

Having thus openly, and without any conscious reservation, stated the broad and liberal ground upon which he stands, the object he has in view, the difficulties which he apprehends, the deep sense which he entertains of his own weakness, and the sources to which he looks for assistance; the Editor commits himself and his work, to the candour and indulgence of the public, and he respectfully solicits their countenance and support.

We consider it an auspicious circumstance, to have it in our power to record in our first number, a detailed account of the opening of KING'S COLLEGE, and of the Inauguration of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS, the FIRST CHANCELLOR. The opening, and the organization of this University, are events which must be highly gratifying to the friends of Literature in New-Brunswick; and which will no doubt, excite a deep interest in the minds of our fellow subjects, in the sister Colonies.—The services on the occasion, were appropriate and solemn, and will no doubt long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of being present at the time.

As this institution is at once a monument of the munificence of HIS MAJESTY, and of the zeal and indefatigable exertions of His Excellency, and also of the liberality of the Legislature, for the promotion and support of the higher branches of Education in the Province;—so, we fervently hope, that it may fully answer the end intended by its establishment; that such of our youth as shall be favored with an opportunity of attending to receive instruction within its walls, may there imbibe the spirit of true Religion, that they may be trained in the paths of knowledge and of virtue, that the institution may be eminently useful to the present generation, and that it may be a lasting blessing to posterity.

Not having had an opportunity to call in person, to consult the inclination of his fellow Citizens, the Publisher takes the liberty of sending the first Number of the *New-Brunswick Religious and Literary Journal*, to as many of them as he conveniently can, with the following understanding:—namely—previously to the publication of the second Number, a lad will be sent to call upon all those with whom the first Number was left; when such persons as do not wish to become Subscribers, can return the Paper to the lad, without being required to assign any reason for so doing. It is particularly and respectfully requested, that the Paper may be preserved in good order until call'd for, as the Publisher intends to keep the Files complete from the commencement.

### POETRY.

THE CREATION REQUIRED TO PRAISE ITS AUTHOR.

Bless, my soul, th' exalted lay!  
Let each exterr'd thought obey,  
And praise th' Almighty's name:  
Lo! heav'n and earth, and seas and skies,  
In one melodious concert rise,  
To swell th' inspiring theme.

Ye fields of light, celestial plains,  
Where gay transporting beauty reigns,  
Ye scenes divinely fair!  
Your Maker's wondrous pow'r proclaim,  
Tell how he form'd your shining frame,  
And breath'd the fluid air.

Ye angels, catch the thrilling sound!  
While all th' adoring throng around  
His boundless mercy sing:  
Let ev'ry list'ning Saint above  
Wake all the tuneful soul of love,  
And touch the sweetest string.

Join, ye loud spheres, the vocal choir;  
Thou dazzling orb of liquid fire,  
The mighty chorus aid:  
Soon as gray evening gilds the plain,  
Thou, moon, protract the melting strain,  
And praise him in the shade.

Thou heav'n of heav'ns, his vast abode:  
Ye clouds, proclaim your forming God,  
Who call'd yon worlds from night:  
"Ye shades, dispel!"—th' Eternal said;  
At once th' involving darkness fled,  
And nature sprung to light.

Whate'er a blooming world contains,  
That wings the air, that skims the plains,  
United praise bestow:

Ye dragons, sound his awful name  
To heav'n aloud; and roar acclaim,  
Ye swelling deeps below:

Let ev'ry element rejoice;  
Ye thunders, burst with awful voice  
To HIM who bids you roll:  
His praise in softer notes declare,  
Each whispering breeze of yielding air,  
And breathe it to the soul.

To him, ye graceful cedars, bow;  
Ye tow'ring mountains, bending low,  
Your great Creator own;  
Tell when affrighted nature shook,  
How Sinai kindled at his look,  
And trembled at his frown.

Ye flocks that haunt the humble vale,  
Ye insects flutt'ring on the gale,  
In mutual concourse rise;  
Crop the gay rose's vermilion bloom,  
And waft its spoils a sweet perfume,  
In incense to the skies.

Wake, all ye mountain tribes, and sing;  
Ye plumed warblers of the spring,  
Harmonious anthems raise  
To HIM who shap'd your finer mould,  
Who tip'd your glittering wings with gold,  
And tun'd your voice to praise.

Let man, by nobler passions sway'd,  
The feeling heart, the judging head,  
In heav'nly praise employ;  
Spread his tremendous name around,  
Till heav'n's broad arch rings back the sound,  
The gen'ral burst of joy.

Ye whom the charms of grandeur please,  
Nurs'd on the downy lap of ease,  
Fall prostrate at his throne:  
Ye princes, rulers, all adore;  
Praise him, ye kings, who makes your pow'r  
An image of his own.

Ye fair, by nature form'd to move,  
O praise th' eternal source of LOVE,  
With youth's enlivening fire:  
Let age take up the tuneful lay,  
Sigh his bless'd name—then soar away,  
And ask an angel's lyre. OOLVIE.

### MISCELLANY.

An affectionate manner, is in itself amiable and engaging. Men naturally love those who appear benevolent and tender hearted, and, most of all, require and love this character in the minister of the gospel. This character or its opposite can hardly fail to appear in his discourses. There are so many things in the subjects of his preaching which naturally call forth tenderness and affection, that, if he possess this disposition, it cannot fail to appear in his sentiments, in his language, and in his manner of utterance.—Wherever it appears, it will be acknowledged and loved; and the words of a beloved preacher will always come to his flock with a peculiar power of persuasion.—*Dwight.*

### MEDITATION.

Meditation and study include all those exercises of the mind whereby we render all the former methods useful for our increase in true knowledge and wisdom. It is by meditation we come to confirm our memory of things that pass through our thoughts in the occurrences of life, in our own experiences, and in the observation we make; it is by meditation that we draw various inferences, and establish in our minds general principles of knowledge; it is by meditation that we compare the various ideas which we derive from our senses or from the operation of our souls, and join them in propositions; it is by meditation we fix in our memory whatsoever we learn, and form our own judgment of the truth or falsehood, the strength or weakness of what others speak or write. It is meditation or study that draws out long chains of argument, and searches and finds deep and difficult truths, which before lay concealed in darkness.

Man is a compound Being, and what little knowledge he can arrive at, to be practical, scarcely can be pure. Like the air he breathes; he may refine it, until the one is unfit to be respired, and the other to be applied. Mathematicians have sought knowledge in figures, Philosophers in systems, Logicians in subtleties, and Metaphysicians in sounds; it is not

in any nor in all of these. He that studies only man, will get the body of knowledge without the soul, and he that studies only books, the soul, without the body. He that to what he sees, adds observation, and to what he reads, reflection, is in the right road to knowledge, provided that in scrutinizing the hearts of others he neglect not his own, and like the Swiss, doubles his exertions abroad, that he may more speedily profit by them at home.

Many books require no thought from those who read them, and for a very simple reason;—they made no such demand, upon those who wrote them. Those works therefore are the most valuable, that set our thinking faculties in the fullest operation. For as the solar light calls forth all the latent powers, and dormant principles of vegetation contained in the kernel, but which, without such a stimulus, would neither have struck root downwards, nor borne fruit upwards, so it is with the light that is intellectual; it calls forth and awakens into energy those latent principles of thought in the minds of others, which without this stimulus, reflection would not have matured, nor examination improved, nor action embodied.

There is only one circumstance in which the upright man will imitate the hypocrite; I mean in his attempts to conciliate the good opinion of his fellow men. But here the similarity must cease, for their respective motives are wider than the poles asunder; the former will attempt this to increase his power of doing good, the latter to augment his means of doing harm.

### EXTRAVAGANCE.

By Extravagance the higher sort are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who, through industry and frugality, have maintained their standing. A ploughman on his feet is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

FLIGHT OF BIRDS.—Montague is of opinion that many birds, when exerting themselves to the utmost, fly at a rate of not less than thirty miles per hour; even a sparrow has been calculated to fly at the rate of thirty miles in an hour; and Major Cartwright appears to have ascertained, by frequent experiments, that, during the same short period, the flight of an eider-duck is equal to ninety miles. The common kite (*falco milvus*) has been observed to pass, without great exertion, over a space of a quarter of a league in a minute; and it could fly with ease from Cape Pruth to the Land's End in a single day, were an instinctive tendency so to be combined with the physical power of which it is actually possessed. It appears probable, therefore, that the most extended migratory movement which any species is called upon to accomplish, may, in the greater number of cases, be performed in a couple of days; more frequently in the course of a few hours. My intelligent friend, Mr. Andebar, of Louisiana, whose magnificent collection of ornithological drawings has lately excited such general interest in Edinburgh, has communicated to me a singular fact relating to the powers of flight of the passenger pigeon of America. He has shot that bird during his hunting excursion through the forests; and, on dissection, found its stomach full of fresh rice; which, to have resisted the digestive process, must have been swallowed not many hours preceding its death, but could not have been obtained within 500 miles of the place where it was killed.

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