

o water, and snipe were flying about the beach. Capt. Penny's party discovered and explored Queen's Channel, which is without doubt a prolongation of Wellington Channel into the great Polar Basin. In this Channel, Capt. Penny met with wood and other foreign substances adrift, and polar bears, walruses, &c., in great numbers. Captain Penny thinks it highly probable that Franklin may have passed North through this passage.

With the details of the American exploring squadron all our readers are doubtless familiar. We will only remark here that we regret that they were unable to discover any traces of the missing vessels, or throw any new light upon the subject.

In October, 1852, the Prince Albert arrived at Aberdeen from a voyage of seventeen months duration in the Arctic regions. This little vessel was fitted out principally at the expense of Lady Franklin, and although some geographical discoveries were made, nothing was accomplished towards the main object of the voyage. A sledge party from this vessel traversed a distance of near 1200 miles, during which they visited Cape Walker and the north coast of Somerset Land.

The Isabel screw steamer of 140 tons returned last month from an Arctic voyage of exploration. This vessel was fitted out by Lady Franklin, with some private assistance, and penetrated further north in Baffin's Bay than any one has reached before. By this voyage Whale Sound was pretty clearly ascertained to be an entrance into the Polar Sea, and the commander of the Isabel, believes he had actually entered the Great Basin, and was checked in his course towards Behring's Straits by continual heavy gales, which drove him back into Whale Sound. This sound lies in the northeast part of Baffin's Bay. The Isabel then penetrated Jones' Sound, on the west side of Baffin's Bay, as far as the 84th deg. long, but meeting with no traces of Franklin the vessel was then steered to meet Belcher's squadron at Beechy Island.

By the last accounts one of the vessels despatched by the Admiralty by Behring's Straits in the spring of 1850, had just discovered safe winter quarters at Point Barrow, being about 500 miles in advance of her old winter quarters. This point lies about 155 d. g. long. W. The Western extremity of Melville Island, the Westernmost point yet gained by expeditions from the West, is in about 115 deg. long. W. consequently there yet lies between the advanced posts of expeditions working West and those working East about forty degrees of longitude unexplored. Bank's Land remains unexplored between 110th and 120th degrees longitude, but all the coasts in the vicinity of the common course of Arctic navigators, that is, through Baffin's Bay, Lancaster Sound, Barrow's Straits, and thence Westward as far as Melville Island, appear to have been thoroughly searched. It will be recollected Penny's sledge parties examined Wellington Channel and discovered a prolongation of it into the Polar Sea, and the Southwest passage by Cape Walker has been examined by other parties. So that there can be but little doubt that Sir John Franklin, if yet alive, reached a more Westerly or Northerly position than has been reached by any of his followers.

It seems to be the more general opinion that Franklin, after leaving Beechy Island, in 1846, took the northerly course up Wellington Channel, and acting under this strong belief, in April last, the Admiralty commissioned Sir Edward Belcher, with two sailing vessels and two steam tenders, to proceed direct to this Channel, while another vessel will be stationed at its mouth as a store-ship. Sir Edward will thus be able to take advantage of the first opening of the ice next season.

It is hardly necessary to add that the results of this expedition are looked forward to with great anxiety. Should Sir Edward be compelled to return to England without discovering any traces of the long-missing vessels, we think then that even Lady Franklin herself must abandon the hope she has so long and so heroically maintained of her husband's safety and ultimate return to his native land.

OUR PRIVILEGES.

"BRIEVE us here in Britain in the heart of the nineteenth century, surrounded with the broadest zone of peace and material comfort to be found in all the map of History. Looking at our temporal lot, we of this generation and this country stand upon the very pinnacle of outward advantage, in all our lives never once affrighted by the rumour of invasion; exempt from all the horrors of impressment, and conscription; ignorant of martyrdoms religious and political, free, self-governed, independent. Who knows it? Who remembers it? Who in these matters adverts to his own happiness? As she presses to her bosom her little boy, or parts on his open brow the darkening hair, amidst all her maternal pride, where is the mother who praises God for her young Briton's privileges? How many hearts remember to swell with the joyful recollection, 'Thank God he may leave if he pleases; but he can never be dragged from me against his will!' He may become a Moro among lawless, a Laumer among preachers, a Sidney among statesmen, and need dread neither stake or scaffold.

He may become the victim of false accusation and malignant persecution; but he will not languish without trial, slow years in the dungeon, nor by the rack be frenzied into a false witness against himself. He may turn out unwise, he may turn out unhappy; but thank God the son of a British sire can never feel the tyrant's torture in his limbs, nor the brand of slavery on his brow!"—Hamilton's "Royal Preacher."

CHALMERS IN LONDON.—When Dr. Chalmers first visited London, the hold that he took on the minds of men was unprecedented. It was a time of strong political feeling; but even that was unheeded, and all parties thronged to hear the Scottish preacher. The very best judges were not prepared for the display that they heard. Canning and Wilberforce went together, and got into a pew near the door. The elder in attendance stood alone by the pew. Chalmers began in his usual unpromising way, by stating a few nearly self-evident propositions, neither in the choicest language nor in the most impressive voice. "If this be all," said Canning to his companion, "it will never do." Chalmers went on—the shuffling and the conversation gradually subsided. He got into the mass of his subject; his weakness became strength, his hesitation was turned into energy, and, bringing the whole volume of his mind to bear upon it, he poured forth a torrent of the most close and conclusive argument, brilliant with all the exuberance of an imagination which ranged over all nature for illustrations; and yet managed and applied each of them with the same unerring dexterity as if that single one had been the study of a whole life. "The tartan beats us," said Mr. Canning; "we have no preaching like that in England."

DARGAN.—This interesting sketch of this eminent Irish Architect is from Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper:—"William Dargan is a self-made man. He was originally a common labourer and had he only risen to a carpenter or stone mason, his friends might have said that he had succeeded in life. Working his way steadily, soberly, from point to point, making every inch of his road good as he travelled over it; he advanced from bricklayer to builder—from workman to master—from cottage jobs and repairs to contracts for public buildings. He had attained this position before the railway system rose up—and the self-taught man, had won for himself an honourable place among the intellectual and moneyed aristocracy of Dublin. Well there was a soiree given one night at a distinguished house in the Irish capital, when railways became a topic of conversation: and a person present suggested a line between Dublin and Kingstown. Very good, but where was the money to be got? What would it cost? One sum was named—and another hazarded? But what a difference between them! The idea was about to die out in a laugh, when the first speaker said 'here's a man who will tell us in a moment. Here Dargan; yours is the head for a calculation.' What would a line of rails to Kingstown cost?—Tables were out and in a few minutes a result was announced—so low as to astonish every body present; and it was then agreed to meet next day and consider the project. The Company was formed, the Act of Parliament obtained, and in due time tenders for the contract were invited. It was the first bit of railway in Ireland, and there were no Dracys, and Petos in the sister country. Most of the tenders were ridiculously high; but William Dargan sent in the same rough draft as he exhibited at Lady's soiree, and got the contract. That work laid the foundation of his fortune, and from that hour the self-made man has been the soul of railway enterprises in Ireland.

THE BENEFIT OF A RAILROAD.—Since the completion of the Ogdensburg Rail Road the prices of agricultural produce in this market have invariably ranged much higher than previous to the construction of that important work; and we find that produce of almost every kind is steadily rising in price each succeeding year. Formerly Brockville was the best market for grain; &c., in the district; but such is not now the case, nor will it probably ever be again. There is now scarcely an article which the farmer can raise that he cannot obtain a higher price for in cash in Prescott. Hay, which in Brockville is only worth from \$8 to \$10, readily brings \$12 per ton in Prescott, and fourteen dollars are often given than twelve at the present time. Oats here are worth 1s. 6d. at the lowest price, while in Brockville they only bring 1s. 3d. Butter is sold here readily at 10d. by the firkin, in Brockville 9d. is the highest price. Pork is half a dollar per cwt. more in Prescott than in Brockville, and many other articles bear the same disproportionate value in the two places.—Prescott Telegraph.

ARE WE TRUE BELIEVERS.—A tree is known by its

fruit; the workman is known by his work. Whosoever, then, shows these works and brings forth these fruits hath an infallible argument, that the Spirit of God, the earnest of his salvation, dwells in his heart; that his faith is a true, saving faith; that his believing is no presumption, no false conceit, no delusion of the devil, but the true and certain motion of God's own Spirit. The rising of the sun is known by the burning beams the fire is known by its burning; the life of the body is known by its moving. Even so certainly is the presence of God's Spirit known by the shining light of a holy conversation.—Even so certainly the purging fire of grace is known by the burning zeal against sin and a fervent desire to keep God's commandments. Even so certainly the life and liveliness of faith is known by the good motions of his heart, by the bestirring of all the powers both of soul and body to do whatsoever God wills us to be doing, as soon as we once know he would have us do it. He that hath this evidence hath a bulwark against despair, and may dare the devil to his face. He that hath this, hath the broad seal of eternal life; and such a man shall live for ever.—Joseph Mede.

HARD FEELINGS.—"Thou shalt not avenge, nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people." All those hard and unkind feelings which you entertain towards your neighbor because he has injured you, are forbidden by the word of God, and they bring heavy guilt upon your soul. Do not try to escape by saying, this is a part of the old Jewish law, that has long since been abrogated. The words of the Saviour are still more forcible: 'If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.' Matt. vi. 14, 15. A more fearful denunciation against those who indulge unkind feelings towards any individual of the human race, could hardly be uttered.

PSALMODY.—It was Moses the man of God, that by special directions from God Himself began and brought up this order first, of making men's duty into Music, putting it into their mouths, that so with the sweetness of melody it might be conveyed into their minds. And David since continued it, and brought it to perfection, as having a special grace and felicity, he for a song and his son for a proverb: by which two, the unhappy adage and a wanton song, Satan had breathed most of his infection and poison into the mind of man. Now, in this holy and heavenly use of his harp, he doth by his tunes, as it were, teach all sorts of men how to tune themselves.—Bishop Andrews.

MEMORY.—Memory is the purveyor of reason; the power which places those images before the mind, upon which the judgement is to be exercised, and which treasures up the determinations that were once passed, as the rule of future actions, or grounds of subsequent conclusions.—Dr. Johnson.

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH

No. 27.

THE COMMUNION.

"And all the people shall answer and say Amen."—Deut. xxvii. 15. Rubric in the Confirmation Service.
O living God, in this sad hour,
We pray not that Thy dreadful pow'r,
On sinners may alight;
But Thou hast said that wrath shall burn,
Upon the soul that will not turn;
And what Thou say'st is right.

Amen! Amen! we will not shrink,
(Whatever a sinful world may think)
Thy counsel to declare;
But, with uplifted hands we pray,
From sinners turn Thy wrath away,
And save them from despair.

Restrain thine anger living God,
And smite not with th' avenging rod,
Thy self-condemned foes;
Let not Thy dreadful pent up wrath,
With ruin fall upon their path,
Who Thy sure word oppose.

And send Thy mercy gracious King,
To us who to Thy altar bring,
Assurance in Thy Son;
And sweet thro' our anending days,
Shall be the offering of our praise,
Amen! Thy will be done.

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Nictaux, Annapolis Co., 15th Feby, 1855.
At a Public meeting held at Nictaux, 16th inst. for the purpose of furthering the Provincial Industrial Exhibition.

William Randall Esq. being called to the Chair, introduced M. B. Desbrisay Esq., to the assembly, who in a clear and eloquent manner explained the object of the meeting, and the origin and beneficial results of Industrial Exhibitions generally, and what we might expect it to be for the Province in particular &c., &c.