

POETRY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Lines written during convalescence after severe illness

When late O Lord! in deep distress
To thee I humbly pray'd,
Thou didst thy sorrowing suppliant bless
With consolation's aid.

Compos'd my anxious, restless mind,
Lull'd every care to rest,
Whispering, though now we sorrow find,
The future will be blest.

Oh then! if in affliction's hour
Thou dost such comfort give,
Grant me when sorrow's reign is o'er
For thee alone to live.

From the Christian Advocate
PRAISE TO GOD.

Awake my soul! to contemplation turn,
Rouse my poetic fire, incessant burn;
Eternal Spirit fan the holy flame,
Fann would I offer incense to thy Name.
Though I have not a muse of Homer's race,
Nor boast of Milton's fire, nor Virgil's grace,
Though the famed poets all superior chime,
Yet I can sing of truth and love divine:
If not my harp like Orpheus' be strung,
My Gigue is what the angels long have sung,
And if Eternal Wisdom grant his grace
Th' inspire, and then attend my humble lays,
Truth may beam forth to some brighten'd mind,
That they the path to paradise may find.

—To thee, O Lord,

Who dost thy help to all that seek afford,
I bring in sacrifice my little all,
My body, soul, whatever mine I call.
Thy mercy, when I trod the way to hell,
And long against thy mercy did rebel,
Thy mercy stopp'd me in the downward road,
And brought the rebel to a pard'ning God.
Long had I, Pharaoh like, withstood thy grace,
Long walked with the proud, ungodly race:
Stray'd near the pit wide gaping for its prey,
And nearly reach'd the end of the broad way;
I hover'd round the crater, O my soul!
Why plunged I not the deep and fiery pool?

Mercy saw,

Silenced the thund'ring of the righteous law,
Embraced me in her arms, redeem'd from death,
That Mercy I would praise with ev'ry breath.
How many sinners in like manner stray;
Death's at the door, yet still they giddy play,
'To laugh and idly sport in all their care,
On the dread brink of horror and despair.
Oh how I long that they may rescued be,
To sing, rejoice, and go to heaven with me
But still of mercy I presume to sing,
Thou everlasting, universal King.
Thy mercy oft hath check'd my wand'ring feet.—
Horns up my soul with consolation sweet,
When the mad billows of affliction came,
Thy hand the raging of the storm could tame.
When calumny her hundred mouths employ'd,
And envy to despoil me, I enjoy'd
Thy guardian care, by thee I firmly stood.
And praised thy name, 'Thou only Wise and Good.
When sickness too, fell harbinger of death,
Came rushing on, contending for my breath,
Thou Lord, my great Physician didst appear,
And save from death, and save from every fear
What shall I render to thee, gracious Lord,
For all the mercies thou dost me afford?
While others sing of heroes and of war,
And tune their harps to themes which I abhor,
Be mine the task to sing of grace and love,
Reveal'd to man by the great God above.
O had I powers like angels round the throne,
I'd raise my notes, Great God, to thee alone;
Could I outsing the bards of Greece and Rome,
Should every muse to my assistance come,
And could my strains strike ev'ry mortal ear,
Angels and men my vocal numbers hear,
I'd sing of mercy—mercy to mankind,
Mercy, which ev'ry guilty soul may find.
Come then, poor sinners, to the mercy seat;

Come Christians, and the praise of God repeat;
Let all the earth, the ocean, and the skies,
And all the saints that rest in Paradise;
Let angels too, the noble anthem join,
Of mercy sing, of grace, and love divine;
Beyond the fixed stars reverberate
His name, Jehovah, wise, and good, and great;
Throughout all space, and through eternity,
Extol the THREE IS ONE, and ONE IN THREE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

INFLUENCE AND EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

If at any time any improper discourse should be addressed to young ladies, which has a tendency to indecency, immorality, or irreligion, they should be taught to express a marked disapprobation both in words and countenance. So great is the power of the softer sex in meliorating the characters of men, that if such was their uniform behaviour I doubt not but that it would much contribute to reform the morals of the age.

Dr. Darwin says that young ladies who continue at school to a later age "should be formed into a class and properly instructed in domestic economy, each of them superintending the business of the family for a week, or a month, by turns; not only providing for the table and directing the cookery, but they should also be taught other parts of domestic employments, as cutting out livers, and making them with plain and strong needle-work, either for their own families, or to be given for clothing for necessitous infants and mothers."

The part of economising and rendering all kinds of food as palatable and nourishing as possible, by different modes of cookery, will repay the mistress of a household for the investment, and should indisputably form a part of the regular instruction of young females. To this, as they advance towards maturity, may profitably be added the knowledge of the value of all the necessary articles consumed in the family, whether for the table or the wardrobe, as well as the quantities of each which are requisite for their respective uses. As theory is of little avail unless exemplified by practice, they should be habituated to fill the department of housekeeper, under the inspection of their mother, not only by purchasing the different commodities wanted for the use of the family, but likewise by keeping an exact account of the domestic expenses, which will afford opportunities of teaching them a judicious application of money, and giving them distinct ideas, where frugality may be properly exerted, and where greater latitude may be allowed.

In educating a young woman, care should be taken not to raise her expectations above her rank and fortune; for many have paid dearly for having aspired too high; and what would otherwise have rendered them happy, became disgusting by looking up to a superior station in life.

Collect for the Fifth Sunday in Lent.

We beseech thee, Almighty God, mercifully to look upon thy people; that by thy great goodness they may be governed and preserved evermore, both in body and soul, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen

LOCAL.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

It must be gratifying to the members and friends of that Establishment, in this Province, to learn that notwithstanding of the little home encouragement and support which can be promised it, and the comparatively limited patronage of a local kind with which it is fostered, the number of its Churches is greatly on the increase. At Miramichi, the foundation stone of St. James's Church near the Court House, was laid several years ago under the auspices of His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, when he paid his first visit to that section of the Province, and though after the building had considerably advanced it was reduced to ashes by the great conflagration in October, 1825, yet it has since been making progress to completion, and promises at no distant day to be ready for the celebration of Divine Service according to the simple rites of Scottish worship. At Fredericton a most eligible piece of ground has been granted by the Governor and Council for locating a Church of the same communion, and liberal subscriptions have been given in aid of its funds by persons of all ranks and denominations in that Parish, as well as by some generous individuals of our own community. In the Parishes of Springfield and Norton, King's County, buildings for the same sacred purposes are going forward with much spirit, activity, and vigour. And in the Parish of St. James, on the Schoodie, where there are populous settlements of the "sons of the mountain and the flood," steps are at present being for permanently securing among them the ordinances of religion in their native tongue, through the ministrations of a respectable Gaelic Minister in Holy Orders of their National Church. These facts speak volumes, and such laudable exertions surely deserve every possible encouragement.—*Us recet.*

We cannot forbear from expressing our sincere wish, and hope, that all these Churches may be shortly filled, with crowds of spiritual worshippers.

MR. McLEAN'S SERMON.

With much pleasure we acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Rev. JOHN McLEAN'S Sermon against Intemperance, which was kindly sent by the Editors of the St. Andrews' Herald.

The Sermon "was preached on the 13th January last, in the Court House, at Richibucto; before the Magistrates, Juries, and other Inhabitants, at the opening of the General Sessions, being the time at which licences are granted annually." Of the Preacher we have not any personal knowledge, but he appears to us, to have been deeply impressed with a sense, of the awful responsibility, and with the dignity and importance of the Ministerial Office; and also with an affecting view, of the exceeding sinfulness, and of the absolutely ruinous tendency of the degrading vice against which he contends. The baleful effects of drunkenness, as utterly inconsistent with the existence of the religious principle, and the discharge of any religious duty; and also as disqualifying its unhappy subjects from a due performance of any of the proper duties of social life, are clearly and strikingly portrayed; and the Preacher, so far from softening down the truths of God, to accommodate or to countenance the propensities or the habits of men, with the confidence proper to an ambassador of Christ, faithfully and fearlessly, bears his testimony; delivers his own soul; and testifies, that "drunkards shall not," and that they cannot, "inherit the kingdom of God." His language is indeed strong, and uncompromising; but the awful and extensive prevalence of drunkenness, and the numberless evils and miseries, that spring from it, and that follow in its train, are more than a sufficient apology for the earnestness of his appeal.

We consider the Sermon, as a happy instance of Ministerial fidelity, well worthy of imitation: it must have produced a salutary effect when delivered; and we indulge a hope that its circulation through the Country will be attended with happy consequences.

We do therefore cordially, and respectfully recommend it to Ministers, to Magistrates, to heads of families, and to the young.

We hope it will have an extensive circulation, and that the Divine blessing may render it effectual to the end intended.

The Sermon will shortly be on sale, at the Book Store of Mr. McMillan, Prince William-street; and as the profits of the work are to be applied to religious purposes, we trust that the friends of temperance, and all who are disposed, to encourage the progress of religion will contribute to its circulation.

MAD DOGS.—In the Parishes of Norton and Kingston, and the parts adjacent, the inhabitants are in a state of great alarm, on account of a number of dogs, having lately become mad. The whole stocks of several able farmers' Cattle, Sheep, &c. &c. have been bitten, and symptoms of incipient madness, begin to appear. We are informed that a Cow belonging to a Mr. SINNOTT, in the L. or Cove in this City, manifested decided symptoms of madness last evening. She is supposed to have been bitten some time ago, by a dog which accompanied a friend of Mr. Sinnott's from the Country.

DIED,

At Port Maria, (Jam.) on the 16th of December last. Capt. ALEXANDER TAYLOR, of the Brig Harriet of this Port. Captain T. was a native of North Britain, and was much respected in the line of his profession, and has left a wife and two children to lament their loss.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

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