POETRY.

(Selected.)

FROST.

From the Token for 1832.

The frost looked forth one still clear sight,
And said, "Now I shall be out of sight,
So through the valley and over the height,
In silence I'll take my way;
I will not go on like that blustering train,
The wind and the snow, the hail and the rain,
Who make so much bustle and noise in vain—
"But I'll be as busy as they!"

Then he went to the mountain and powder'd its crest,
He clim'd up the trees and the boughs he dress'd
With diamonds and pearls: and over the breast
Of the quivering lake he spread
A coat of mail, that it need not fear
The downward point of many a spear,
That he hung on the margin far and near,
Where a rock could rear its head.

He went to the windows of those who slept,
And over each pane like a fairy crept:
Wherever he breathed, wherever he stepped,
By the light of the moon were seen
Most beautiful things! There were flowers and trees,
There were bevies of birds, and swarms of bees,
There were cities, thrones, temples and towers! and these
All pictured in silver sheen!

But he did one thing that was hardly fair;
He went to the cupboard, and finding there
That all had forgotten for him to prepare,
"Now, just to set them a thinking,
I'll bite this basket of fruit," said he;
"This bloated pitcher I'll burst in three!
And the glass of water they've left for me
Shall 'tchick,' to tell them I'm drinking."

REPORT of the INCORPORATED SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS.

London, June 28th, 1831.

IN bringing the claims of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, on the present occasion, before the Public, your Committee feel that it has a two-fold title to attention;—first arising from increased exertions, and next from increased necessity, the consequence of those exertions. If there were any ground for supposing, on the one hand, that the Society had relaxed in its endeavours to spread abroad the knowledge and practice of Christianity, or even that those endeavours had produced little effect; or if, on the other hand, it appeared to be provided with means for the accomplishment of its designs, sufficient to answer any demands likely to be made upon it, a renewed application for the enlargement of its funds would not be expected to meet the favour of the public. But the very reverse of both these suppositions is the case; and all that the Society can desire in the way of recommendation to public favour and support, is, that its pretensions may be estimated, as well by the good which it has done, and is doing, as by the resources which it possesses for continuing and extending that good.

With reference to these two points, all that is at present necessary to be said may be comprehended in a summary and general statement. By those who would become acquainted with particulars, recourse must be had to the Society's regular reports.

Turning, in the first place, to that great Continent, where (even in that part of it which is now placed beyond the reach of British benevolence,) the very existence of an Episcopal Church, now enumerating within its folds eleven *Bishops* and seven hundred Clergy, may be ascribed to the Society, your Committee see, in Novascotia and New Brunswick, a very wide field of spiritual usefulness open, and correspondent exertions for its cultivation. Here was the first Colonial See founded by the British Government, and the change which has been effected in its religious and moral state, through the Society's agency must be striking to all; exceedingly gratifying to Christians; but particulary so to those who love the Church of England, her doctrines, her services, and her ministry.

In the memory of those who are now labouring in this diocese, the number of the Societies, Missionaries, Catechists, and Schoolmasters, has been increased tenfold. In the space of only five years, more than seventy churches have been consecrated. Some of these, it is true, like the first churches of our own country are of humble structure; but they have that belonging to them, for the absence of which no external splendour could in any degree compensate. They are frequented by many and devout worshippers; who are full of gratitude for the benevolence, which has provided for themselves, and their children after them, the invaluable blessing of sound religious instruction, and regular public worship. Within the same short period, confirmation has been administered, according to the order of the Church of England, to more than ten thousand persons, many of them in the most remote and secluded settlements. Of this number, some have lately emigrated from these islands; and while humanity dwells with pleasure upon the reflection that they have already found a comfortable home in the wilderness; the religious mind will derive a still higher and purer satisfaction, from the assurance that their spiritual wants are relieved by occasional ministrations from the zealous and indefatigable Missionaries, and by instruction from the diligent Schoolmasters of the Society.

In Newfoundland, which forms a part of this diocese, though much has happily been accomplished by God's blessing upon labours of no ordinary difficulty, the limited means of the Society have compelled it to leave undone much that it would most gladly have undertaken.

It is a very painful consideration, that many poor settlements here in which the physical privations of the people render it peculiarly desirable that they should enjoy all the consolations of that Gospel, which its Divine Author preached to the poor, are altogether destitute of such comfort, from the utter incapability of the Society to support an adequate number of Missionaries. Other places where Missionaries were formerly stationed have from the same cause, been left entirely without the means of public worship, according to the rites of the Church of England, for twenty years; in consequence of which lamentable loss of a blessing once possessed, it can scarcely be a matter of much wonder, though it must be of deep regret, that in some instances, whole settlements, accustomed to the ordinances of a visible Church, have joined the communion of the Church of Rome.

The Bermudas also belong to the Diocese of Nova Scotia; and though other demands upon the Society have confined within a very narrow compass its assistance to these islands, yet even here the Lord of the harvest has prospered its limited labours in a degree which ought by no means to be overlooked. Five years ago there was neither child nor adult among the coloured population, who was receiving regular instruction in connexion with the Church of England; at the present time more than seven hundred persons are receiving such instruction in the Sunday and daily schools, which have been established expressly for the benefit of this portion of the people: and not only has this work been carried on with so much prudence and good management as to obtain the co-operation or acquiescence of the masters in the instruction of their servants, but there is also the greatest encouragement to persevere in it, from the manifest and acknowledged improvement which it has wrought in the moral habits of those who are its objects.

In another division of our North American colonies, the Diocese of Quebec, a similar state of things presents itself. For many years suosequently to the formation of this Diocese, the means of religious instruction in the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada we limited to the services of ten Clergymen. But upon the termination of the late war, when the tide of emigration flowed so rapidly towards this portion of the British Empire, great, but alas! grievously inadequate, exertions were made by the Society to meet the exigencies of the case; and to such an extent has the number of its Missionaries here been increased, that it has now nearly seventy engaged in ministering to the spiritual wants of the settlers in that vast tract of country. Since the same period, also, nearly ninety churches have been erected. This indeed has been done chiefly at the charge of the people themselves; and let not any part of the honour be withheld, which is so unquestionably due to them, for the sense of religious obligation which they have thus strongly and practically evinced.

It should however be remembered, that the aid offered by the Society has many times been the stimulus, and awakened a spirit of Christian zeal and liberality. And it should be considered further, that many of these churches have been built in places, which, but a few years ago, were a mere wilderness, and by people contending with the many difficulties and hardships of recent settlement.

What more decisive, or more affecting evidence could have been afforded by these poor Colonists, of their deeply-rooted attachment to the religion of their fathers, than the anxiety thus manifected to hold it fast, even after the abandonment of their native land; and to transmit it uncorrupted to their children, as the best guide to comfort in the world that now is, and to happiness in that which is to come?

One proof as well of the insufficiency of the Society's resources for the promotion of its designs in this quarter, as of its desire to do something, where all that was aimed at could not be attained, your Committee are unwilling to pass over without notice. Conscious of its inabillity to furnish any thing like an adequate number of Missionaries for the Diocese of Quebec, it has readily entered into the views of the Bishop to endeavour, in some degree, to supply the deficiency, by the establishment of a body of Cathechists with higher qualifications, and under a better regulated discipline, than heretofore; who, in the absence of the Minister, may assemble the people for public worship, and give them some religious instruction, under the immediate direction and superintendence of the authorities of the Church.

For this purpose, it has been judged right to place an annual sum at the Bishop's disposal. Far as this arrangement falls short of the due setting forth of God's true and lively word, and that full measure of public instruction which regularly appointed Clergymen alone can give; defective as it is in all provisions for the administration of *His* holy sacraments, still there is reason to hope that, under the Divine blessing, it may be the means of bringing about a very beneficial change in the opinions and habits of the people which could not have been effected in any other way.

The Society has also very cordially lent its aid in furtherance of a system which has lately been set on foot in these provinces, for the encouragement of Sunday schools, rejoicing to observe and to second the disposition displayed by the promoters of this measure to communicate to others the principles which they themselves cherish.

Enough has been said to shew, that the settlers themselves are not unwilling to bear their part in the work of establishing a regular Ministry among them. But it must not be concluded from hence, that the Society's co-operation is at all likely to become unnecessary. On the contrary, such is the rapid extension of the settlements, that the necessity for it is continually increasing.

Nor, again, should it be forgotten, that even in the oldest settlements, the duties of the Clergy still retain a Missionary character, and can never be duly discharged without a large portion of Missionary zeal and self-devotion. The minister of the Gospel in our North American colonies, besides the ordinary labours and cares of his office, has obstacles to surmount and toils to undergo, of which nothing at home can enable us to form any adequate conception, and which make it needful that he should be prepared in no common degree to "endure hardship as a good soldier of Jesus Christ."

In directing the attention of this Meeting to another portion of the Society's labours, your Committee will observe, that since the last public Meeting, Bishop's College, Calcutta, has been completed upon a larger scale than was originally contemplated, and is now capable of containing between thirty and forty students. In compliance with the earnest recommendation of Bishop Heber, the Society authorized the present Bishop of Calcutta, previously to his Lordship's departure from this country, to adopt measures for extending the benefits of education in the College to lay students, as far as the same might be found compatible with the primary objects of the Institution. In furtherance of this plan, the Bishop of Calcutta and the College Authorities have given notice that a limited number of students will be received without being required to be a pledge that they will become missionaries or schoolmasters in the Society's service; such students being required to pay for their rooms, diet, and tuition, at the lowest rate that may indemnify the Society for increased expenditure incurred, by their admission. When the Indian population has become familiarized with this plan, the Society hopes that it may have the satisfaction of contributing to the dissemination of European, and more especially, Christian knowledge, not only among those who devote themselves to the Propagation of the Gospel, but also among that large and very interesting class of persons who are now rapidly increasing in India, and who will be called upon to fill offices in which they may effectually forward the sacred cause of Christianity.

The education of the foundation students is proceeding with regularity and success. Several young persons who have completed their course of study, are now in active employment as catechists, under the superintendence of the Society's missionaries. The third Professor, Mr. Withers, who sailed for India at the same time as the Bishop of Calcutta, has entered upon the discharge of his duties, and is found to be fully deserving of the high testimonials which were presented to the Society in his favour.

In the translation and printing department, the Society has the pleasure to report that the Translation of the Pentateuch into Persian by the Ven. Thomas Robinson Archdeacon of Madras, has been completed and that copies received some time ago in this country, have been distributed among the most eminent Oriental scholars, at home and on the continent, with a request that they will favour the Society with such remarks upon the Translation as may contribute to its accuracy, and render it a complete and standard work. The learned Archdeacon is proceeding in his laborious and most important undertaking, and the Society looks forward with sanguine hope to its satisfactory termination.

Another valuable work which has been carried on at the mission press, is a Bengali and English Dictionary, prepared by the Rev. William Morton, the Society's missionary at Cossipore.

The learned Principal of the College has recently transmitted to the Society a History of Jesus Christ written by him in the Sanscrit language, and printed at the College press. This little work is more valuable from the circumstance that it constitutes one of the first attempts that have been made by any member of the Protestant Church to disseminate a knowledge of our religion among the learned natives of Hindostan. Its benefits will not be confined to one province of our Indian empire, but will extend to every quarter into which the professors of the Brahminical faith have carried a knowledge of the Sanscrit tongue. The Principal has also undertaken to arrange, with the concurrence of some distinguished Oriental scholars, the Sanscrit terms which correspond to the theological and ecclesiastical terms used in the Christian Church; a work which, when completed, will give facility and uniformity to all translations of Holy Scripture into the languages of the East.

The Missions and native schools in the neigbourhood of Calcutta, in immediate connection with Bishop's College, continue to be conducted in the manner already explained to the public. The number of children under education is 1553; and as portions of the Scriptures in the native dialects are invariably read and learnt by all the scholars in these establishments, it may be hoped that a seed of a future harvest is plentifully sown, and that we shall reap in due time if we faint not.

Turning to the other great scene of the Society's operations in the East, namely, the ancient Protestant congregations in the provinces of Southern India, the Society has to state briefly what it has been enabled to effect since the transfer of these missions by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Large sums of money had been recently expended by the latter Society, at the urgent entreaty of Bishop Heber, for the purpose of placing the churches, chapels, schoolhouses, and houses for the residence of Missionaries and Catechists in complete repair. The establishment at Vepery, especially, is upon an extensive scale; and both there and at Tanjore, there are excellent seminaries for the education of native priests and catechists, in addition to large schools for the purposes of general instruction. The number of children in these schools, according to the latest returns, are 723, without including those at Tanjore.

Since the transfer of the Missions to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, it has been enabled to engage the services of seven additional labourers in this promising field, namely, four Englishmen, Messrs. Pettinger, Heavyside, Haughton, and Thompson; Mr. Wissing, a Dane, ordained by the Bishop of Zealand; Mr. Schreyvogel, formerly attachtached to the mission at Tranquebar; and Mr. Irion, at one time employed in the service of a Society in the Netherlands. But the hopes excited by so considerable an addition to the number of our Missionaries, have been damped by recent intelligence of the death of the Rev. Mr. Haubroe at Tanjore. In this excellent Missionary, the Society, as well as the Church in India, has to deplore the loss of one of the most experienced, the most zealous, and the most faithful of its ministers. Nor can his death be recorded without the deepest sorrow, and the most anxious desire and prayer, that new labourers of like mind may be raised up, to supply his place in the Indian vineyard. It was under the superintendance of this Missionary, that the establishment at Vepery recovered so rapidly from the state of inactivity into which it had fallen previously to the arrival of Bishop Middleleton at Calcutta; he proceeded afterwards, first to Cuddalore, where he rendered most valuable assistance to the work of missions, and more recently at Tanjore where the work of renovation and repair which he had performed successfully at Madras, was again repeated with the best possible effect.

A Report has been received from the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, giving a detailed account of a visit to these southern Missions. He states that great progress had been made since he visited these institutions in company with the late Bishop Heber; and that if the urgent demand for more Missionaries could be satisfactorily answered, the most favourable hopes might be entertained of the progress of the Gospel. The Archdeacon made particular inquiries respecting the desire of several congregations of native Christians to conform to the pure model of a Protestant faith and worship. After full and repeated examination, the Archdeacon is opinion that these people are sincere; and if this opinion shall be confirmed, the opening that is made for the spread of Gospel truth in Southern India will be great indeed.

The latest despatches from Madras state that the Bishop of Calcutta was then at that Presidency, and the Society is in hourly expectation of hearing what steps his Lordship recommends it to take for the furtherance of its views in that quarter. The kind attention which the Bishop has bestowed upon its affairs in Bengal, leads the Society to anticipate great benefit from the information and suggestions which he is about to communicate from Madras.

(*See second Page.*)

Varieties.

ATTENDANCE ON PUBLIC WORSHIP.

To worship God *publicly* is the *duty* of every man; and no man can be guiltless who neglects it. If a person can not get such public worship as he *likes*, let him frequent such as he *can get*. Better to attend the most indifferent, than to stay at *home*, especially on the *Lord's day*. The *place* and the *time* are set apart for the worship of the true God: if others do not conduct themselves well in it, that is not your fault, and need not be any hindrance to *you*. You came to worship God—don't forget your errand—and God will supply the lack in the service by the teachings of his spirit.—*Dr. A. Clarke.*

The oldest Sunday Scholar.—At the coronation of the King of Great Britain, twenty thousand Sunday school children graced the celebration. Among the banners, one bore the inscription, "The man who follows this banner, was one of Mr. Raikes' scholars, in the first Sunday school ever established."

"The man above referred to was a fine looking old man above seventy years of age. *He* was greeted by the populace, had the pleasure of shaking hands with many highly respectable individuals, and greatly enjoyed the proceedings of the day."

A very important alteration is recommended in the Third Report of the English Law Commissioners, regarding the trial by Jury, in reference to civil actions: it is as follows:—

"Jury not to be kept in deliberation longer than twelve hours, unless at the end of that period they unanimously apply for further time—at the end of that time the concurrence of NINE to be a verdict; and nine not concurring the case to be a *remanet.*

Abstract of a Paris article on the growth of Corn in France.

The people are imbued with the idea that France produces ordinarily at least two-fold what her wants require, and even some go so far as to believe that a good harvest is sufficient for three years consumption. Now, it appears that an ordinary crop does not exceed the demand more than thirteen days' consumption; a good crop twenty-seven days, and a very abundant crop fifty-six days. The accumulated resources of former years do not increase these results more than two to four per cent. An inferior crop causes a deficiency of fifteen days consumption; a very inferior one twenty-six days, and a calamitous year, forty-five days. The harvest of 1830 proved deficient seven per ct. on the quantity, and two per ct. on the quality, making altogether nine per ct. it ought therefore to be ranked among the very inferior products, and, as being minus twenty six days of the consumption: but there existed an excess from the year 1829 of four per cent. so that the deficiency of 1830 was reduced to five per cent. or eighteen to twenty days consumption. Had the harvest of 1831 been backward, we should have experienced an extensive scarcity: very fortunately however it was quite the contrary, being twenty days or even a month forwarder. To prove the failure of the crops of 1830, it is only necessary to state that the importation of Grain during the last year has exceeded that of any former period since 1788. We have imported 1,858,485 quintals of Grain of all kinds, of which 1,578,000 quintals consisted of Wheat or Wheaten Flour—being about twelve day's consumption. After these statements made from the most authentic sources, it is evident that the harvest of 1830 has been very deficient, and we are obliged to meet the immediate demand by having recourse to the New Wheats as soon as they appear at market.—The import, large as they have been, having been insufficient to make up the deficiency. It is not therefore astonishing that high prices are maintained and will be maintained till the supply of Grain can be brought under an ordinary taxation. The question is, will the produce of 1831 carry us on to 1832; this however is not easily resolved, for independent of procuring in figures the exact produce of the harvest, there are so many material points which modify the principles of consumption, that the most correct calculation that can be made can only be considered as approximative, and we return always to the main fact—make a consistent Law of Import, a law that will combine and act naturally with the demand for the internal consumption, and there need exist no fear of death or exorbitant prices.

SLEIGHS & WAGGONS

THE subscriber has on hand a variety of Sleighs, Waggons, &c. of good workmanship and built of the best materials, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or approved credit; he would also inform the Public, that he intends carrying on the Carriage and Sleigh making business in all its various branches. Purchasers will be supplied at short notice with the above articles, which will be made after any model which they may require.

RICHARD DUNN.

Fredericton, November 9, 1831.

PAINTING, &c.

L. WARREN, hereby intimates that he has just returned from NEW-YORK, and has again opened his Shop in Mr. MINCHIN'S Brick House, above the Attorney General's Office, where every description of HOUSE, SIGN, CHAIR, COACH, SLEIGH, FANCY and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c. will be executed with the utmost despatch, in the best style of workmanship, and on the most reasonable terms.

L. W. respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and to a generous Public, for the very liberal support which he received during his former residence in Fredericton, and as he has *since* endeavoured to acquire a perfect knowledge of the most approved modes of BRONZING, transparent SIGN PAINTING, and imitating WOOD and MARBLE, of all kinds, as practised both in Great Britain and in the United States of America, he trusts that his efforts to give general satisfaction in the exercise of these Branches of his profession will be successful.

L. W. also begs the attention of the Public to various specimens of his work in all the foregoing Branches, which may be seen at his shop, and he flatters himself that they will be found superior to any thing of the kind, which has heretofore been introduced into this Province.

N. B. *Mixed and Dry Paints, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnishes, Painting Brushes, Gold Leaf &c. &c. may also be had at his Shop, at moderate prices.*

Fredericton, 3th October, 1831.

SIGN OF THE BIBLE.

THE Subscriber has received per late arrivals, a general assortment of STATIONARY AND SCHOOL BOOKS, CUTLERY, &c. Common, Fine, and extra Superfine Foolscap, Common Post, Fine do, extra Superfine Hotpressed do. extra Superfine Italian glazed do. the above mentioned papers, Gilt or Black edge, Broad black bordered post, do. Note paper, gilt edged note paper, Visiting Cards Plain, do Gilt, do tinted, do tinted and embossed, Patent Inks, brass screw Tops, Ebony Ink Stands, Cisterns for Desks, Inkstands, Inks for writing Desks Plated Tops 2s per pair, Desk Seals, do. Knives, erasing Knives, Children's colour boxes from 6d to 1s. 6d. Large colour Boxes 6s 6d to 29s, camel hair pencils, Swan and Goose do., blacklead Crayons, Blackleads for Patent Pencil-cases, Blacklead Pencils from 9d to 4s per doz; extra Superfine black and red Sealing Wax, Wafers, black and red Ink, do. Ink powders, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Ass Skin Memorandum Books, Chess Boards, Chess Men bone and Ivory, Boxes Portable Pens, STEEL PENS, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Watt's Divine Songs for Children, Springers Collection, Cases Mathematical Instruments from 10s to £6 6s, Ivory Parallel Rules, superior Razors & Penknives, Quills, &c. &c. SCHOOL BOOKS.

Dilworths Spelling Stereotype edition price 1s, Fenning's Universal Spelling, Goldsmiths Geography, Johnson's Dictionary, with many additional words and the pronunciation, Gough's Arithmetic, Vosters Arethmetic, Walkinhams Tutors Assisant, Murray's first Book, do. Spelling, do. Introduction, do. English Reader, do. Large and Small Grammars, Exercises and Key, Norrie's Navigation, Ainsworth Latin Dictionary, Books used at Latin Grammar Schools, Greek Testaments, Hedereco's Lexicon 4to and 8vo. Calf neat, Buxtorfii Lexicon, Hebræcum et Chaldaicum 8vo. calf, Hutchinson's Xenophon, &c. &c. Law and Miscellaneous Books plain and neat bindings, Childrens Christmas Books from 2s to 5s, Family Bibles, Church Prayer Books Morocco extra, Church of Scotland Psalm Books.

Scrap and Sketch Books, Ledgers, Journals and Day Books, made to any size,

Book-Binding done in the neatest and best manner on the shortest notice, Pocket-Books and Portfolios made and repaired.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.

Fredericton, 13th Dec. 1831.