

Poetry.

My Prayer Book.

THE ACCESSION.

"Our Sovereign Lady QUEEN VICTORIA as on this day set over us by thy grace and providence, to be our Queen."—Prayer Book.

This world is like that creature vast,
The royal dreamer had to face;
Whose head from burnish'd gold was cast,
But, when you reach'd the talon'd base
Vile metal there commenced its lower sway,
And slowly crumbled into worthless clay.

But, who like monarchs this can know,
At whose accession all things wear
The richness of a legal glow,
And triumphs of that festive glare
A coronation and a crown present,
With all the pomp of shouting welcome blent?

The spangles on the mourning-dress,
Worn for some princely head, which lies
Cold in sepulchral nothingness,
Are scarce removed from courtly eyes,
Ere happy mourners to another king
Their vernal chant of vaunted homage sing.

Alas! for Kings, if state and throne,
If splendour and monarchical pride
Were all that royal minds could own,
Or, crowns and fawning courts provide:
A fate like this the soul would overpower,
And harrow princes in their calmest hour.

The kingdom of the soul exceeds
Whatever realms and rank impart,
And oft a monarch inly bleeds
To find himself a friendless heart,—
In crowded loneliness to speak and smile,
And be unechoed in his thoughts the while,

And, hollow dreams must oft surround
The pageantries of royal state;
Deceits and dangers there abound
While secret anguish gnaws the great:
Peasants can weep, but Princes dare not show
The aching centre of their voiceless woe.

Flatter'd by many, loved by few,
Before them group and gather all
Who seek to veil each covert view,
Their serpent tongues the "country" call:
Too oft fair loyalty is glozing speech
Gilding the cause cold self desires to reach.

Hence, thou for whom a realm is kept
O'er which the sunbeams ne'er go down,
Wider than that the eagles swept,
When Rome became a huge renown,
The Church appoints thee with her unction now,
And drops the crown upon thy jewell'd brow.

While thrones descend, and empires shake
Mid loud convulsion fierce and far,
And strife and civil discord make
Pale Europe rock with coming war,
God of our glories! 'tis in THEE we own
The deep foundations of a christian throne.

Lift we our heart-breathed hymn on high
To Thee, incarnate King of kings!
Under whose providential eye
A coronation-anthem sings
Each patriot soul, who Church and Crown can see
Reposing grandly, when they rest on Thee.

The life-blood of a loyal heart
Flows bravely through our British veins;
Nor shall this hero-truth depart
From cot and palace, shore and plains,—
That kings on earth a regal shadow throw
Of Him, to Whom all worlds subjection owe.

7. Daniel ii. 32, 35.

Reviews.

THE CHURCH REVIEW AND ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER, Vol. 4, No. 1: April, 1851: Bassett, New Haven, Con.

The April number of this Review has just reached us, and among the more prominent articles which it contains is an able historical summary of religious events in England, from 1829 to 1850; beginning with the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and ending with the papal aggression. The origin, progress, development and results of the Oxford Tract movement, are here given, in simple ungarbled language; and it may be seen at a glance how the beneficial tendency of some of the earliest of these tracts was counteracted by the baneful poison instilled by some of the latter.—This is indeed an admirable record of the Anglo-Romish movement, and it is not unlikely that we may hereafter give some extracts from it. There are other articles in this number which will well repay perusal; amongst them is one entitled "a half century's progress," in which there are some interesting religious statistics. We must close our notice of this number with the following extract from the latter article, which gives gratifying intelligence of the steady rise of the Church of Christ, and the decline of Romanism.

"In closing this view of the changes that have taken place in the religious world during the half century, it will be interesting to consider the relative condition of the several religious denominations. At the close of the last century the Romanists were computed, by Carey, to number 100,000,000—the Protestants, 44,000,000, and the Greeks and Armenians, 30,000,000. A few years since Balbi computed the Romanists at 160,000,000. They may now possibly amount to 165,000,000. Ungewitter, in 1850, computed the Protestants of Europe at 58,000,000; our own computation gives 22,000,000 in America, and other computations give over 20,000,000 in Asia, Africa, Australia, and Oceania, making a total of 100,000,000 of Protestants at the present time. Ungewitter also computes the Greek Church in Europe, at the present time, to exceed 59,000,000. The Greek, Armenian, Coptic, Syrian, Chaldean, and other Oriental Christians of Asia, and

Africa, must number some millions more, probably not less than five or six millions. These data give the Romanists 165,000,000, the Protestants 100,000,000, the Greeks and the Orientals 65,000,000; making a total of 330,000,000 of Christians, out of 1,050,000,000, the estimated population of the globe. Carey's estimate, half a century ago, gave 174,000,000 of Christians out of 950,000,000 of people. According to these data, the Greek and Oriental Church has something more than doubled in fifty years—the Protestants have doubled once, and almost half doubled again, while the Romanists lack 32,000,000 of having doubled once. Another important feature of the present, in comparison with the past, and in relation to the future, in the comparative sway of Romish and other governments at the two periods. In 1800, the Romanists bore rule over about 120,000,000 of people—the Protestant rule scarcely exceeded 20,000,000, and the Greek was less than 30,000,000. Now the Romish sway extends over about 165,000,000—the Protestant 225,000,000—the Greek about 75,000,000. The condition of Romanism, relative to other religious bodies, and in its political predominance, has therefore undergone surprising changes within this period—changes which are full of comfort for the present, and hope in the future, to all lovers of genuine freedom, civil or religious. Another interesting consideration to the pious soul is, the relative increase of Christians in the world. Fifty years ago the Christians were less than one fifth of the population of the globe; now they exceed a fourth part."

UPPER CANADA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL, SURGICAL, AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE—No. 1: April, 1851: A. F. Plees, Toronto.

The medical practitioners of Upper Canada have resolved to enter the field of literary labour in their profession, and supply the want which has long been felt in this Province, of a native medical and surgical journal. The first number of a monthly publication of this nature has just reached us. It contains records of original cases; some well selected matter, and an admirable Editorial manifesto, from which we would quote to-day, did our space permit us. The meteorological tables and observances will be found most useful.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, No. 5: April, 1851: A. F. Plees, Toronto.

We have received the number of this youthful publication for the present month, and hail its appearance with pleasure. It is steadily improving in matter; among the original articles, the Church Scholars' Notes on the New Testament, and the Life of Venerable Bede, will be found well suited for the young reader; and the selected articles are equally judicious. We wish the publication every success.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES: A Lecture on the benefits to be derived from Mechanics' Institutes: By Walter Eales, Painter, Toronto: Stephens, Printer, Toronto, 1851.

We have received a copy of Mr. Eales' interesting lecture, delivered a short time since, at the Mechanics' Institute, in this city, in which the benefits of these institutions are expressed in flowing and graphic language; and it is pleasing to us to find that however useful such institutions may be in ameliorating the condition of the mechanic, Mr. Eales views them still as but handmaids to religion; and he strongly impresses upon mechanics, that, "as Christians, it is our duty to love the Author of our being, 'with all our heart, with all our mind, with all our soul, and with all our strength'; to 'present our bodies, souls, and spirits, a living sacrifice,' to the Author of all which, for our advantage, is indeed 'a reasonable service.' Oh! that this were the case in every family and in every government, (for governments are but families on a larger scale,) and that the whole world would consider themselves but as one family! then might we hope to see man ruled by the faculties which link him to heaven, and not by those he has in common with animals; then, and not till then, shall benevolence rule the earth, and justice lift aloft her scales."

The domestic benefits conferred by the institution are thus portrayed:—

"The domestic advantages resulting from being members of this Institute are numerous, besides many incidental and collateral benefits resulting to the homes of the working classes, there are three great ends directly promoted by it, that are worthy of special regard: it favours the cultivation of natural affection, it secures family fellowship, and it generates and fosters domestic piety. The institution of families does not owe its origin to human ingenuity; God has himself grouped the human race in these miniature associations; and by the refined instincts which he has implanted in their bosoms, has in all ages, and amidst all the confused comminglings of mankind, preserved this unique institution from destruction. The homes of men, are the centres of nearly all the light and warmth that cheer the social world,—the arks that shelter mankind from the raging tempests and storms of life,—the cells where the living and the loved, hoard the sweet fruits of their reciprocal affection,—the well-springs that supply mankind with the purest draughts of earthly happiness. Attachment to home is always strongest in the hearts of the virtuous and the good. While it will be found, that those who have abandoned themselves to sensualism and vice, have first learned to loathe the quiet joys, the chaste delights, and the great gentle affections of the family circle.

"All our natural affections are quickened by frequent and kindly domestic communion. The offices of love, the acts of devotedness and proofs of tenderness, constantly repeated among relatives, mingling in the same dwelling, cannot but powerfully affect their emotional nature, and continue to weave, day by day, a chain of love around their hearts. The strength of this chain will depend, in a great measure upon the frequency or infrequency of the intercourse subsisting between the respective members of the household. It is proverbial,

that absence tends to the estrangement of the heart, even from those claiming the closest kinship with us; where our seasons of communion therefore, only occur at lengthened intervals, or where they are hurried and embarrassed, by the intrusion of care and anxiety, must of necessity be thereby relaxed and weakened."

SCOBIE'S MUNICIPAL MANUAL FOR UPPER CANADA: Toronto, Hugh Scobie, 1851.

We are glad to find that Mr. Scobie has published a second edition of his very useful Municipal Manual, to which he has added a supplement containing the Municipal Corporations Act, and amendment Act; Road and Bridge Company's Act, and amendment Act; the Assessment Act, with all its perplexities, and ambiguities, and contradictions; the Common School Act; the Grammar School Acts, and all other Acts which confer powers, or impose duties on the municipalities. This is an admirable compendium of information on matters of interest to every one; and we would say that it is an essential to every man of business. It contains also a good map of Upper Canada.

CANADA, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE: By W.H. Smith: Part 3: Toronto, T. Maclear, 1851.

The third part of this useful publication has just appeared, and it well sustains the opinion which we have already expressed of the merits of this work. It concludes the notice of the Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland. Wentworth and Halton is complete in it; and the latter part of the number brings us nearer home, as it commences the County of York. It contains the usual business directory of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland, and a map of the Counties of Middlesex, Oxford, and Norfolk.

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ART UNION, No. 11: New York: Geo. F. Nisbett, & Co.

We have received this number of the American Art Union which contains an account of the Annual Meeting of the Society, a record of the last distribution, and the programme for the current year. By the latter we learn that the Gallery of American Art will contain five engravings on steel, the subjects selected being Ranney's Picture of "Marion and his Men bargaining for a Horse" by Mount. "American Landscape Scenery" by Cropsey.—Wooddelle's Picture of "Old 76 and Young 48" to which is added "Mount Washington" by Kennett. Each subscriber of five dollars will receive a copy of one of these Engravings, independent of his chance share in the distribution of Works of Art, the Gallery of which is expected to open this month.

THE FUTURE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We cannot forbear extracting the following able passage from the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine* on this important subject:—

In the centre of the empire stands the parent state, teeming with energy, overflowing with inhabitants, with coal and ironstone in its bosom, capable of putting in motion manufactories for the supply of half the globe. In the extremities are colonies in every quarter of the earth, possessing waste lands of boundless extent and inexhaustible fertility, producing every luxury which the heart of man can desire, and one only of which could furnish the whole staple required for its greatest fabrics. With such providential wisdom were the various parts of this immense empire fitted for each other; so marvelously was the surplus, whether in animated beings or rude produce, of one part adapted to the deficiencies and wants of another, that nothing but a just and equal system of government, alive to the wants, and solicitous for the interests, of every part of its vast dominion, was requisite to render it the most united, prosperous, growing, and powerful state that ever existed on the face of the earth.—The Roman Empire while spread around the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, affords but a faint image of what it might have been. The ocean was its inland lake; the British navy its internal means of communication; the foreign trade of the whole earth its home trade. We obtained the empire of the seas precisely to enable us to carry out this magnificent destiny; the victory of Trafalgar presented it to our grasp. But a just and equal system of government was essential to the existence and duration of so immense a dominion; a sense of fair administration, a consciousness of protected interests, would alone hold it together for any length of time. The simple precept of the gospel, "to do to others as we would they should do unto us," would, if duly carried into practice, have for ever kept united the mighty fabric, and caused it to embrace in peace and happiness half the globe. This object was practically attained by the virtual representation of all classes, interests, and colonies, under the whole constitution; and thence the steady growth, vast extent, and unvarying loyalty during many a severe contest, of this multifarious dominion. The new constitution by vesting the government in the representatives of our manufacturing towns, and thence introducing the rule of class interests, is visibly and rapidly destroying it. The only remedy practicable—and even that is only for a short season—is the exten-

sion to the colonies of a direct share in the Imperial Parliament; but that is far too just and wise a measure to permit the hope that it will ever be embraced by the class interests who now rule the state.

Notwithstanding all the obvious advantages of the course of policy which we have recommended—though it would at once furnish the means, we have shown in a former paper, of obviating external dangers and maintaining our national independence, and at the same time relieve our internal distresses and extend and consolidate our colonial dependencies—we have any hope that it will be adopted. The Free Traders have got such a hold of the burghs—to which the Reform Bill gave a decided majority in the house of Commons—and their leaders so perseveringly pursue their own immediate interest, without the slightest regard to the ruin they are bringing upon all other interests of the state, that the hope of any change of policy—at least till some terrible external disaster has opened the eyes of the nation to a sense of the impending calamities brought on them by their rulers—may be regarded as hopeless, without a general national effort. The imposition of a moderate import duty upon produce, whether raw or manufactured, of all other nations, but with entire exemption to our own colonies, is obviously the first step in the right direction, and would go far to alleviate our distresses, and at the same time replenish the public Treasury and avert our external dangers. In taking it, we should only be following the example of America, Prussia, and nearly all other nations, who levy a duty of 30 per cent. on our manufactures, and thereby make us pay half of their taxes. But it is to be feared the mania of Free Trade will prevail over a wise and expedient policy, calculated equally to advance the interests of all classes in the state. We do not say, therefore, that any such system will be adopted; but this we do say, and with these words we nail our colours to the mast,—PROTECTION MUST BE RESTORED, OR THE BRITISH EMPIRE WILL BE DESTROYED.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT.

A very interesting discovery, according to a Chicago paper, has recently been made among the manuscripts which were saved from the pillage of the Jesuits' College in Quebec:—

It is well known by those familiar with the sources of early American history that the publication of the Jesuit Relations, which furnish so much of interest in regard to the discovery and early exploration of the region bordering on our Northern Lakes, was discontinued after the year 1672. Some were known to have been written, but the manuscripts were supposed to be lost.—The Relations, from 1762 to 1769 inclusive, have lately been discovered, and among them a manuscript containing a full account of the voyages of Father Marquette, and of the discovery by him of the Mississippi river. It was undoubtedly this manuscript which furnished Thevenot the text of his publication, in 1687, of the voyages and the discoveries of Father Marquette and of the Sieur Joliet. The latter kept a journal and drew a map of their route; but his canoe was upset in the falls of St. Louis, as he was descending the St. Lawrence in sight of Montreal, and he was lost with the rest of his effects. What increases the value of the present discovery is, that the original narrative goes much more into detail than the one published by Thevenot. The motive which prompted the preparations which were made for, the expedition are fully described, and no difficulty is found in tracing his route. There is also among the papers an autograph journal by Marquette, of his last voyage, from the 26th of October, 1674, to the 6th of April, 1675, a month before his singular death which occurred on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Also, a chart of the Mississippi, drawn by himself, illustrating his travels. The one annexed to Thevenot's account, above referred to—a copy of which is contained in the third volume of Bancroft's History of the United States—is manifestly incorrect, as there is a variance between the route of the Jesuit, as traced on his map, and that detailed in his text. The manuscript chart now rescued from oblivion reconciles all discrepancies, and constitutes a most interesting historical relic.

Advertisements.

MR. ALEX. KEEFER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wellington Buildings, corner of King and Church Streets. Toronto, September 9th, 1850.

GEORGE ARMITAGE, MODELLER, Marble, Stone and Wood Carver, Corner of Elm and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Every description of Plain and Ornamental Marble and Stone Work, consisting of Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, Grave-stones, Fonts, Crests, Coats of Arms, Garden Ornaments, Chimney Pieces, &c., &c., &c., executed on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms. N. B. Monuments cleaned and Repaired, and Casts taken from Living and Dead Subjects. Toronto, March 27th, 1850.