hever shall we be able to calculate the full amount of the good they have done, till Jesus come to judgment; till all of as appear before his aribunal—till every teacher stands before the judge of souls with his little flock, saying, "Here am I and the children thou hast given "Here am I and the children thou hast given me." It is then we shall find these institutions me." It is then we shall find these institutions have cheered many a widow's heart,—have instructed many an orphan, cast on the mercy of a pittless world, and have saved many an immorted soul from pedition. We would entreat every member of our community to give these schools his countenance, per sonal exertions and prayers, for the sake of the poor and needy—for the sake of the fatherless, the motherless, and the strauger—for the sake of the careless and indifferent—for the sake of the wicked and immoral—for the the sake of the wicked and immoral-for the sake of the t hurch of Coriet, and the glory of the Redcemer. May He is whose hands are the hearts of all men dispose and enable us to improve diligently the talents committed to our care, that when the Chief Snepherd and appear, each of us may receive that blessed seatence... Well done, thou good and faithful arrent, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Having made a few introductory re-Marks, Mr Care proceeded to say :-

In early life I was not privileged to receive Sabbath School education; and so a rong are early impressions—so sweet are our youthful associations—that till lately I continued to entertain towards Sabbath Schoole, a sort of reluctant aversion! During the years of my alling custom, to summon together his ole household on the Sabbath afternoon; and on these hallowed occasions to read actmon himself, and cause each of his domertics to read a chapter of the Bible. The would be ask as the questions of the Cate-chisms; and conclude the exercises of the evening with prayer and thanksgiving. Wedded, by early recollections, to this old but admirable method of spending a portion of the Lord's Day, it was long—as I have said—before I could see the advantages of Sabbath School. Schools. But, Sir, need I explain, that all the while I had overlooked the important facts, that many a good father is not capable of performing aright the secred daties of a Parent, and that very many want the inclination to do so; hence it was, that prior to the introduction of Sabbath Schools, while I beheld the children of the few keeping holy the Lord's Day, the children of manywere scattered about the streets sinning away the Sabbath of the Lord our God.

Lessons learned in early-life, Sir, are never to be forgotten! How highly necessary then that these lessons be of a sound, christian che racter. For myself I can say, that on the table of my memory the lessons of my boyhood are will fresh and unfading; while much of what I have since learnt, has been entirely oblitera-

Principles have their origin in early influen-Hence it is that carly influences have power, to form character, than mental cultivation. If the canker be at the root, the cultivator will in vain exert his skill on the eaves and blessoms, but the fountain of health being poisoned, it will perish in spice of his skill. But to whom, Sir, are we to look for this regenerating early influence, I answer-to

It has been beautifully remarked, it shat a mother goes out of herself to live in her chil-dren." "Train up a child," says the "Word of inspiration, "in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it;" and who under Heaven so shitable to the task of early training a quarter. None. "What of early training as a mother. None. "What is wanting," saked the celebrated Napeloen Bonaparte, "that the youth of France may be well educated." "Mothers," was the reply of the lady to whom the question was par.

And was not this lady correct, Sir? Is not the fate of every child mainly dependant on its mother's early, mysterious is fluences. "To my mother," said the same extraordinary man, "I owe all my elevation?" Yes, Sir, mothers are the guardian angels—if I may so speak—of man's infancy. To them is committed the implanting of that heavenly germ, to which divice power must indeed give the increase, but for the early cultivation of which they are, but for the early cultivation of which they are, bevertheless, answerable. But are there not, ales, two kinds of mothers t and although I desire not to dwell, Sir, on the dark side of such ble as the present, be pardoned if I remind mothers of the fact, that the off pring of an ugly woman resemble her just as strikingly as do the offspring of a most lovely woman, and that what is true in this respect physically, is also true in a moral point of view.

Having said this much regarding the early influences of a mother, and her power of inlanding in her children, and her power of in-planting in her children, the "first principles of the oracles of God," it may be asked to what quarter are we to look for the better moral cultivation of the female sex, in order to the production of good mothers. I answer—to lafant schools, Sabbath schools, and those few semisance the principles of the religion of Christ Jesus are promulgated, & precepts exemplified in the walk and conversation of the Teachers. What is ittave complexion—that distinguished the babe of a British lady, and the papouse of an ladran Let us suppose it possible that they could exchange positions? Would not the bee of the British lady grow up in the wig-wam and woods, with all the feelings, and habits of a wild Indian? and would not the papears. papone grow ng with the feelings and habita-of a Briton 1. To what cause, then, is this to be traced ? Why, simply to the early influence of the cause and then to the of the respective mothers, and then to the systems of education to which the children would be severally subjected.

When a wretch-too well known-desired to infuse into the mind of France the poison of Infidelity, did he present his draughts to the adult population? No, Sir! He adopted a more population! We, Sit! He adopted a more successful method; he made the school-room the scene of his diabolical enterprise! How well that enterprise succeeded the horrors of the bloody French Revolution, which soon followed, too clearly demonstrate. Upon the quality, then-not merely the literary, but moral quality of teachers, and more especially of Sabbath school teachers—depend the character of the coming generation of mothers; and upon mothers depend-noder Providence—the regeneration or ruin of our race! How unspeakably great then are the responsibilities which rest upon us, parents and teachers. Generations yet unborn will rise up "to call us blessed," or to curse our memories,

ladmit, Sir, that to teach the young idea "to shoot," is indeed a needful task; but "to teach the young idea how to shoot," is not coly a needful, but a responsible task. Shall I then be accused either of a desire to flatter or offeed, if I assert that this small community has great cause of congratulation, and that it may casonably anticipate happy results to flow from the combined literary and moral labours of our much esteemed friend, Mr Millar? Yet, Sir, highly as I value the bestowment of literature by Mr. Millar, I value the soul-saving Sabbathschool exercises of his good lady, Mrs. Millar, and himself, at a tenfold higher estimate, for the one is but educating for time-the other for

timeless Eternity.
You know, my young friends, (addressing the children) that althor its growth be but slow, the little acorn soon followed by autumors the spring breard is soon followed by autumors yellow corn; the early rosebud soon blossoms and gives forth its fragrance on all around. In like manner, soon will you, my little boyslike manner, soon will you, my little boys—
if spared—grow up to manhood; and soon
will you, my little girls, grow up to assume the
duties and responsibilities which now engage
your mothers. Permit me then, before I sit
down, to express my fond hope, that you will,
each and all of you, "Rem-mber your Creator
in the days of your youth;" that you will read
your Bibles, and worship God every day. Bsgin at the first chapter of Genesis, and read on till you arrive at the end of Revelations. Strive to imitate the pious example of your parents and teachers; and practice the lovely virtues which christianity enjoins: If you do these things, God will bless, protect, and prosper you, and all God's people will love you, and do you good.

THE REV. MR M'CURDY, in responding to the call of the Chairman, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen — When the Rev. Chairman intimated to the meeting that he intended to call upon all his clerical brethren around him, I of course expected that my turn would come; and I immediately made the attempt to think of something to say to you, but I found that my respected brethren, as they proceeded one after another with their remarks, were so closuent and impressional contractions. their remarks, were so eloquent and impressive, that I was obliged to become an attentive listener like yourselve, and now I am compelled to sppear before you to speak imprompts. Amid the n any attractions of his truly dilightful scene, there is one feature that particularly arrests my attention, and that is, the presence here of so many children, with smiling eyes and delighted faces, from the various Christian denominations in the community, no lewer than four being represented. It carries Christian denominations in the community, no lewer than four being represented. It carries me back to the period of my boyhood, and the playgrounds on which I used to sport with schoolboy companions. I have olten seen there—and many of you have witnessed such seenes—a whole school turned out for recreation, and that school dividing itself into little groups here and there on the ground, and each group playing away in harmony and delight—then, on a given signal, I have seen those several groups rush together, and blend their affection, enthusiaem and joy; and those hours always flew rapidly away. Now, my dear children, I trust you have been, in your respective churches and schools, learning the all-important lessons of Christianity, and thus pective churches and schools, learning the allimportant lessons of Christianity, and thus
playing upon the chord of Christian love. In
the honor which is this night done to Mr and
Mrs Miller, the signal has been given for you
all to come together; and I hope that now, upon a broad scale, you are playing upon the
same holy and delightful chord. But children,
the time is coming when the last trump shall
sound, and the signal shall be given for the general resurrection, and the invitation shall; go
forth, for all God's sous and daughters in
Christ, old and young, to come away into the
celestial paradise, into the beavenly plajground, if I may se term it, to feast on heaven's joyr, and play on heaven's harps, and to ven's joyr, and play on heaven's harps, and to cement their love under heaven's influence. I trust you are looking forward to that day, and preparing for that day, when you shall be completely happy to each other's love, and in the smiles of your Gods, and when you had in

completely happy to each other's tove, and in the smiles of your God; and when you shall enjoy a meeting that shall never have an end. I cannot but think, this evening, of that in-imitable passage in the 133rd Psalm "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for bethren to dwell together in unity, &c." Oh that we who are further advanced in years may profit by the pleasing spectacle you now present, and recognize each other often in mutual and ge-We have to much coldness, and too many prejudicer. When children disagree they have a little biush, and then all a over, and they are friends egain. We are not so ready to forgive. We should copy your example. Indeed we should usin at something more, and study to give no offence. Oh what a hippy day when Ohristians of every name, and every region on ear h, shall be gathered before the throne of God, and dwe'l in pe:fect celestial uni'y. "How good, how pleas g ties appointed to him. At the the close of g b.

sant!" Let us all long and prey and strive to have a place in that innumerable and ineffably happy assemblage.

Mr M'Curdy, in rising the second time, observed:

I am sure that the gentleman, who is a Sabbath school teacher, and who has just declined to speak in behalf of one of the Sabbath schools in this place, has not declined because he has felt no pleasure in his avocation, nor because he has not felt his employment to be honorable. Mr Millar has just told us of the pleasure he has experienced, and I am sure that gentlemen must have felt pleasure also. I may perhaps be permitted to speak for my-self on an occasion like this. I may say then that I am a Sabbath school teacher, and have under my charge from 50 to 60 scholars. There are also from 18 to 20 more in same school superintended by another teacher, who I know delights in her avocation. Sometimes I have stood in the pulpit and preached to my people under great depression of mind; at other times I have felt a high degree of pleasure, yea, I may say, exquisite pleasure in my pulpit labours; but I may tell you in all sincertty, that I have never felt more pleasure in addressing my congregation, than I have sometimes experienced in speaking to my Sabbath school pupils. By the mode of ques ton and answer, I come as it were to their hearts, and elicit their views; and when I find them to have been diligent, when I see them acquainted with the doctrines under consideration, and above all when I can hope that they are appreciating the truth, my heart is gladdened

I look upon the office of a spiritual instruc-tor—and faithful Sabbath school teachers may surely be included in the appellation—as the most sacred, most important, and most honorable of all offices which men can fill. Spiritual instructors are the highest of all earthly instructors. You may suppose a Watt or a Fulton giving lessons to pupils on the principles and powers of steam, that agent which is now achieving such wonders, in accelerating speed and bringing distant pertions of the earth together, which is revolutionizing manufactures and commerce and war; but a spiritual in-structor is above them. His business is to teach men how to overcome sin, resist temptaand love, and to bring mankind together, who before stood aloof, in the bonds of Christian affection. You may suppose a skillul architect imparing a knowledge of his science to young men, telling them how to plan and rear the mighty edifice which is the pride and boast of a nation; but the spiritual instructor stands on a nation; but the spiritual instructor stands on higher ground, his employment, as an instru-ment in the hand of God, is to show men how, upon the foundation of the Redeemer's rightecourages, may be reared the glorious superatructate of a holy life, it is to make them, under the mouldings and fashionings of the diwine spirit, polished stones in the great spiritual. temple. Again, you may suppose a Bacon or a Newton imparting instruction in the sublime science of astronomy, you may think of the latter renowned man d'ecoursing upon the simple, grand, and unvarying law of gravitation, that unseen and mighty power which binds together the innumerable orbs which fill the immensity of space, upon the centripetal and centrifugal forces holding all these in harmoni-ous operation. The world may wonder at the ofty and sublime exhibitions which such men give of nature's mightiest laws; but supposing them to be simply teachers of natural science, I place the humble spiritual instructor above a Newton, above them all. He discourses of that law of love which binds together the angeic hosts, glorified spirits in heaven, & regenera ted ones still living on earth, and which binds all these to God himself. He discourses of he power of that love of God which draws towards himself all those rational creatures whom he has made and whom he makes noly -he discources of the harmony of love which has reigned, which now reigns, and which will for ever reign in heaven—his is a field to which revalation guides us, and his are themes which will have a reality when "the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroft, and the earth and all things that are therein shall be burat up." So high, so sacred, and so important an office does the spiritual teacher fill, and upon such a lofty pinnacle does he stand!

HALIFAX .- It appears by a notice in the Royal Gazette, that all vessels arriving at the above-named port, from the United States, are to remain in quarantine until released by the Health Officer. This order is made in consequence of the prevalence of small pox and other contagious diseases, in several of the cities of the Union. Would it not be well for our Board of Health to take the subject intoconsideration.

REVD. R. ARCHIBALD. - A late number of the Glasgow Citizen, received by the last British mail, furnishe the following intelligence respecting this Gentleman, which will be gratifying to his friends in this place.

"On Thursday week, the Presbytery of Ha-"On Thursday week, the Presbytery of Hamilton met in the church of New Monkl nd for the purpose of inducting the Rev. Robt. Archibald, late of Cha h m, Miramichi, to the charge of that parish. A very numerous body of the parishioners attended on the interesting occasion. The Rev. M. Johnstone of Cld. Monkland presided, and any discarged the during an ounced to h m. At the the close of p. blic worship, the Rev. Mr. Watt, the venerable teacher and regsion-clerk, in name of the la-dies of the parish, presented Mr. Archibald with a pulpit bib'e and psalm book, both handsomely bound, and an elegant gown and cas-

THE LATE EXPRESS .- We are indebted to the St. John Courier of Saturday last, for the following particulars regarding the result of the last Express from Halifax to New York.

"The American Express from Halifax, with the news brought from England by the Hiber-nia, arrived at Boston four hours and a half be-fore the mail steamer. The time of running is thus stated in the Boston Times:-Left Halifax on Tuesday, 17th March, at 4) p. m. and arrived at Granville Point, 145 miles, by horse, in 11 hours and a half; left Granville in steamer Kennebec, at 4h. 17 m. a. m. on Wednesday, Achieved at Portland in 19 hours and 20 minutes; left Portland at 11 h. 39 m. p. m. on Wednesday, by rail-road, and arrived at Botok at 3 h. 2 m. on Thursday norning. Nearly half an hour was lost between Portland and Boston, in consequence of the damages to the Boston, in consequence of the damages to the road by recent freshets. The whole time from Hallfax is set down at 331 hours.

"The Express was continued to New York,

"The Express was continued to New York, via Worcester, to which place it proceeded at 4a. m. by rail-road, and from Allan's Point by steamer Oregon. which arrived in New York at a quarter before 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon—being less than 2 days from Halifax.

"Another Express, which started from Boston after the arrival of the Bibernia, arrived at New York one hour after the Express from Halifax, having gained upon the latter upwards of 5 hours between Boston and New York, tho running time being only six hours and forty-seven minutes!—the shortest period in which it was ever performed. The route taken was by the Providence and Stonington mil-road, thence by steamer Hugunot to Greenport, (L. I.) and thence by the Long Island rail-road— I.) and thence by the Long Island rail-road-part of the distance on the last line being run at the extraordinary rate of seventy miles an

AGRICULTURAL .- In our first page will be found an account of the proceedings of the Annual meeting of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, and the Report of the Secretary. In our next paper we purpose publishing some valuable information regarding the Polatoe Disease, copied from late British papers.

THE SEASON. - Since the publication of our last number, much rain has fallen ;8 this weakened the ice, and on the afternoon of Tuesday, the last day of March, it gave way opposite Chatham, and moved down with the ebb tide. It has been gradually giving way ever since, and there is a reason to expect that in a few days the navigation will be open.

The streets and fields are bare of snow, and we learn that Mr. Gavin Rainnie, of Chatham, Mr. Searle, of Napan, and several other persons, commenced Plonghing on the 31st ult. a circumstance, we believe, unparalleled in the history of this part of the Province.

The freshets have been unusually high, and much damage has been subtained by settlers residing on the banks of streams, particularly on Renous's river. The bridge over this river has been carried away, together with a number of cattle and sheep. By next week we probably shall learn some particulars.

To Correspondents .-- The Letter of Patronus came to hand yesterday after-. We have not had time to p

Deaths.

At Chatham, on the 29th instant, Sarah, infant daughter of Mr William McNaught, aged 4 weeks.

At Chatham, on the same day, William Ambrose, son of Mr Daniel Ross, aged 18

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Three Able Seamen,

To complete the Crew of the barque Cortton. lying at the Long Wharf, in Chatham, to mil next week. Apply at the Office of J Canard & C ., or to the Master on board. Chatham, April 3, 1846.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late William Abrams, Esquire, deceased, are requested to make payment without further delay, at the Office of the subscriber. GEORGE KERR,

Chatham, 19th Dece ber, 1845