

Poetry.

FAITH IN GOD.

I knew a widow very poor,  
Who four small children had,  
The oldest was but four years old,  
A gentle modest lad.

And very hard that widow toiled,  
To feed her children four;  
An honest pride the woman felt,  
Tho' she was very poor.

To labour she would leave her house,  
For children must be fed;  
And glad was she when she could get,  
A shilling's worth of bread.

And this was all the children had,  
On any day to eat;  
They drank their water, ate their bread,  
But never tasted meat.

One day the snow was falling fast,  
And piercing was the air,  
I thought that I would go and see,  
How these poor children were.

Ere long I reached their cheerless home,  
'Twas searched by every breeze;  
When going in the eldest child,  
I saw upon his knees.

I paused to listen to the boy,  
Who never raised his head,  
But still went on and said,  
"Give us this day our daily bread."

I waited till the boy was done,  
Still listening as he prayed;  
And when he rose, I asked him why  
The Lord's prayer he had said?

"Why sir," said he, "this morning, when  
My mother went away;  
She cried because she said  
She had no bread for us to-day.

"She said we children now must starve,  
Our father being dead;  
And then I told her not to cry,  
For I would get some bread.

"Our Father," Sir, the prayer begins,  
Which makes me think that he,  
As we have no kind father here,  
Would our kind Father be.

"And then you know the prayer too,  
Asks God for bread each day;  
So in the corner Sir I went,  
And that's what made me pray."

I quickly left that wretched roof,  
And went with hasty step;  
And very soon was back again,  
With bread enough to eat.

I thought God heard me said the boy,  
I answered with a nod;  
I could not speak, but much I thought,  
Of that boy's faith in God.

From "Observations of a Parish Priest on Scenes of Sickness and Death;" by Jas. Duke Coleridge, LL.B.

ADDRESS TO THE ATTENDANTS ON A SICK PERSON.

The Minister of the Gospel, and especially one who has a large flock of Christ committed to his care, can of necessity be only occasionally present with each individual among the sick members thereof; the Medical attendant has too many claims on his time to allow him to remain, except perhaps in extreme or urgent cases, any long period with his patient. You, on the contrary, are his constant companion, and it is, therefore, in your power effectually to co-operate both with the one and the other, towards the attainment of their respective objects.

And first of all, no common discretion is requisite on your part as to the propriety or impropriety of informing the sick person that danger is apprehended; for, as in some cases to do so, would be little else than signing his death-warrant—so in a great many more, the communication may be made with safety as to his bodily state, with unspeakable benefit to his spiritual. I am aware that the generality of people will say that on no account, and under no circumstances, would they venture to make the dreadful disclosure to their friend, whose disease would, doubtless, be aggravated by the terror and alarm thus occasioned, and therefore the evil would be certain, and the good, to say the least, very doubtful. Now, before I reply to this, and endeavour to shew, on the contrary, that the converse of the remark is rather true—the good being more certain, and the evil very doubtful—let me ask, is not this keeping up the delusion which once before succeeded so well, to the ruin of the first pair—"Ye shall not surely die?" What can be more lamentable, or more frequent, than to see a person, whose altered looks, and daily, nay hourly decrease of strength, tell all the world, but

himself, that his summons is well nigh come, deceiving himself with the hope of recovery, and as anxious about this world and its concerns, as in his best days of health? Friends, from a cruel kindness, or from believing what they wish—physicians, from a fear (often groundless) of increasing the disorder—and other attendants, from a natural dislike of being the first to communicate what they believe will be bad news—do all conspire, as it were, to keep up the delusion. Thus, the sick person is kept in ignorance of his real state, dies almost without knowing that he is dying—and, to the last, trusts to the fatal assurance,—"Ye shall not surely die." This is no picture of the imagination; and if, to lessen its impression, it be urged that the necessity of an immediate preparation for death must depend, in some measure, on the tenor of the past life, I reply, that there is no man who would not do well to pray against "sudden death," (and what is the death above described, but sudden in its most Scriptural sense,) because there is no one so well prepared for death, but would see cause to be grateful for every additional opportunity of preparation afforded him. The danger of concealing the truth may not be equally great in all cases—but the revealing it must always be beneficial—I mean, of course, to the spiritual condition of the patient. Has the life of your friend been an irreligious one? Withhold not from him this last opportunity—refuse him not this plank, as it were, on which, if it so please the Lord, he may yet escape safe to land—tell him that he must die—it may save him, through Christ, from an eternal death.

It may then be assumed as undeniable—that under any circumstances the soul of the sick person will almost certainly be benefited by the truth being told him as to the probability of his death; but as it is not intended that this disclosure should be made if this body will as certainly be injured and his recovery endangered thereby (for what would this be, but in fact defeating the spiritual good intended, by shortening the time yet mercifully allowed him for working out his salvation?) your care as his attendant and friend must be to ascertain whether his bodily condition is such as to render the communication dangerous; because if it be not so—and the above remarks be founded in truth—you have but one course to pursue. Now it may aid you in this part of your duty to be informed, that in the opinion of medical men of unquestioned skill and extensive practice, the cases are very rare in which a prudent and gradual disclosure might not be made with perfect safety—and that the danger consists almost always in its being made incautiously and abruptly. When the disease is expected speedily to terminate fatally—and all hope (humanly speaking) is past—then, if the patient is altogether in ignorance of his real situation, I humbly conceive you are in duty bound, either by yourself, by the medical attendant, or by the Minister of religion, to disclose it to him with sufficient plainness, that he may be led to think of his soul's welfare, and of all things befitting the awful state he is in. When the illness has only just commenced, and yet discovers symptoms of an alarming tendency, so as to leave little hope of anything but a fatal close—watch for an opportunity that the patient himself may give you, in speaking of himself and his gradually increasing weakness—of extending his views beyond this side the grave—and of pointing out the more than probability that, with feelings such as his, his complaint must be dangerous, and therefore another world and not this should principally engage his attention. On this partial communication of the truth, his mind will naturally meditate—and the time will not be long ere he will either himself seek for the whole truth, or give you a favourable opportunity of disclosing it to him. This once effected, all his views will be directed to one great end—religious assistance will be effectually administered, the work of religion will steadily advance—and as temporal things lose their interest with him and recede from his sight, and eternal ones appear proportionably momentous he will day by day bless those who have opened his eyes to his real condition, and have felt genuine Christian love enough to say to him, "Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live."

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

**DR. BOVELL,**  
John Street, near St. George's Church,  
TORONTO.  
Toronto, January 7th 1852. 23-1f

**MR. S. J. STRATFORD,**  
**SURGEON AND OCULIST,**  
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto  
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the  
EYE, in rear of the same.  
Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

**J. P. CLARKE, M. M. B. C. C.**  
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,  
SINGING AND GUITAR,  
Residence, Shuter Street.  
Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-1ly

**T. BILTON,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
No. 2, Wellington Buildings,  
King street Toronto.  
Toronto, February, 1852. 27-1f

**JOHN CRAIG,**  
**GLASS STAINER,**  
Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter  
HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c.  
No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.  
September 4th, 1851. 6-1f

**W. MORRISON,**  
Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,  
**SILVER SMITH, &c.**  
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.  
A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery,  
Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery  
and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order  
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.  
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 6-1

**MR. CHARLES MAGRATH,**  
Barrister, Attorney, &c. &c.  
OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne  
Streets, opposite the side entrance to BEARD'S  
Hotel.  
Toronto, September 17, 1852. 1-1f



**THE STEAMER MAZEPPA,**  
W. DONALDSON, MASTER,  
WILL RUN the remainder of the Season as  
follows, commencing on MONDAY, the  
8th instant:—  
Leaves St. Catharines every Monday, Wednesday  
and Friday Morning, at Eight o'clock, a.m.  
Returning, leaves Toronto on every Tuesday,  
Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Nine o'clock.  
Toronto, Nov. 4th, 1852. 4-1f

**QUICKEST ROUTE,**  
From New York, and the Western States, via  
Lewiston and Niagara Falls!

**THE MAIL STEAMER**  
**CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,**  
WILL, until further Notice, leave TORONTO  
daily, at half-past Seven, A.M., connecting  
at Buffalo with the Express Trains going East,  
also with the State Line Railroad and Steamers  
going West.  
RETURNING:  
Leaves LEWISTON FOR TORONTO at One P.M.,  
connecting with the Mail and Through Steamers  
at Toronto to Montreal.  
Toronto, October 28th, 1852. 15-1f

**THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON**  
CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,  
WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton, every day  
at Two o'clock, P.M., (Sunday excepted)  
calling at Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington  
Square, weather permitting.  
Will leave Hamilton for Toronto every morning  
(Sundays excepted) at Seven o'clock, calling  
weather permitting at Wellington Square, Oak-  
ville, and Port Credit.  
Royal Mail Packet Office,  
Toronto, April 23rd, 1852. 4-1f

**THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,**  
CAPTAIN KERR,  
WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, (com-  
mencing on TUESDAY, the 20th inst.,)  
calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond  
Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, weather permit-  
ting, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday  
Morning, at half-past Ten o'clock.  
Will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at  
the above Ports, every Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday—Morning, at Nine o'clock.  
Royal Mail Packet Office,  
Toronto, April 14th, 1852. 4-1f

ROYAL MAIL STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

LAKE ONTARIO AND RIVER St. LAWRENCE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS  
LAKE ONTARIO.

The Steamer MAGNET, Captain J. Sutherland.  
" " PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt. J. Dick.  
" " PASSPORT, Captain H. Twohy.

DOWNWARDS.

MAGNET—On MONDAYS and THURS-  
DAYS, leaving Hamilton at 7 1/2, A. M., and To-  
ronto, at a 1/4 to 1, P. M., for Kingston.  
PRINCESS ROYAL—On TUESDAYS and  
FRIDAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a 1/4 to  
1, P. M.  
PASSPORT—On WEDNESDAYS and SA-  
TURDAYS, from Toronto to Kingston, at a 1/4  
to 1, P. M., arriving at Kingston next morning,  
in time for the River Mail Boat, which reaches  
Montreal early same evening.

Calling at intermediate Ports. (weather permit-  
ting.)

UPWARDS.

PASSPORT—On MONDAYS and THURS-  
DAYS, from Kingston to Toronto and Hamil-  
ton, at 3 p. m., on the arrival of the River Boat,  
arriving at Toronto early next morning, and  
leave there for Hamilton at 8, a. m., and return  
from Hamilton to Toronto, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays  
and Fridays.

MAGNET—On TUESDAYS and FRI-  
DAYS, from Kingston to Toronto and Hamil-  
ton, at 3 p. m., on the arrival of the River Boat,  
arriving at Toronto early next morning, and  
leave there for Hamilton at 8 a. m.

PRINCESS ROYAL—On WEDNESDAYS  
and SATURDAYS, from Kingston to Toronto  
and Hamilton, at 3 p. m. on the arrival of the  
River Boat, arriving at Toronto early next  
morning; and leave there for Hamilton at 8 a.  
m., and return from Hamilton to Toronto at 3  
p. m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

The Steamer OTTAWA... Capt. Putnam.  
" " LORD ELGIN... " Farlinger.  
" " ST. LAWRENCE " Howard.

UPWARDS.—From Montreal to Kingston,  
Daily, leaving every week day at noon, and on  
Sundays at 10 1/2 o'clock, arriving at Kingston at 2  
P. M., the next day.

DOWNWARDS.—From Kingston to Montreal,  
Daily, at 5 1/2, A. M., arriving at Montreal the  
same evening.

Calling at Coteau du Lac, Cornwall, Dickin-  
son's Landing, East Williamsburg, West Wil-  
liamsburg, Matilda, Prescott, Maitland, Brock-  
ville and Gananoque

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, }  
Front Street, Toronto, May, 1852. } 2-1f

Daily Line of Steamers to Rochester.

NEW AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO  
NEW YORK.

Through from Toronto to New York in  
26 hours: from New York to  
Toronto, in 24 hours.

THE STEAMER "AMERICA."

CAPT. McBRIDE,  
WILL leave Toronto for Rochester direct,  
every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRI-  
DAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, direct,  
every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY  
Morning at 9 o'clock.

Passengers for New York by this conveyance,  
may take the Morning Express train of Cars from  
Rochester, at 10 minutes after 8, and arrive at  
New York about 10 o'clock same evening, or  
take a Steamer at Albany, and arrive at New  
York during the night. Passengers leaving  
New York by the Express train at 5 o'clock P.  
M. will arrive at Rochester the following morn-  
ing in ample time for the Steamers America and  
Admiral.

The Steamer Admiral leaves Toronto for Ro-  
chester every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday  
morning, at half-past 10 o'clock; and leaves  
Rochester for Toronto, every Monday, Wednes-  
day and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, calling at  
Cobourg, and other intermediate ports, weather  
permitting.

Passengers by the above steamers, can pur-  
chase tickets, at this office, or from the Pursers  
on board, for the Cars to Albany, New York, or  
Boston; and also, for the steamboats from  
Albany to New York. State Rooms on the  
Hudson River boats, can be secured, by applica-  
tion to the Pursers of the Admiral and America.

Fare by Railroad, Rochester to N. York \$7 10  
Fare by Railroad and River Steamers,  
Rochester to New York..... \$5 60  
Fare by Railroad, Rochester to New  
York..... \$10 10

Passengers from Hamilton, by leaving on  
Monday and Friday afternoon, at three o'clock,  
in the Mail Steamers Princess Royal and Pass-  
port, will arrive in Toronto in time to take the  
"America" for Rochester and arrive in New  
York in 31 hours.

Royal Mail Steamboat Office,  
Toronto, 14th May 1852. 2-1f