

Poet's Corner.

WHISPERINGS OF DEATH.

What say the leaves as they fall off the trees,
Born from their homes by the fresh blowing breeze,
Whose fibres the hand of decay soon will seize?
They whisper of death,
They whisper of death.

What says the rose as she hangeth her head,
Mourning her perfume and beauty now fled,
Destined to fall on her own native bed?
She whispers of death,
She whispers of death.

What say the waves with the terrible roar,
Wafting the ship to the dark rocky shore,
Where sailors and vessel will soon be no more?
They whisper of death,
They whisper of death.

What says that bright orb of glory, the sun,
When his course to the realms of the west he hath run,
And his journey on one side the world is done?
He whispers of death,
He whispers of death.

What say the bells in the funeral toll,
Whose tones through the air so heavily roll,
Striking deep awe to the innermost soul?
They whisper of death,
They whisper of death.

What says the flush on the thin pallid cheek
Of the pining invalid, so feeble and weak?
Too plain is the language, alas! it doth speak—
It whispers of death,
It whispers of death.

What say the tombs that stud the green sod,
Around the old walls of yon temple of God,
Where hundreds have thoughtlessly, heedlessly trod?
They whisper of death,
They whisper of death.

What say the moments now passing away,
Hast'ning us on through 'life's little day,'
Till those that were young once become old and grey?
All whisper of death,
All whisper of death.

Practical Christianity, or that faith and behaviour which render a man a Christian, is a plain and obvious thing, like the common rules of conduct, with respect to our ordinary temporal affairs; the more distinct and particular knowledge of those things, the study of which the apostle calls 'going on to perfection,' and of the prophetic parts of revelation, like many parts of natural and even civil knowledge, may require very exact thought, and careful consideration. Truths which, from their deep importance, are most obvious, have more of the vitality of religion, and influence practice more than those abstruse points which unhappily split the religious world into so many parties.

SINCLAIR'S JOURNAL
Of British North America.

QUEBEC, 18TH AUGUST, 1849.

We have received a voluminous Annual Report of the Normal, and Model Common Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1847-8, together with an Appendix, containing a number of useful Statistical Tables, prepared by E. Ryerson, Esq. Superintendent of Common Schools in Upper Canada.

As a public document it may be considered invaluable to the government of Canada, and in fact to all the well-wishers of education throughout the Province. A great deal of care and attention seem to have been devoted to the arranging of the Statistical Tables, showing at a glance, the number of Districts where schools are kept, the number of schools in each District, and the number of pupils in each school. We take the following from the general abstract, to show the immense sum of money expended for the cultivation of the young in Upper Canada:

Number of School, Sections.....	3,055
Number of Schools in operation.....	2,727
Apportionment from Legislation School Grants.....	20,516 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount Assessed by Municipal Council	22,955 2 8
Amount received from Township Collectors.....	20,634 0 8
Amount imposed by Rate Bill.....	35,913 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Former years' School Fund, Balances, &c., added to apportionment.....	5,915 14 6
Total amount available for Teachers' Salaries.....	77,599 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total amount paid Teachers.....	68,632 14 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Balance still unpaid.....	8,966 16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance reported in District Superintendent's hands.....	5,614 19 0
Total amount Salaries of Teachers.....	100,618 0 0
Average Annual Salary of Teacher.....	37 0 0

We should like to see a similar report of the progress of education in Lower Canada, but we have our doubts of its being as satisfactory as the one now before us.

We cannot close this brief notice without congratulating the Government on the present state of education in Upper Canada, and also at the wisdom of the appointment of the Superintendent, Mr. Ryerson, appears to be a gentleman well qualified to fill the important office which he now holds, and we only hope that he is remunerated in proportion to the labour which seems to devolve upon him. If all Government officials had the same duties to perform, there would be fewer office seekers.

BODILY INFIRMITIES.

Bodily infirmities, like breaks in a wall, have often become avenues through which the light of heaven has entered to the soul, and made the imprisoned inmate long for release.—*Dr. Watts.*