

Chenal E. Carte, and eight miles from its mouth formed what was known as the Baldoon Settlement. The spot selected seems to have been near the junction of the Sydenham with the Chenal E. Carte. On these St Clair flats the new settlers had many difficulties to contend with, but, being reinforced from time by new comers, they held together and spread over the surrounding country. The nearest market was Detroit sixty miles down the river and across Lake St. Clair. Some of the colony settled eventually in what is now Amherstburg and took part in the War of 1812, but it is worthy of notice that notwithstanding their nearness to the American frontier and the close relations which existed between them, in no part of the country was the sentiment of loyalty stronger or greater readiness shown to rally round the British flag. Many incidents of great interest about the early days might still be gathered from the descendants of those pioneers of the Western Peninsula of Ontario.

Professor Bonney, Secretary of the British Association, in writing to *The Canadian Gazette*, notes many points which specially interested him in Canada:—"The gigantic horizontal scale of everything, notably the rivers and lakes;" "the vast extent of virgin country;" "the ample space yet to be settled;" "the comparative absence of the signs of extreme poverty;" "and, on the strength of his observations in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, the healthful look and good physique of the people;" "the children well developed and active."

The Boston *Traveller* says: "Canada has certainly a general healthy climate, a vast quantity of fertile soil, and an abundance of timber and water power. In one department of agriculture, at least, that of the production

of barley, she enjoys an advantage over the United States, and good land is generally cheaper. As regards wheat, she has vast fields adjoining our great wheat producing territory in the North-West, which offer the most encouraging returns to the husbandman, and the Dominion Government offers these lands to settlers on the most encouraging terms."

HAST DU MICH LIEB?

Von William Cowper.

Meine Seele, horch, es spricht
Klar dein Heiland, hörst Du nicht?
Jesus sagt Dir freundschaftlich:
"Armer Sünder, liebst Du mich?"

"Schwere Ketten hab' ich Dir
Losgemacht, und oft von mir
Ist Dein Kummer ganz geheilt,
Oft mein Trost Dir mitgetheilt.

"Wie? Ein Weib vergisst doch nicht
Ihre mütterliche Pflicht?
Ja, sie kann vergesslich sein,
Nie vergessen will ich Dein!"

"Meine Lieb' bleibt immerdar,
Höher, als der Sterne Schaar,
Tiefer, als der tiefste Schlund;
Ihre Kraft erklärt kein Mund.

"Meine Ehre wirst Du seh'n,
Wenn die Menschen vor mir steh'n;
Zum Genossen mach' ich Dich
Meines Thrones! Liebst Du mich?"

Herr, ach, meine Lieb' ist schwach;
Das ist meine grösste 'Klag';
Gleichwohl lieb' ich Dich so sehr,
Gieb mir Gnad', so lieb ich mehr!

—Uebersetzt von George E. Shaw.

Toronto, 1884.

INFINITE toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist, but by ascending a little you may often look over it altogether. So it is with our moral improvement. We wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit, which could have no hold upon us if we ascended into a higher moral atmosphere. — *Helps*.