

"No, never! One voice, like the sound in the cloud,
When the roar of the storm waxes loud and more loud,
Wherever the foot of the freeman hath press'd
From the Delaware's marge to the Lake of the West,
On the south-going breezes shall deepen and grow
Till the land it sweeps over shall tremble below!
The voice of a people—up-risen—awake—
Pennsylvania's watchword, with Freedom at stake,
Thrilling up from each valley, flung down from each height,
'Our Country and Liberty! God for the right!'"

Whittier's poems are so numerous it would be quite out of place to attempt an enumeration of them here. In addition to the *Songs of Labor* above named a few of the best known are:—*Snow-Bound*, *Among the Hills*, *Mabel Martin*, *Cobbler Keekar's Vision*, *The two Rabbits*, *The Prophecy of Samuel Sewall*, *The Tent on the Beach*, *Maud Miller*.

His prose writings are also numerous, and consist mainly of his contributions to journals, and of *Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal*, an imitative work, after the style of "*Lady Willoughby's Diary*," giving a picture of the New England of the last quarter of the 17th century.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

Ship-builders.—Another name for such workmen? Do we say mill-builders? Where are ships built? See page 65.

Spectral in the river mist.—The ship timbers are here represented as dimly seen in the river mist, but, like a spectre, their outline cannot be clearly defined.—In Whittier's poem, "The Spectre Warriors" is the stanza:—

"He fears that the evil and Dark One is near,
On an errand of wrath, with his phantoms of fear;
And he knows that the aim of his rifle is vain—
That the spectres of evil may never be slain!"

Pope says:—"Strange phantoms (spectres) rising as the mists arise."

White timbers.—Explain.

Grating saw begin.—Force of grating? Parse begin.

Broad axe.—Probably a compound word. *Axe* should be *ax*; such words as *wax*, *tax*, *flax* &c., were all at one time written with the final *e*. The *e* in *axe* should not be retained.

Gnarled oak.—Also *Knarled*, (*narld*), *knotty*. Oak is commonly, but not always, *gnarled*. Shakespeare, speaks of:—"The unweedgeable and *gnarled* oak."

Bellows.—(*Bel'-lus*). Used either in the singular or plural. How used here?

Blast on blast.—Observe the accumulative force of *on* here.

Sooty smithy.—(*Soot'-y Smith'y*), written also *aniddy*, the shop of the smith. *Still'* or *Stid'dy* (*anvil*) are also names for a smith's shop, or *smithery*.

Jars.—Verb intrans, subj., *smithy*.

Are fading.—The stars gradually go from sight, as the light of the sun increases so the fire-sparks gradually vanish after rising almost out of sight by distance, and hence have the appearance of going off with the stars.

Forge.—(*Forjo*). A place where anything is shaped or devised.

Groaning Anvil.—Why groaning?

Scourge.—(*Skurj*). Meaning? Is it a good rhyme with *forge*?

Far-off hills the panting team.—Does this agree with what is said on page 65 as to the way the timber is taken to the ship-yards?

For us.—For whom? Parse *for*.

Down the stream.—Adverbial to *steer*.

Axe-man's.—Should be *ax man's*—give another word having same meaning.

Old and still.—Why still?

Century-circled.—Explain.

Falls crashing.—Crashing an adj. qual. oak.

Craftsman.—Give synonyms.

Nature's giant powers.—Name some of these powers. In what sense, and how, are they made slaves? (Trees, &c., steam, wind water, electricity, &c.)

Tree-nails.—Should be written *Treenails*. Pronounced *Tree'-nails*, though commonly pronounced *trun'nels*, and sometimes so written,—long wooden pins for fastening the planks of a ship to the timber.

Shall tempt.—How does yawning seam tempt the sea?

Spar.—A long beam—mast, yard, boom or gaff.

Salt-spray.—Should be written *salt spray*. Meaning of *spray* here? Other meanings?

Caught below.—The rolling of the ship in a storm often brings the high timbers, masts, &c., down, so as to be covered with spray, which is greatest near the surface of the water.

That ship.—Why not *our ship*?

Master's beck.—Who is the master? *Beck*, nod or motion of the head, the slightest indication of command.

As if they trod.—Walking as firmly and keeping as steady.

Vulture-beak.—In what ways may the ice be likened to a vulture's beak?

Float or sink.—The ship will meet with storms, will very probably need to press its way through vast masses of ice; may even strike against the water covered rocks, or grate along the sharp peaks of coral. Its fate will depend on the workmanship and material used. Hence the great responsibility of the builders.

Bride of the sea.—Explain.

Virgin.—Meaning fresh or new; not yet discolored or soiled by wind or weather.

Shall fan.—Explain.

Snowy wing.—What is meant?

Hebrides-Hindustan.—What would the ship probably be doing at these points?

Frozen-sultry.—To what extent correct?

Peaceful flag.—The flag of commerce.

Silken chain.—What other *chain* sometimes unites nations?

Groaning cargo.—Whittier writes in his poem, "The Slave Ship:"

"Corpse after corpse came up, death had been busy there;
Where every blow is mercy, why should the spoiler spare?
Corpse after corpse they cast sullenly from the ship,
Yet bloody with the traces of fetter-link and whip."

Lethan drug.—Is the opium trade still carried on? Describe the cargo that the poet desires. What would he exclude? Has any portion of the latter yet been dropt as articles of commerce?

Examination Papers.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, JULY 1885.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—John Seatin, B.A.

NOTE.—100 marks constitute a full paper. A maximum of 15 marks may also be allowed for composition, and of 5 marks for writing and neatness.

ONTARIO READERS.

- 1 God bless her! whereso'er the breeze
Her snowy wings shall fan,
Aside the frozen Hebrides,
Or sultry Hindostan!
Where'er in mart or in the main,
With peaceful flag unfurled,
She helps to wind the silken chain
Of commerce round the world!