

Poetry.

ADDRESS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Flow on, flow on, in thy glorious robe
Of terror and of beauty. Yea, flow on
Unfathom'd and resistless. God hath set
His rainbow on thy forehead, and the cloud,
Mantled around thy feet. And he doth give
Thy voice of Thunder, to speak of him
Eternally—bidding, the lip of man
Keep silence—and around thy rocky altar pour
Incense of awe-struck praise.

Ah! who can dare
To lift the insect-trump of earthly hope,
Or love, or sorrow, 'mid the peal sublime
Of thy tremendous hymn! Even Ocean shrinks
Back from thy brotherhood; and all his waves
Retire abashed. For he doth sometimes seem
To sleep like a spent laborer—and recall
His wearied billows from their vexing play,
And lull them to a cradle calm; but thou
Dost rest not, night or day. The morning stars,
When first they sang o'er young creation's birth,
Heard thy deep anthem; and those wrecking fires
That wait the archangel's signal to dissolve
This solid earth, shall find Jehovah's name
Graven, as with a thousand diamond spears,
On thine unending volume.

Every leaf
That lifts itself within thy wide domain,
Doth gather greenness from thy living spray,
Yet trembles at the baptism. Lo! yon birds
Do boldly venture near, and bathe their wings
Amid the mist and foam. 'Tis meet for them
To touch thy garment's hem, and lightly stir
The snowy leaflets of thy vapour-vreath;
For they may sport unharmed amid the cloud,
Or listen at echoing gate of Heaven,
Without reproach. But, as for us, it seems
Scarce lawful, with our broken tones, to speak
Familiarly of thee. Methinks, to tint
Thy glorious features with our pencil's point,
Or woo thee to the tablet of a song,
Were profanation.

Thou dost make the soul
A wondering witness of thy majesty;
But as it presses with delicious joy
To piece thy vestibule, dost chain its step
And tame its rapture with the humbling view
Of its own nothingness, bidding it stand
In the dread presence of the Invisible,
As if to answer to its God through thee!

Miscellaneous.

[From the Saint John Courier, May 16.]

On Monday last, a meeting of Members of the Church of England in this Parish was held at the Madras School Room, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain measures which the Vestry had deemed it necessary to propose to them, for providing suitable salaries for the Clergymen of the Parish.

The Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE presided on the occasion, and he opened the business of the Meeting with the following address:

GENTLEMEN,—

We are assembled at the call of the Vestry of this Parish, on one of the most interesting occasions that can bring men and Christians together—for no less a purpose, than to devise means for continuing among us the ministrations of the Church to which we belong, the Church we love and revere, as "the Pillar and ground"—the depository and Messenger of "THE TRUTH." For the existence of this Church in the British Colonies, and for its preservation hitherto, we are mainly indebted to the zeal and piety of our fellow subjects in the Mother Country, who form and support the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. But such are the demands upon the Funds of this Society, in its vast field of operations, comprehending the almost boundless extent of the British Empire, that it is now compelled to throw upon their own resources such of the larger places, heretofore receiving its bounty, as have adequate means to provide for themselves. It cannot be denied that they are right in so doing. I rejoice to think however, that our connexion with this Venerable Society is not altogether severed, and even if the pecuniary tie should entirely cease, I trust we shall continue to connect ourselves with it by an enduring tie of gratitude—I may say, of filial gratitude. In our present advanced condition, we are bound to take care of ourselves. Indeed it is a paramount duty of all, according to the ability with which Providence has blessed them, to provide for the religious instruction of themselves, their families, and the community in which they live. And for Churchmen, the sphere of this duty is undoubtedly within the pale of the Church. I am sure that these sentiments will be responded to by every one here present, and that I need not take pains to enforce them upon you. I shall therefore content myself with making these few general remarks, introductory of the business of the meeting. A statement of the funds of the Parochial Church, and the propositions of the Vestry, will be laid before you, and resolutions will also be submitted to you by Gentlemen, who are fully competent to do justice to the subject.

The meeting then appointed Mr. GEORGE WHEELER to be their Secretary; and he read certain extracts from the Minutes of the Vestry, which had been printed and circulated, exhibiting a sketch of the annual income and expenditure of the Church Corporation, and containing several Resolutions of the Vestry relative to the subject before the meeting. These Resolutions were to the effect, that the Rector's annual salary should be in the opinion of the Vestry, be fixed at £500, independent of surplus fees; that the exigencies of the Parish required the services of two Assistant Clergymen, whose salaries should be at least £200 each; that towards payment of these sums £75 sterling would, as heretofore, be paid by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and £300 currency could be appropriated from the funds of the Corporation; and that, after allowing a sum for contingencies, the sum of £600 would be required to be raised by subscription among the Parishioners.

It was then moved by WILLIAM H. STREET, Esq. seconded by WILLIAM WRIGHT, Esq. and Resolved, that the Parishioners of the Parish of St. John, here assembled, fully concur in the Resolution of the Vestry of the 6th February last, now communicated to them, relative to the necessity of providing for the services of two Assistant Ministers in the Parish.

Mr. STREET prefaced his motion by observing that since he had entered the room, he had been requested to present the Resolution which he was about to offer, for the adoption of the Meeting. Upon examining the statements

furnished by the Vestry, and the Resolutions of that Body which had been submitted, he found that the sense of the Vestry fully accorded with his own previously formed opinion, that the rapidly increasing population of this City, rendered it, if not imperative, at any rate an object of the first importance, to increase the means of spiritual instruction; and that the clerical duties of the Parish could not be sufficiently discharged by a less establishment than two Assistant Clergymen associated with the Rector. His own observation enabled him to bear witness to a fact, from which he felt assured none here present would dissent, that the Rector and his assistant, (he Mr. S. would call him his able assistant,) at present performed, all that two highly talented and able individuals could possibly accomplish; and he considered the time had arrived, when the increased duties could only be discharged by the Parishioners providing sufficient means to enable the Vestry to secure the services of another Assistant Clergyman. He had therefore great pleasure in proposing the Resolution, and doubted not that it would receive their cordial assent.

The Honorable Judge PARKER next addressed the meeting, and observed, that he had often had the pleasure of co-operating with the Honorable Chairman in other places and on other occasions; and he had not unfrequently been called on to take part in public meetings; but at no time and on no occasion did he come forward with more satisfaction; nor, at the same time with greater anxiety as to the success of their efforts, than on the present, which had assembled them together as members of the same Church; and though they might separate with lighter purses, he hoped their hearts would be lighter, and a weight would be removed from their consciences.

Yes, he would say, a weight from their consciences, for he was sure the Honorable Chairman had felt, and many others then present had felt and acknowledged that, as members of a Christian community, as professing Churchmen—yes! not only as believers in the truth of CHRIST'S religion, but firmly persuaded of the Apostolic origin of Episcopacy, and the superior excellency of that form of Church Government and those Ordinances of Worship which distinguish the Protestant Episcopal Church; as deeply feeling the importance of the subject in its bearing on our national, social, family and personal interests; as careful that the poor should have the Gospel preached to them, as earnestly desirous that the blessings we have long enjoyed should become the unimpaired inheritance of those who come after; that it was their indispensable duty to make an adequate provision for the public worship of God, and support of their religious Pastors.

Three questions were for their consideration, on which he would dwell at some little length:—

First.—The importance of the subject; whether or no the proper support of the Church among us; an adequate number of Clergymen, and a suitable provision for their wants, are matters of that indispensable nature, that they ought to be attended to at any reasonable cost and sacrifice?

Second.—Whether we have sufficient means among our Church Congregation for making provision?

Third.—Whether, having such means, we have any just right to ask, or any good grounds for expecting that this duty will be performed for us by others?

On the first question, His Honor made several observations as to the general obligation on all communities to provide for the support of religion and the Public Worship of God; the various duties which attached to the Ministers of the Church; and the special exigencies of this Parish; and he remarked, that when we compared the humble expenses of our Church Institution with the splendid and costly offerings and sacrifices which had characterized other systems, other countries and other times, he believed that so far from their being called upon to contribute more largely to the support of what they knew to be the religion of Truth, on that account, that if they had to select, without regard to the truth or falsity of the system, it would be difficult to choose from those which had formerly prevailed or were now found in the world, any that would be more acceptable than that which they were now required to support, even in an economical point of view.

He then referred to the statement laid before the meeting by the Vestry, and observed, that in regard both to the Vestry funds, the number of Clergymen recommended, and the incomes to be provided, the Vestry had acted with sound judgment and prudence. As regarded the income of the Rector of such a Parish as this, a smaller sum could not be named, if they really wished he should suitably fill that station. Perhaps he might be screwed down to a smaller sum; but if any one would fairly reflect on the expense of living, the respectability of appearance, the calls of justice and of charity; if they wished him to provide suitably for his family wants, to educate his children, to meet his engagements with punctuality, and above all things, to be able to contribute to the urgent wants of the sick and needy, and not to be driven to make the hardest bargains possible, in order to secure a subsistence, he would not desire the salary to be lowered. "But, Sir," continued His Honor, "I should not do half justice to this subject if I omitted to mention the high privilege we enjoy in the return to us of one who has been so eminently useful, and who is so admirably calculated to win the respect, affection, and confidence of his flock; whose talents would, in any other profession, I doubt not, have secured him independence and honours; and who, Sir, when we regard him as a Christian Minister, whether in the Church, or in the world, whether in the house of the rich, or the lowly habitations of the poor, whether in the private meetings of Christians, the gathering for religious instruction, of the Sunday Scholars, or their Teachers, in the apartment of the sick, or at the death-bed of the dying; is alike distinguished by his perfect consistency of conduct, and great Christian graces and ability.—If, Sir, he had consulted merely his temporal prospects, or advancement in the Church, his family interest or personal comforts, all we could offer him would have been tendered in

vain; but he has, I am sure, been influenced by higher motives; and has come to where the greater sphere of usefulness seemed opened to him by the hand of Providence. And, Sir, we must feel, in his case especially, that 'if he sows unto us spiritual things, he has a right to reap our worldly things.'

In considering the second question, as to the ability of this Parish to meet the present call, His Honor adverted to the amazing strides which this place had made within the memory of many present; the commercial prosperity, vast increase in the value of property, number of houses, ships, and stores, public buildings, Banks with large capitals, domestic comforts, conveniences, and luxuries. He observed, if we were not now prepared, we should probably have said just the same twenty years ago; and yet, since that time, three successive fires had each swept away capital enough, and more than enough, to have provided for the whole support of religion in the place; and yet how little absolute distress had been felt; and how soon, with the advantages we enjoyed, and with the blessing of Providence on our exertions, would all traces of those ravages be effaced.

"But, Sir, some one perhaps will say it is true the Parish is rich enough as a whole; but we are the poor of the community, we have not a fair proportion of the good things of this world in the Church. I am afraid, Sir, when we look round at our congregation, we can make no such excuse as this; we number among us some of the wealthiest; and I believe if each of us will contribute the income, the profits, the wages of one week in the year (a fifty second portion of our funds), no very exorbitant demand on our resources, it would be more than we need to meet the present call.

"We have had a noble example set us by other denominations; the Methodists, the Baptists, the Roman Catholics, I believe also the members of the Church of Scotland, contrive to support their Ministers; and shall we be behind them? No, Sir, we have the means if we have the disposition.

"Then if I be right in this, Mr. Chairman, have we any just right to ask, any good grounds to expect that others will do it for us? We have no grounds that such expectation would be realized if our claim were reasonable; but if this provision were at this moment offered to us from the funds of the Venerable Society which has supported us so long, could we have the heart to accept it?

"Let us consider the state of the British Metropolis; a half a million of persons totally without religious instruction or ordinances, a great spiritual destitution in many rural districts of England, in all the large cities, and amid the immense manufacturing population. Look at the poor and persecuted state of our Church in Ireland; the narrowness of its means in Scotland; the great calls for assistance, Slave Emancipation, has created in the West Indies; the state of the Penal Colonies and other Settlements in Australia; above all, look to the millions of our subjects in India opening their arms, as it were, to receive the blessings of Christianity; and would we wish to divert the streams of Christian benevolence ready to flow into those parched and spiritually desolate countries, and turn them into our (comparatively speaking) green pastures, leaving our own cisterns and fountains unexhausted, nay, almost untouched.

"When we reflect on the marvellous successes which have lately crowned the arms of Great Britain in India; the Country of the Indus, (almost untrodden by European foot since the days of Alexander,) open to our commerce and our civilization; when we see what efforts are making at home for the spread of the Gospel; it may not be too much to hope that a more glorious work may yet be destined for our country; and that she may be, in the hand of Providence, the humble instrument of evangelizing the dark places of the earth. But if these considerations are too distant and uncertain, let us turn to our own immediate neighborhood.

"Fifty years and more have we been receiving the bounty of the Society; and shall we not allow such other parts of the Province as have as yet had no share in it, to participate?—how many settlements are there where the members of our Church are destitute of her ordinances, and too poor to provide them; how many families, scattered about, whose children grow up without baptism, and almost wholly without religious instruction? But even still it appears £75 sterling is to be paid from abroad; I am glad to retain this, as the means of preserving our connexion with the Society; but on the condition, and with the fervent expectation, that we shall provide an equivalent sum, for a Missionary to Loch Lomond, Black River, and the adjacent settlements in our immediate vicinity."

His Honor then proceeded to enforce his remarks by reference to several passages in Scripture, pointing out the duty enjoined, and the promises which accompany such injunction, and observed that we ought to look to God's holy word for the rule of our conduct, and the motives by which we should be influenced in it. He then adverted to the fact recorded in the gospels of our Saviour sitting at the Treasury of the Temple and noticing the gifts which were offered; there was no word of censure on the rich for giving much, but he who could read the heart knew clearly the value of the poor widow's offering.—"She was one who probably looked to her daily labour for her daily bread; and while we perhaps should exclaim at her improvidence, he admires her noble liberality and confidence in the divine promises. If, then, our Saviour, in the days of his humiliation, thus particularly remarked the offerings in the Temple, could we believe that his attention would not be directed to our thoughts and actions on an occasion like this, when we were called on to provide for his worship and service. And if, Sir, we really believe, as we profess to believe, in our future accountability to him; if we admit the obligation, what answer shall we make if we leave this work undone? Can we say we could not spare to the Being who has given us all, this small return of his bounty? shall it not be inquired of us—what sacrifice have we made of even our luxuries, our superfluities, to justify such an excuse?"

In conclusion, his Honor begged to apologize for the time he had occupied, trusting that the

length and earnestness of his observations would be justified by the importance of the subject, on which he felt more than he could well express.

His Honor then moved the following Resolution, which having been seconded by Dr. BAYARD, it was

Resolved, That as professed Members of the Church of England, we recognize the indispensable obligation of contributing, according to our ability, for the maintenance of that Church among us, and for the proper support of our Clergy; and that we will forthwith enter into a Subscription for raising the required sum of six hundred pounds, in order to provide suitable Salaries for the Rector and Assistants.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esq., upon introducing the next Resolution, expressed his gratification that the Meeting had so readily adopted the views of the Vestry, upon the important subject which had brought them together. His office of Church-warden had led him to apply his mind with some care to the consideration of the measures now proposed to them, and he was satisfied that, in the conclusion to which that Board had arrived, relative to the amount to be applied by them towards the salaries, they had gone to the full extent warranted by the state of the Corporation Funds. He alluded to the recently improved state of the Church finances, and the increasing value of the Church property, and as these were matters of much interest to every Parishioner, he invited inquiry into them, and stated his readiness, at all times, to impart any information in his power. He then, more particularly, alluded to the subject matter of the Resolution which he intended to move; and he considered that the present interesting occasion should not be allowed to pass, without an expression of their grateful sense of the munificent bounty which had, for a very long period, been extended to this diocese, by the Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was, indeed, he observed, to the noble efforts and pious zeal of this distinguished Association, that the whole North American Continent was mainly indebted, for the establishment of an Episcopal Clergy. MR. HAZEN then gave to the Meeting some valuable statistical information, relating to the proceedings of the Society, and having alluded to the able manner in which the previous speakers had anticipated much of what he had intended to say, he concluded by moving the following Resolution, which was seconded by WM. SCOVILL, Esq. and passed.

Resolved, that this Parish is under the deepest obligation to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to whose great liberality we have been hitherto, under Divine Providence, so mainly indebted for the establishment and support of our Church; and knowing the numerous and increasing calls on the funds of that Society, this Meeting feels a lively satisfaction in the anticipation, that the result of our proceedings this day will evince our real desire to afford that Venerable Body some effectual co-operation in the great work, which they have done so much to promote.

The CHIEF JUSTICE then left the Chair, and His Worship the MAYOR, being called thereto, having taken it, on motion of J. R. PARTELOW, Esq. seconded by DR. PADDOCK, it was

Resolved, that the cordial thanks of this Meeting are due to His Honor The CHIEF JUSTICE, for his kindness in taking the Chair on the present occasion.

A Subscription List was then opened, and a sum exceeding £300 was immediately subscribed, and the Meeting separated highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

KILLING A BOA CONSTRUCTOR.—On his return from Bombay, Lieutenant C— had a very singular adventure. He entered the jungle in search of game, preceded by a favourite powerful dog, that had courage to seize anything. The dog ran a little ahead, and suddenly made a noise as if choking. "Run master, a cheeta has caught your dog," said the native. Lieutenant C— advanced cautiously, and saw a large heap, just the colour of a royal tiger, black and orange. In a few seconds he beheld the head and neck of an enormous boa constrictor slowly uncoiling itself and gliding towards him. He waited until half of the snake was out of the coil or lump, and then fired both barrels. One ball entered immediately behind the eye, the other about four inches from the head. The whole coil instantly fell, and revealed the poor dog crushed to death within the folds. In the meantime all Lieut. C—'s followers had fled, and he was forced to go to a village for assistance. Having with some difficulty mustered a little band, he returned and brought out the snake and dog, and a spotted deer that the snake had killed, the scent of which had probably tempted the unfortunate dog. The carcass of the deer was so bruised, that even the lowest in the village refused to touch it, declaring it was full of zaka, or venom of the asgur, as they called the snake. The boa was twenty-three feet eight inches long, and about six feet in circumference. There was a large cake of fat all the way inside, from the head to the tail, and of this the natives showed great anxiety to obtain possession, declaring that it was an infallible cure for all diseases. The body was hung up on the banyan tree, opposite the choultry, or inn, of the village. People flocked from all parts of the village to see the monster, and many of the natives used to try whether it was possible to cut through the monster with a blow of a sword; but even after it was skinned, no person was found who could penetrate more than half way at a single stroke.

SANDWICH ISLAND DANDIES.—The principal beauty of the islanders, in their own estimation, consists in their being enormously fat, some of them weighing upwards of three hundred pounds; and measures are, consequently, resorted to that will successfully and expeditiously produce the much desired result. With this view the chiefs take but little exercise, and eat enormously. After they have stuffed as much as their stomachs will contain, without the risk of positive suffocation, they roll over on their backs upon the ground, grunting like large swine, when two attendants approach, and place themselves on each side of the patient. One wields a *kahili*, or feather fly brush,

to cool his master, and keep off the mosquitoes; while the other commences his operations by pinching his fist violently into the stomach of the fallen man, who, with a great snort, acknowledges his consciousness, and the pleasure he derives from it. Soon the other fist of the serving man follows, and the regular kneading process is performed; but at first, slowly and cautiously, but gradually increasing in quickness and severity, until the attendant is forced to stop for breath, and the poor stupefied lump of obesity forgets to grunt in unison with the rapidly descending blows. This is the operation called *rumi-rumi*, and is usually continued from ten to fifteen minutes; after which the patient rises, yawns, stretches his limbs, and calls loudly for another calabash of *poa*. This custom is followed almost exclusively by the chiefs, but is not confined to the male sex, the women enjoying the luxury with the men. The *rumi-rumi* is also practised in cases of abdominal pains, and in dyspeptic complaints. Even foreigners sometimes resort to it, and find it beneficial.—*Townsend's Sporting Tour.*

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.—Instead of spending a rainy day at the dram shop, as many do, to their ruin, repair whatever wants mending; post your books.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man who will put his own to hazard.

When a debt becomes due, pay it at the time, whether your creditor wants it or not. Never ask him to "wait till next week," but pay it. Never insult him by saying, "You don't want it." Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual, moderate exercise, and unaffected honesty, you will avoid the fees of the lawyer, and the sheriff, gain a good report, and probably add at least ten years to your life.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance; but if important business call your attention, politely excuse yourself and he will excuse you.

Keep a memorandum book, enter all notes, whether, received or given; all monies received or paid out; all expenses, and all circumstances of importance.

If your domestic animals are not clean, they will not be comfortable; and if they are not comfortable, they will not thrive.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, March 5, 1840.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date

- A
Mr. T. or J. Allan, Isaac Albert.
- B
Daniel M'Bean, Mr. Babin, Robert Baird, S. Burk, Messrs. Duncan Barber, & Co. (2.) John Bexley, James Barrett, Thomas Banks, Duncan Buchanan, A. Barten, J. W. Barker, George Bean.
- C
Thomas Camber, Edward Caldwell, Richard Carman, (2.) Owen Conway, Geo. B. Covert, John Campbell, Mary Campbell, John Carson, Wm. Clapperton, James Coy, Enock Currier.
- D
Thos. Day, Wm. Dunn, John Denton, Mrs. Doyle, David Daris, Joseph Drapiers.
- E
Daniel Easty, Wm. Earle.
- F
Bernard Ferney, Wm. Faulkner, Thomas Fuller, A. K. Foster, Wm. Faulkner, Frances, Flanagan, (2.) A. J. Fullerton, James Ferguson.
- G
Thos. Gill, Michael Graham, John Gurdon, Joseph Graham, Dennis Godfrey, Ichabod Grant, Gilbert Golding, Joseph Gibson, Margaret Gallagher, James Groves, Wm. Goodwin.
- H
James Hall, Stephen Hill, Samuel Huston, (2.) Donald Hossack, Edward Hamilton, G. W. Hart, Alex. Hanning, Timothy Harrington, Michael Harrington, C. L. Hathaway, George Hartt, C. A. Harding.
- I & J
Joseph Joynes, H. Ingram, Sophia Jackson, Margaret Jones.
- L
Joshua Lewis, Mrs. G. T. Latham, Andrew Little, M. Latham, Abraham Long, Nathaniel Lock, John Lindsay, A. C. Lowell.
- M & Mc
James M'Gregor, John Murray, (2.) C. Mountain, John N. Gibbon, Rev. J. Mann, (2.) M. Keigen, Ann M'Guier, James M'Mahon, Miles & Smith, (3.) John Murphy, William M'George, John L. Marsh, (2.) Jas. M'Bride, P. M'Sorley, John M. Kiuna, John M'Vev, John M'Canney.
- N
Matilda Neill.
- O
John O'Brien, Daniel O'Neil, John Osborn.
- P
Amos Pickard, Mrs. R. Porter, William Pringle, D. Palmer, Mary Ann Playforth, Charles Paterson, John L. Paterson, John Partley.
- Q
Thomas Quigley.
- S
Mrs. E. Sloat, Samuel Sharp, Isabella Sharp, David Smith, Hugh Savage, Mary Stevenson, Thomas Sennet, John Swift, Geo. Sutherland, H. Smith, Laetres Smith, John Lane, Robt. Steward, Stephen Smith.
- T
John Temple, Wm. Torrens, Margt. Topping, Miss. M. Thompson, John Thompson, Daniel Timmings.
- U & V
Wm. Upton, Edward Vincient.
- W
Hugh Wiley, Wm. Wilmot, Elin Winn, B. J. Wheeler, George Wightman, John Wiley, George White, Thos. Wilson, David White, Alex. Wilson, Thos. Woods, John Wilson, E. Wire.
- Y
Elias Yerxa.
- N. B. Persons asking for any of the above will please say that they are advertised.
W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.