

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD.

LETTER IV.

Mr. Editor,

Sir, Having asserted in my last, that a Teacher of youth ought to be a person of good sense of good moral conduct, and accustomed to govern his passions, I will now endeavor to make it appear, that all his pupils ought to be entirely governed by him, in every thing that is, or ought to be, within his province as a Teacher. The reader will observe that the character which I have pointed out for a schoolmaster, is that of a person who is worthy of being trusted, and who is not likely to abuse the confidence reposed in him. The parents of the children being therefore satisfied with his character and qualifications ought not in any case, without very important reasons, to interfere with his government. They ought, on the contrary, to be assiduous and earnest in impressing on the minds of their children, the necessity of obeying their teacher and of loving him for the sake of his instructions. By so doing, the children will be sincerely attached to his person, and consequently be more ready to make progress in their studies. The reverse of this, however is almost universally practiced. From their infancy, children are taught to dread the school master; so that when they are sent to school they go with their little souls full of terror at the idea of appearing before the hateful being, by whom they are to be taught. Now this terror, and its consequent prejudices, like the other superstitious tales of the nursery, are not easily eradicated. It takes so strong a hold of the infant mind that not one in ten will so far overcome it as to love the Teacher during the time they remain in school. Besides, the importance of learning and its great use to them afterwards through life, is never impressed on their minds by many parents. All that the poor children generally know about the purposes for which they are sent to school, is to put them a great part of the time out of the family's way; and when they are able to be of any service at home, any trifling work will be a sufficient pretence to keep them out of school; so that but few of them ever know, till it is too late, that the intention of going to school, was to learn. Their young minds being thus imbued from infancy, with preposterous ideas concerning Teachers, schools, and learning, it is easy to conceive how, from idleness and ignorance, they are often inclined to bring home to their parents false and exaggerated reports concerning their teachers. The parents should remember that children judge hastily and improperly; that sometimes they intentionally misrepresent things, because they hate those who restrain them; and feel resentment for correction; love idleness and the indulgences of home. In all these cases, if the confidence which the parents had in the teacher was well placed, every idle report should be discouraged in such a way as to prevent a repetition. But are the generality of parents prudent enough to do this? Quite the reverse. They are so far from it that every report of the little complainers is received with avidity; and not only received but more diligently enquired for, than ever they examine into their progress in learning. Then, the poor teacher is called, in presence of the children, a blockhead, tyrant, fool. "He ought, say they, to know that our children are not to be punished or corrected by such a mean fellow." Being thus encouraged by those whose duty it is to set a better example before them, the little rebels spurn at their teachers, and never more will they receive such benefit from their instructions. Very different would be the effect, if parents, in such cases, would do their duty. For, it is a fact known to all teachers of youth that, when the reports of children meet with no encouragement at home, they never afterwards require much punishment or correction in their future attendance at school.—Knowing that they must be regulated by the teacher, and must implicitly obey him in all things belonging to the school, they study to submit at once and readily to receive his instructions. But when their conduct is vindicated and justified, the teacher may correct punish, scold and flatter, until he be grey-headed, if he please, the children of such parents will remain idle, stubborn and perverse. They never can or will value a man who is frequently in their hearing called a fool and a blockhead by their parents. The reason is manifest, if we consider that all children, till they arrive at a certain age, believe their parents to be the wisest and the best in the world, consequently whatever they say must necessarily be right. What then is the inference that should be drawn, but that, as I have already stated, the school, as to the mode of teaching and government, should be entirely under the management of the teacher, without any foreign interference that might have a tendency to weaken his authority? It is, therefore, plain that a man who is not capable for the duty, for want of abilities; or who is unfit, for want of prudence and good conduct, to regulate and govern a

school, should not by any means be employed. And it is equally plain that the parents, who have good teachers, should never disparage them, or make any degrading reflection on them; in presence of their children; they should rather be at some pains in exhorting to love and respect their masters, and to be diligent in their studies, because they are to be of great pleasure as well as use to them all their life time. In my next I shall trouble you with some observations on the books that are used in our country schools.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

PALEMON.

Celebration of Independence. Extract from the Toasts.

The last Congress—we have it in remembrance. The Boot tax—It pinches our toes. The Hat Tax—It gives us the head ache. The Land Tax—It shortens our crops of profits. The Leather tax—We feel hide bound. The Snuff tax—It makes our eyes water. The Sugar tax—We will puff them no more. The Carriage tax—A heavy drag. The Whiskey tax—Huzza for Albert G***

The paper tax—The hand writing for all these things, shall be upon the wall. The Saddle tax—They have rode us long enough. The bridle tax—Though intended to affect our jaws, we will speak our minds. The Whip tax—"A Rod for the Fool's back." The Furniture tax—As merciful as the voracious creditor, who takes hold of every thing but our beds. The Watch tax—Legalized ticks, to suck our pockets.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Treasury—Rats! Rats!—English Rats! The Navy Yard—Fire! Fire! Fire! The Army—"Deranged," for lack of depletion. The Commander in chief—Run—Run boys, Run. The Senate of Pennsylvania, in Session 1814 and 1815—We have Sons and cannot forget the Conscription Bill!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BONAPARTE AT TORBAY.

Yesterday evening it was announced by telegraph that the Bellerophon was arrived at Torbay, and this morning about 5 o'clock Lieutenant Fletcher, Flag Lieut. of Sir H. Hotham, arrived in town with despatches, giving account of her arrival at that anchorage with Bonaparte and his suite, consisting of 45 persons, viz. Marshal Count de Montholon, Marshal Bertrand, the Generals Savary and L'Allemand, the comte de Lascazes, three Lieut. Colonels four Captains, &c. the Countess Montholon and Bertrand, and their four children.

We understand that the Bellerophon has been ordered round to Plymouth, and the most positive instructions have been given to prevent all intercourse with the ship, that none of the party will be allowed to come to shore, and that no persons whatever will be permitted to visit the ship. St. Helen is still mentioned as the place of his destination. Admiralty Office, July 25.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Maitland, of His Majesty's ship Bellerophon, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in Basque Roads, the 15th inst.

For the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, I have to acquaint you that the Count Las Casles and General Allemand, this day came on board His Majesty's ship under my command, with a proposal for me to receive on board Napoleon Bonaparte, for the purpose of throwing himself on the generosity of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Conceiving myself authorized by their Lordship's secret order, I have acceded to the proposal, and he is to embark on board this ship to-morrow morning.

That no misunderstanding might arise, I have explicitly and clearly explained to the Count Las Casles, that I have no authority whatever for granting terms of any sort;—but that all I can do is to convey him and his suit to England, to be received in such manner as his Royal Highness may deem expedient.

Bonaparte's letter to the Prince Regent.

"In consequence of the factions which have divided my country, and the hatred of the greatest powers in Europe, I have terminated my political career; and I come, like Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under the protection of her laws, and which I demand of your Royal Highness, as the most powerful, the most constant and the most generous of my enemies."

Translation of a despatch of Earl Bathurst,

to the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty.

Department of War, July 21.

My LORD—Having been informed to day, that Napoleon Bonaparte has surrendered himself to the Honorable Cpt. Maitland, commanding His Majesty's ship Bellerophon; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hastens to embrace the opportunity of delivering the ports of France from the impediments which result from the state of war, as much as is compatible with the great object of the alliance of the Sovereigns; the stability of the peace and tranquility of Europe, has directed me to make known to you that his intention is that your Lordship's should give orders that all hostilities against the coast of France cease immediately, and that His Majesty's vessels suffer all French vessels carrying the white flag to navigate freely.

(Signed) BATHURST.

Marshal Soult has been arrested at Mendres by the National guards.

July 24.—The Hon. Mr. Bagot, ambassador to the United States of America, proceeds to New York in the Lacedaemonian Capt. Jackson, which is sitting up for his conveyance.

July 25.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday evening, and who left the Bellerophon, states that Bonaparte was almost constantly upon deck, with his glass, reconnoitering, frequently walking backward and forwards in a hurried step, and incessantly talking to himself.

The Bellerophon, as we said yesterday, has been ordered to Plymouth, where strict orders have been issued to prevent all intercourse between the shore and the ship. The curiosity of all ranks, as may well be conceived, is excessive. Persons from London and other parts are flocking down to Plymouth, though they know that Bonaparte is not expected to land, and that they cannot go on board the Bellerophon—But they can row in boats around the vessel, and occasionally catch a glimpse of him. He is the greatest part of the day in the stern gallery either walking backwards and forwards with his hands behind him, as he is represented in the pictures in the print shops, or surveying the shipping and the shore through a glass. In general he keeps alone, Bertrand and Lallemand remaining at some distance behind him. Occasionally he becons to one of them, to point out something to him, or to make some observation. He then walks on alone. Cpt. Maitland is more frequently seen than any of his suit, and he pays him great attention. He is in good health. As usual he passes but a short time at his meals, and drinks but little wine. He is said to drink regularly to the health of the Prince Regent. Coffee is frequently served up to him on the deck, and when he first came near the land about Torbay, he is reported to have exclaimed, "At length, here is this fine country!" adding that he had never seen it except at Calais and Boulogne when the only point that could be seen were the white and bold rocks about Dover. He is plainly dressed, in general in a green coat, without any decorations, and a cocked hat.

A letter from Bordeaux, of the 28th July, contains the following:

"The allied powers must and will be paid for the trouble and expense incurred; 20,000 men, it is said, will remain in France some time, until an army can be re-organized on different principles."

PARIS, July 29.

We are assured that those public Officers who were ousted by Bonaparte, will receive as an indemnity, the half of their salaries for the whole of the period of their deprivations.

Among all the conjectures of the English papers as to the place of Bonaparte's future residence: we believe the most probable is that which assigns to him, at least for the present, a dwelling in the tower of London.

July 27.

We are assured in a positive manner that the treaty of peace was signed last evening. By this treaty, which confirms the details given in our paper of the 24th, it is said that the contributions imposed by the allied troops will be taken out of the indemnities stipulated in favour of the powers; but the condition which will please all good Frenchmen most is, that the integrity of France is solemnly recognized.

Positive news from the army of the Loire announce that there was no doubt of its complete submission. Since the 18th officers and soldiers bear the white cockade.

A MERMAID.

Extract from the Log Book of the Legal Tender.

"June 25, lat. 21, 40, long. 52, [on the outward passage] at half past 4, P. M. while laying becalmed, we saw some object about 30 yards distant, whose upper parts very much resembled a human being, its face being a death like paleness—it was out of the water several feet, and disappeared in about two minutes. Its lower parts (which

could be discerned on the waters edge) appeared like a fish." —Boston Pall.

From the London Sun.

Extract of a letter from an officer of His Majesty's ship Cygnus, dated

"BASQUE ROADS, July 16, 1815.

"We were recalled to this place, and found the disturber of the world, whom we had been so anxiously looking for, late on board the Bellerophon. He was just returning to the latter ship from breakfasting on board the Superb, with the admiral, who ordered the yards to be maned as a mark of respect.

"We passed close by the Bellerophon several times; Capt. Maitland told us, "I have got Bonaparte on board."

"Napoleon flood exposed at full length on the gangway, about twenty yards distant, to survey us; and we in return examined him, as you may be assured, with minute and eager attention. He was dressed in a green uniform coat, with two epaulettes, a red collar—a broad sash over his shoulder, a large star on his left breast, white waistcoat, pantaloon, boots, and a large cocked hat with a tri coloured cockade. I knew the figure and face instantly; it was impossible for any one, who had ever examined the lineaments with attention, to mistake them. The greatest likeness is that exhibited in the print-shops, termed a hieroglyphic portrait &c. taken from the German with the motto, "Napoleon on the first and the last, by the wrath of Heaven," &c. Bertrand, Sadacy, L'Allemand and others were with him.

"He first sent out to Capt. Maitland for permission to proceed to America in the frigates, which was refused; but an offer made of referring him if he came out, to the admiral. He then asked for a brig, and afterwards for a schooner—requests equally inadmissible. Afterwards he formed the plan of going in two chaste mares out of the Bristol Passage in the night; and being informed that this ship would intercept him, he replied, "he would try, for we should not suppose such small vessels." This determination was altered, probably, by reflecting, that if taken prisoner he would have no claim on our generosity, while by throwing himself into our power, there might at least be some hope of setting up such a claim. He then surrendered, after threatening to force his passage.

"On board the Bellerophon he seemed to think himself Emperor, taking possession of Captain M's cabin; and shortly afterwards invited him to dinner. When he first went on board the Superb this morning, Bertrand and Napoleon followed. He was introduced to the admiral; Napoleon followed. "The Emperor," said Capt. M.—"Napoleon bowed to the admiral and without further ceremony walked into the cabin and sent his compliments that he would be glad to speak with him!"

"Nothing escapes his notice; his eyes are in every place and on every object, from the greatest to the most minute. He immediately asked an explanation of the ropes, blocks, masts and yards, and all the machinery about the ship. He requested the marines to pass his review before him, examining the arms, evolutions, dress, &c. &c. and expressed himself highly pleased. He enquired into the situation of the seamen, their pay, prize money, clothes, food, tobacco, &c. and when told of their being supplied by a Purser or commissary asked if he was not a rogue.

"In conversing with the admiral, he said, "I have given myself up to the English, but I would not have done it to any other of the allied powers. In surrendering to any of them I should be subject to the caprice and will of an individual: in submitting to the English I place myself at the mercy of a Nation—Adieu.

The following particulars are equally curious and interesting. We derive them from head Quarters:

"On Board the Bellerophon.

"It appears that Napoleon was quite at ease on board the Bellerophon; took possession of the captain's cabin, sans ceremony invited the officers of the ship to his table, talked with great freedom on the present state of things, and said it was impossible for the Bourbons to govern France, and that Napoleon II. would be very soon recalled to the throne, that Fouch was an ass, and totally unfit for the office assigned him. He acknowledged that England alone had ruined all his grand plans, and that but for her he had been now Emperor of the East as well as of the West. He walked on the poop and quarter deck, conversed with the seamen and affected great gaiety and unconcern. In short, such is the talent of this "child and champion of Jacobinism," that before they arrived in Torbay he was considered by the sailors on board a devilish good fellow."

Report made to his excellency the Minister of Marine and Colonies, by M. de Rigny, captain of a frigate sent upon a mission to Rochefort.

My Lord—I have the honor to render to your Excellency an account of the information that I have collected, relative to the