

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD.

LETTER III.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,
I now proceed to be more particular, in what I now conceive to be indispensibly necessary in the character of a schoolmaster. And first of all, I would lay it down as a maxim that ought to be strictly adhered to in every school, let it be large or small that an instructor of youth should be a person that eminently deserves respect. This respect in order to be lasting, must arise from a knowledge of his qualifications and morals, that may appear to be competent for the place and station which he undertakes to fill, otherwise his claims to respect will be treated with contempt or ridicule. He must be a person of good sense, of good moral conduct, prudent and diligent and accustomed to govern his passions, as well as of good principles, and competent learning. In these qualifications he ought to excel. If he be deficient in any of them he is not likely to be useful in training up his pupils either in knowledge or in virtuous habits; or that they shall be inclined to manifest that respect for him, and that docility of mind to receive instruction, which are necessary to ensure rapid progress. His behaviour in and out of school, should be so unexceptionable, in point of property and good order, as to render it unnecessary for virtuous parents to caution their children from following his example.—His command over his passions, (for a schoolmaster must have patience) ought to be such as to set an example of self government, while his firmness should be so uniform and reasonable as to convince at once, that he must and will be obeyed. These I view as radical qualifications in the character of a teacher of youth that ought not to be dispensed with in any case whatever; though it may be allowed that literary qualifications may with propriety, vary according to circumstances and place. For, it is by no means necessary that every country school should require a person skilled in Greek, Latin and Mathematics; but every school requires a diligent, good moral man, that can write a tolerably good hand and read well; that can teach English grammar, arithmetic readily, book keeping and the principles of Geography. These literary qualifications are necessary for every teacher in any part of the country, nor can any of them be deemed superfluous. It will take no longer time to acquire them, at least a proficiency on which industry and application may build a super structure, than it will take any other person of common ingenuity to learn a merchant branch of business by which he intends to make his living. People, who intend to make their living by any sort of business to which they give the preference usually take time, and use diligence, to make themselves masters of it, knowing that their success depends on their skill and application. Why then should any one intrude himself, or be encouraged to come forward, as a teacher of youth, without being sufficiently qualified for the office which he undertakes? In some of our country schools we have untaught boys that can hardly write their own names. In others, we have persons notoriously ruined in morals and fortune; that are neither respected nor deserve to be respected, but on the contrary, are the ridicule of their pupils and of their neighbors. Besides these, we have cockcombs mere adventurers, who pretend to a great degree of learning that, frequently, to the great amusement of their employers, display their smattering skill in Mathematics and the Languages. The mellifluous address and sermons voice with which those sounding words, "Mathematics, Languages," are pronounced where no danger is apprehended, make them to sound in the ear, the most graceful & most charming words that one can imagine. The singular number is too mean, the plural, Languages, gives it more dignity. Examine then a little, and you will find that their mathematical learning will lead you to the amazing length of the rules of progression or position; and their "Languages," to a few Latin sentences. Now the only way to avoid employing the ignorant, the immoral, the empty pretenders to learning in the capacity of teachers, is, to encourage proper persons to come forward, by giving them such wages as may induce them to cultivate their talents and employ them in that way, and to give neither countenance nor employment to characters that are unqualified and improper. Thus our schools would flourish and knowledge increase, with all its concomitant virtues, and good fruits, far better than can be expected from their present condition. In my next if you can bear with me I shall treat of the government or management of a school.

I am, Sir,
your humble servant,
PALEMON.

Salt.—A lady pretty far advanced in years, but of a strong hale constitution, lately died

suddenly. It was thought necessary to ascertain the cause of her death, to open the body; and as no affection appeared in the head, the body was first inspected. In the viscera was found a quantity of liquor which exactly resembled brine, and the coats of the stomach were shrivelled like meat in pickle. All the other viscera were affected in the same manner, more or less, and on enquiry it was found that the deceased was in the habit of using dry salt in a most uncommon quantity, seldom taking less than two ounces with her daily food, and to this was attributed the above appearances, which is mentioned as a caution to others.

[N. Y. Herald.]

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

We are assured by the Bible that there shall be many false prophets—and hence are taught not to place our belief upon the random opinions of any as to the future. Among other recent prophecies, it is given out that Napoleon will now tie the mill-stone about the neck of England, and sink her in the sea. For myself, however, I am rather of opinion with a pious writer in the Connecticut Spectator, who says—

Some writers have laid open a series of actions in which Bonaparte is again to render himself illustrious.

In this series, the utter destruction of the land of Great Britain holds a conspicuous place.—But I venture to say, that their expectations will be disappointed. I infer this not from the prowess of her navy, for this may be swallowed up in a tempest—not from the valor of her armies, for this the plague can destroy—not from her vast resources and immense wealth, for these can take to themselves wings and fly away, but from the Providential dealings of God with the nations of the earth. Had ten righteous men been found in Sodom it had been spared—"by their fruits shall know them."—And what nation of the earth has done so much for the promotion of the cause of God as Great Britain. The righteousness of this nation has rejoiced the heart of the Labrador, while collected at evening, after having finished the hunting of the days to read by twilight the oracles of God. The shores of the Caspian evidence the zeal of those who preach Jesus, the hope of glory to the disciples of the prophet of Mecca. The inhabitants of Ganges, of the Malabar, and Coromandel coasts, raise their hearts in gratitude to their Beneficent Creator, for the pious charity of British subjects. Scarcely does there exist a country in the world which possesses not some monument of British piety. Among the institutions of this kingdom, is found a society, which, in the course of the year, 1813, expended upwards of 300,000 dollars for the translation of the scriptures, and for its distribution among those on whom the beams of Divine light never shone. From her colleges go forth many faithful missionaries, who preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to the heathen. On these exertions the Almighty has smiled with peculiar complacency. Already many have forsaken idolatry, and the abominations of idols—and have called upon the God of the scriptures as the only true God. From the coffers of the wealthy of this kingdom, have been transported upwards of half a million of dollars to supply the immediate necessities of those on the continent of Europe, whom the raves of Bonaparte left destitute. Notwithstanding many persons engaged in the government of the country are abominably corrupt, yet as righteousness is the defence of the nation, the avenging Angel will not sweep her away with the besom of destruction, for the sake of the righteous that are in it.

There are some among us, who, while they make pretensions to the sympathies of Mount Olivet, and whose hearts they think are softened by the scenes of Cavalry, exulting that a tyrant, who has goaded millions should again be in a situation to administer the very dregs of the cup of misery to his fellow creatures. They feel and express themselves as though the happiness of the rational and immortal creatures of God, may be trifled with or destroyed at his pleasure, for say they, he is the instrument for destroying the Antichristian power. That he has been a great instrument in diminishing the enormous power of the Church of Rome is indeed true; but whether mystical Babylon is to be totally destroyed by him, is known only to that Being who will finally get glory from the wrath of man. While it is a subject of rejoicing than one great obstacle to the universal prevalence of piety is so far removed, no person should rejoice in the base designs and sinful conduct by which it is unintentionally effected. The guilt of Bonaparte in murdering so many millions of the humane race, is an abhorrence in the eyes of every individual of common humanity. How then should the Christian philanthropist regard it. The wrath of God will assuredly be poured out upon him, who trifles with the happiness of His creatures; who wantonly destroys the life which He alone creates, who seeks a

nichè in temple of fame by the perpetration of atrocities, in comparison with which, the deeds of the midnight assassin are innocent spoils.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 30.

We presume that the frigates which are to transport Napoleon Bonaparte to the United States of America, are waiting at Rochefort. The following persons are to accompany him; Bertrand, Savary, Lallemand, Laboyere, and many others.

Napoleon Bonaparte set out yesterday for Cherbourg accompanied by the Duke of Rovigo and Marshal Bertrand. We know not why he chose for conveyance so bad a carriage.

London, July 1.

The French Provisional Government lost not a moment to make proposals of peace. M. Otto a name well known in French diplomacy, is the person selected by them to treat with England. Having arrived at Bologne, he sent over a despatch by a messenger, addressed to Lord Castlereagh, which reached Dover, on Tuesday morning. The messenger was detained at Dover, but the despatch was forwarded to town by Mr. Mantal the agent for Packets. It announces the abdication of Bonaparte, the accession of his son to the Throne, and invites England to enter into a negotiation for peace.—The course which the English cabinet will pursue, may be easily anticipated from their past conduct. They will refer the proposition to our Allies, to whom no doubt, a like communication has been made; and they will refuse to treat with any of the family of Bonaparte, or any Government emanating from or in any manner connected with him.

FROM MEXICO.

Communicated for the Federal Gazette. Extract of a letter from Havana, dated July 7, 1815.

"We know from Mexico that the Independents have at last formed a Congress at Valladolid by the concurrence of deputies from every province in the Kingdom. Their manifesto is very energetic and eloquent. It seems intended to destroy party spirit, and extinguish the hatred existing between old Spaniards and Natives—(Creoles.) "It is high time, say they, to banish from our heart that fatal jealousy that has so long kept us at variance.—The fate of our sacred cause is already decided.—Every resentment must be stifled; and all recollection of past events, so fatal to both parties, vanish from our minds. Linked by the ties of brotherhood, let us march into the holy temple of peace, and on the altar of our country, let us sacrifice all private interests."—In another place they say, "policy and humanity have prevented the Capitol and Vera Cruz from falling into our hands, but soon we will free them from Royal Masters, and thereby complete the work of our glorious independence."

London, July 3.

The King's Health.—The following is a copy of the Bulletin exhibited yesterday at St. James Palace to the numerous enquiries, by Lord Arden and the Hon. F. Greville, the King's Lords and Grooms in Waiting, and the other attendants:

" Windsor Castle, July 1.

"The King has passed the last month in uniform tranquility, and his Majesty continues in good bodily health, but without any diminution of his disorder.

"H. HALFORD, "W. HERBERDEN
"M. BAILLIE, "R. WILLIS."

Dover, July 2.

Arrived here, and embarked last evening, the Right Honorable Lord Castlereagh, on board the admiralty yacht, and sailed under convoy of a frigate;—it is supposed his Lordship will reach Ottend this evening by 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

TUESDAY, June 27.

Marriage of the Duke of Cumberland. The Earl of Liverpool presented a Message from the Prince Regent, couched to the following effect:—

"GEORGE, P. R.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Lords, that a Marriage (to which the consent of the Prince Regent was previously obtained) has been solemnized between his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and a Daughter of the late Reigning Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, a niece to her Majesty; and relying on the many proofs of affection to his person and family, which the House of Lords has manifested, the Prince Regent entertains no doubt of their Lordship's ready concurrence in enabling his Royal Highness to make such provision for their Royal Highnesses on that occasion, as their rank and station may require."

The Message was, on his Lordship's motion, ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

From the Boston Palladium August 15.

NAPOLEON II.—It appears by the Paris papers, that while the French House of Commons was still disputing and hesitating as to Napoleon II. a Mr. Manuel made a long and eloquent speech, concluding with a resolution for proclaiming the Young Emperor, which resolution was immediately passed by a numerous vote. In this speech we find the following paragraph:

"In conclusion, I address myself to those who appear to think that political motives require delay. This discussion has sufficiently made known our firm resolution, to do every thing hereafter for France; and not for a family; and if foreign Powers refuse to recognize Napoleon II. there will always be time to take a new course. No person here will balance between a man and twenty millions of men."

M. Manuel said, in a previous part of his speech: "I do not believe that parties are so numerous and strong as they are apprehended to be. The republican party? I see nothing that can give rise to the thought that it exists, either in the heads of the inexperienced or of those of ripened judgement. The Orleans party? Do they think it unites many opinions, because it appears to admit more chances for the liberty and happiness of the people, by the guarantee of principles and of men of the revolution? I conceive it at least very idle to discuss this question. The Royal party? As to that, I hasten to prevent a second conclusion that might be drawn from what has been said in this place. We may have among us some shades of opinion; but we have but one thought as to the end and the means of this party, and as to the destiny to which it would carry France. Nevertheless, it has numerous followers, that I am far from censuring. Many of the French have embraced this party from interesting recollections, from sentiment, from habit. The idea of peace which they attach to the Bourbons, the idea that the character of this family presents a guarantee to the citizens of the peaceable enjoyment of their possessions, have seduced many minds incapable of raising themselves above their interests, prejudices and peculiar views; and incapable of making a sacrifice to the general interest of a nation, which above all has need to be free, strong and respected without; and to have within an energetic government."

From the Commercial Advertiser of Aug. 22.

Late and Important from England and France.

The Duke of Wellington, and field marshal Prince Blucher, at the head of the allied army, entered Paris on the 9th of July; Louis 18th, King of France, arrived at his capital on the 8th, and the arrival of the Emperors of Russia and Austria was expected on the same evening. Lord Castlereagh also arrived on the 8th.

Of Bonaparte we have no certain intelligence. The most plausible rumour respecting him is, that he sailed from Rochefort in a French Frigate on the 2d of July.

The Provisional Government, or Commission of Regency, and the two Legislative Chambers, were dissolved, and the ministers of Louis, who were in office on the first of March, were restored to their respective official functions.

It will be recollected that Lord Wellington, in a despatch dated June 19th, stated the British loss, in killed, wounded and missing, in the battles of the 16th, 17th and 18th, at 12 or 13,000. In a subsequent despatch he gives the following official returns, which make their loss much less than his lordship had supposed:

British killed, wounded and missing in the battles of the 16th, 17th and 18th of June.

Officers killed 108; non-commissioned 102; rank and file 1549; Officers wounded, 436; non-commissioned 333, rank and file 778. Grand total 8458.

PROCLAMATION OF LOUIS XVIII.

Louis by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.
To all our faithful subjects health.
At the time when the most cruel of enter-