by ell authenticated facts, that in under the charge of Lieut, Cogdell, and was all Diseases of the Lungs and Chest, 14 days in getting up to Monrovia, during which time about 150 of the poor wretches died—some of them jumping overhoard in cine will remie mucus or pus from the throat a fit of desperation—and on her arrival at so thoroughly this. It effectually lossens Monrovia, several of the slaves were in a the coagulate masses from the membrane dying state, and many were so emaciated which lines to trachea, and at every cough that their skin literally cleaved to their the patient we bring up portions of the disbones, and the stench of the crowded hold was almost suffocming. The recaptured slaves were landed at Monrovia, and measlaves were landed at Monrovia, and mea-sures were adopted for taking care of them, by the U. S. Agent for Liberated Africans —300 of them by the Methodist Mission which had injeded their free operation. It establishment there, who have issued a Circular, appealing to the Christian public for aid. The Pons had sailed for the United States, (supposed for Philadelphia,) under charge of Lieutenant Cogdell. A letter from one of the Methodist Missionaries gives the restoration of the royal family obliged a horrid account of the sufferings of the him to withdraw himself from public life. slaves, and says it is utterly impossible for

great poetical taste, and was perhaps the care than is bestowed upon the brute creathrough, producing many putrid ulcers, which fed swarms of flies.—Salem Re-

> COALS. EWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co-Porter & Co's. Wharf,

Late Irvine's.

Quebec, Jan. 1st 1816.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire. Oilice, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10

A M. to 4 P. M. GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

FOR SALE, French Burt Stones, London Bouled Porter, ) Imported esason. WELCH & DAVIES, No. 2, Arthur St. Quebec, 26th May, 1815.

ALL MAT BE CURED!!!!!

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For the by J. J. SIMS, APPHECARY & DRUGGIST, SOLEAGENT FOR QUEREC. Upper Town Market. March 5th 1816.

### F. H. ANDREWS. ORCAN & PLANO-FORTE TUNER.

NATIONAL SCHOOL. Nov. 1845.

IMIE Girls' department of the British 1 and Canadian School will re-open on Mondaa, the 6th instant, in a room in the Military Asylum.

JEFFERY HALE. Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.

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The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Ze dous. THOMAS BICKELL, Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware.

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