

Poetry.

THE FIRST SMILE.

(From *Lyræ Innocentium*.)

From the birth the dawn must be
Of the first-born—let wait awhile
Young mother, and thine eye shall see
The dawning of the first soft smile.

In short, for the whole county of York, which is situated on the river St. John, above Fredericton, and contained a population of 11,072, there were only three churches...

In the county of SUSSEX, which was divided into four parishes, and contained 3,227 inhabitants, there were two churches and one resident clergyman.

King's County was, in respect to spiritual advantages, the best provided county in the whole province; and the population, consisting of nearly 8,000 souls, was consequently in a very large proportion attached to the church.

Thus, again, it is stated, that the parish of Sussex had a "church and resident clergyman, (the excellent Oliver Arnold) first placed there by the Society in 1792, by whom its spiritual wants had been diligently supplied for many years."

The population of St. John's County amounted to 12,907, and of these two-thirds lived in the city and suburbs. For the supply of their spiritual wants there were two clergymen, both resident within the city.

DIocese of Fredericton.

(From "Annals of the Colonial Church," by the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.)

So much had Mr. Willis recommended himself, during his short residence, to the good opinion of the people, that he was, to the satisfaction of all parties, appointed to the vacant rectory of St. John's.

There was but one clergyman for the whole county of WESTMORELAND; and the prevalent spirit among the inhabitants (9,308) was decidedly unfavourable to the Church.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.

(From the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.)

The late and last Archbishop of Tuam was a truly apostolic prelate. Distinguished not less by integrity and inflexible firmness of character, than for a watchful and most considerate benevolence; eminently faithful in the discharge of the duties of his exalted station, and unwearied in his efforts to improve the temporal and spiritual interests of his flock.

It was the Archbishop's constant habit to rise at a very early hour in the morning; generally, if health admitted, between four and five. His rise, which was prepared the night before, he always lighted with his own hands.

In the county of York but few of the parishes had either churches or resident clergymen; so that the missionary, were occasionally visited by an itinerant missionary, were in a measure compelled to have recourse for religious instruction to dissenting teachers of various denominations, of whom the Baptists seem to be the most numerous.

the place of the poet's haire, and he might have addressed them in the poet's words:—

"Yes, thou may'st eat thy bread and lick the hand That feeds thee, thou may'st frolic on the floor At evening, and at night retire secure To thy straw couch, and slumber unalarmed; For I have gained thy confidence, have pledged All that is human in me to protect These unassuming gratitude and love."

The recreation which he thus allowed himself was brief, and at a quarter past ten precisely, he summoned his immediate family to his study, to whom he read for an hour, commencing with the Psalms and Lessons for the day. On Sundays he read some pious volume. At one time it was Krummacher's "Elijah" latterly Blunt's "Lectures."

His Grace's manner of living was simple and temperate in the extreme; a plain joint of meat supplied his dinner. Whenever he saw one of his children about to try a new dish not tasted before, he always said with a smile, "Now you are going to create a new want."

In his little pocket Testament was found the following memorandum:—"Without me ye can do nothing.—Concise rules for self-examination.—Have I this day walked with God?—confiding in him as my Friend and Father in Christ?—depending on his divine influences?—waiting upon his providential will, submissively and thankfully?—keeping watch over my thoughts and heart for him?—seeking him in devotion and self-examination?—serving him in my calling?—not forgetting him in relaxations?—turning to him when alone?—labouring to glorify him?—husbanding all my time for him?—cleaving steadfastly to him in all trials and temptations?"

The affectionate disposition of the Archbishop members of his own immediate family. His playful and endearing manner towards his grandchildren, whom he delighted to have around him, interested even the coldest and most unconcerned spectator.

God's PRESENCE.—The presence of God's glory is in heaven; the presence of his power on earth; the presence of his justice in hell; and the presence of his grace with his people. If he deny us his powerful presence, we fall into nothing; if he deny us his gracious presence, we fall into sin; if he deny us his merciful presence, we fall into hell.—Mason's Remains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRICE OF RELIGION.—It will cost something to be religious, it will cost more not to be so.—The same.

GOD'S WILL HIS CREATURES' DUTY.—If two angels came down from heaven to execute a divine command, and one was appointed to conduct an empire, and the other to sweep a street in it, they would feel no inclination to choose employments.—Rev. John Newton.

THE TROUBLES OF LIFE.—Much depends on the way we come into trouble. Paul and Jonah were both in a storm, but in very different circumstances.—The same.

PRAYER AND READING.—Whoever wishes to be with God, ought always to pray and often to read; for when we pray we speak to God, and when we read he speaks to us.—St. Augustine.

THE LIFE OF AN UNBELIEVER.—When once infidels are brought to men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live like beasts also.—South.

REGIONS will always make the bitter waters of Marah wholesome and palatable, but we must not think it will continually turn water into wine because it once did.—Bishop Warburton.

CHARITABLE JUDGMENTS.—As the best writers are the most candid judges of the writings of others, so the best lives are the most charitable in the judgments they form of their neighbours' actions.—Seed.

PROSPERITY.—It is very rare that any man is better for worldly prosperity, so difficult is it to hold a full cup with an even hand.—Rev. B. E. Nichols, M.A.

RELIGION.—It signifies nothing to say we will not change our religion, if our religion change not us.—Mason's Remains.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

"My dear aunt,—You will probably be surprised at receiving a letter from me, and if you should be somewhat alarmed at the awful and most important subject to which it would direct your attention, I would beg of you to pause and deliberate upon it, and humbly pray to Almighty God for the influence of his Holy Spirit to direct and guide you in this critical and vital moment of your earthly pilgrimage. I would combine the sincere affection of the nephew with the unwavering fidelity of the minister of Jesus Christ; and if the Lord should be graciously pleased to make me the blessed instrument in his hands, of awakening you from your spiritual drowsiness and insensibility, and of directing you to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world, and thereby smooth your passage from time into eternity, and inspire you with a sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord, I shall have another cause for thankfulness added to the many already in my breast bestowed on me. It is not possible for me to pry into the heart of his fellow-man; nor is he to dare to do it. This he must leave to God alone.

"By thy fruits ye shall know them." By this touchstone I shall venture to judge you. By your walk and conversation in life I am constrained to say, that you have devoted to this world, 'the friendly at which you are daily with God,' an unusually protracted existence. You have gone through a long career, and have given the best of your days to the follies, the pleasures and the vanities of this miserable life, without allowing yourself to dwell upon the awful and important concerns of that which is to come. You have lived to a great age, and have been largely blessed with health and vigour, and with every comfort and convenience calculated to make this life happy; and without the one thing needful, without, as it were, God in the world. And now, that you are on the brink of the grave, to which we must all sooner or later come, are you not still clinging to the empty scene? Are your affections wended from the things of time and sense, and heartily devoted to those which are above? Are you firmly and solely relying upon the merits of a crucified Saviour for pardon and acceptance with an offended God? It would ill become me to "speak unto you smooth things, to prophesy deceits." It is my imperative duty to warn you of your danger, to call to your remembrance the days that are gone, to awaken you to a conviction of your wickedness, your sin, he corruption and hardness of your heart, that in you dwelleth no good thing, and that you stand guilty and condemned before God; who, were he to deal with you according to your deserts, would consign you to everlasting damnation. This is the situation of every man born into the world, and he assured it is yours. Shall I say, then, that your state is without resource and that your sentence is pronounced? God forbid that I should take upon me to denounce celestial vengeance! No, blessed be God, there is forgiveness with him in Christ Jesus. I would rather speak to you in the words of the prophet Isaiah, 'Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call upon him while he is near:—this is the accepted time, this is the day of salvation.' Call your past ways into remembrance with a troubled heart. Lament over the sins of your past life; and tremble lest God should deliver you over to a reprobate mind. But, in fearing hope, and in hoping act, devote the remainder of the days which God's mercy may grant you to work out your own salvation. You have more to perform than others. Your task is greater, your time is shorter.—You must strive to enter in at the straight gate. But above all, address your fervent prayers to God. Perhaps, touched with your regrets, and taking pity upon your misery, he may supply you with his grace, and effectual that you may again go to God.

"Go humbly, and with a single eye, to the Lord Jesus Christ, and he will give rest to your soul. Believe on him and you shall be saved. 'Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow; though they be like crimson, they shall be as wool.' Our blessed Lord has promised that those who come to him, 'he will in no wise cast out.'

"In a spirit of humility, of contrition, of childlike simplicity, I beseech you to send for the next spiritual and devoted friend, to open to him your whole heart and mind to his instructions, attend to the precepts which, under God's grace, he will point out to you, and the Lord will bless his pious labours, and make him the messenger of peace and consolation to your broken and contrite heart.

"May the Lord's grace direct you! is the fervent prayer of your affectionate nephew,

"POWER TUAM."

On reaching the foot of the dais, occupied by her Majesty and her Court, his Royal Highness made a low obeisance, when the Queen, who had remained standing, stepped forward to meet him, and extended to him a smiling welcome. His Royal Highness maintained the most remarkable gravity. The public entrance to the hall was now thrown open, and every inch of it up to the dais was instantly filled by all ranks of the University; and the recollection of your Majesty's former visit is preserved by us with feelings of pride and satisfaction; and we now hail, with fervent joy, your Majesty's presence amongst us for the second time, and desire to express, in the fullest manner in which words can convey it, our heartfelt gratitude for this gracious mark of Royal favour.

"We trust that we may be allowed to consider the honour which we enjoy as a proof of your Majesty's unimpaired favour, which will be cherished as an incentive to renewed exertion, and encourage the members of our body in their several stations to desire your Majesty's approbation by a zealous discharge of their duties.

"The time which has elapsed since the period of your Majesty's former visit has been marked by an important change in the highest office of our body; we have had to deplore the loss of our late excellent Chancellor, who, to his great regret was on that occasion prevented by the infirm state of his health from assuming his place amongst us, and expressing in person his acknowledgement of your Majesty's gracious favour.

"We are encouraged by your Majesty's presence in the University at this time, to entertain a confident hope that the act of the University, in filling the vacant office, has been regarded by your Majesty with approbation; and we trust that the same Royal protection and favour will be continued to us which we have been wont to enjoy from the Sovereigns of this kingdom.

"The occasion seems to require that we should take the opportunity of assuring your Majesty that we are not unmindful of the high purposes which the institutions of the University are intended to accomplish.

"We trust that there have not been wanting hitherto a zeal for the studies of literature and science, and efforts to promote the still more elevated and holy cause which our founders had in view—the establishment of religion and virtue upon a good and sure foundation.

"We would venture to appeal to recent discoveries in astronomical and other kindred sciences; and in the public office of life, to the statesmen, the judges, the philosophers of our country, who have received their early education and been taught to discipline their minds in the study of learning.

"We trust we may call attention also to the clergy who have gone forth from us, and contribute so much to the elevation of the character of our countrymen, who, labouring in piety and patience with truth of doctrine and innocency of life, have made our church to be the blessing and glory of our land.

"While we thus reflect with satisfaction upon the good fruit which has resulted from the past labours of the University, our attention is awakened to the task which lies before ourselves. We see how important is the place which the University occupies in respect to social happiness and order, how dignified the duties, how great the responsibility of those who have to direct its studies and administer its affairs.

"We desire to assure your Majesty that those topics of reflection are ever before our minds, and that it is our care to address ourselves to our duty in a firm and earnest spirit, not diverted by difficulty, but nerved by the consideration of it to that patience of temper which, by God's blessing, we hope will bring success.

"It is our earnest prayer that your Majesty may long live to see the fruit of our efforts for our country's welfare. May Almighty God protect and strengthen you, and, prospering you with all happiness, pour down upon you the continual dew of his blessing."

His Royal Highness the Chancellor having read the above address, making an obeisance, presented it to her Majesty, who, still remaining standing, read the following most gracious answer, which was handed to her Majesty by Sir George Grey, Bart.:

"I have received with the highest satisfaction your loyal and affectionate address.

"It affords me great pleasure to visit you on this occasion, and to assure you of my entire approbation of the act of the University in their selection of a Chancellor.

"I am peculiarly impressed with a sense of that duty in a place which has produced so many persons eminently distinguished in science, literature and religion, and in which I am surrounded with noble monuments of the munificence of princes who have preceded me on the throne of this kingdom.

"None of these princes can have more earnestly desired to promote the welfare of your University than myself, and I shall ever feel the warmest interest in its continued and increasing prosperity."

House was thronged by the M. A.'s of old standing, and the seats set apart for ladies were equally crowded.

Sunday morning the Rev. Mr. Thompson (of Clare Hall) preached at St. Mary's to a very crowded congregation, and the Bishop of Melbourne (Dr. Perry) gave the opening sermon in the afternoon; his text (1st Matt. v. 16). The Bishop of Oxford preached at seven in the evening a sermon for the benefit of the National Society. The right rev. prelate's sermon was declared to be one of the noblest specimens of pulpit eloquence in the memory of the oldest present.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT FROM LONDON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, left town at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Cambridge. The Royal party occupied three open carriages and four.

Extensive preparations were made for the reception of her Majesty and the Prince at the Tottenham Station, where it had been arranged that the Royal party should take the rail.

The Queen arrived at 30 minutes past eleven o'clock, at which time about 3000 persons were assembled in and about the station, who received her with every demonstration of affectionate loyalty. Mr. Hudson was in attendance to receive the Royal party, and on their lighting conducted them to the platform. Her Majesty, accompanied by all the suite, and Prince Albert, in passing through the pavilion, exclaimed, "What a happy pavilion!"

The Royal train left the Tottenham Station at 23 minutes past eleven o'clock, amidst the hearty cheering of those both within and without the station.

The weather was delightful, and the subject of universal admiration. The outside colouring was of the most elegant description—white and gold prevailing. The linings and furniture were of figured French grey satin; the Queen sat on a sofa at one end, on which the Prince sat on the other, and the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Desart, and a couple of small ottomans in other directions. The roof of the carriage was covered and lined with the same material. In the centre was a very beautiful round table of satin wood, and on it a superb bouquet. The carriage was also hung round in all directions with the fairest and freshest favours of Flora.

Her Majesty, on emerging from the station, looked round on the various preparations, and exclaimed, in evident delight, to the Prince—"Really this is beautiful! Is it not most gratifying?" It was quite evident to those who were near enough to observe the Queen's countenance, that her Majesty was sensibly affected, even to tears.

It was twenty minutes to two when her Majesty entered the King's Gate of Trinity College, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. After about a quarter of an hour's waiting, her Majesty proceeded to the hall of Trinity College to receive the address of the University.

On reaching the foot of the dais, occupied by her Majesty and her Court, his Royal Highness made a low obeisance, when the Queen, who had remained standing, stepped forward to meet him, and extended to him a smiling welcome. His Royal Highness maintained the most remarkable gravity. The public entrance to the hall was now thrown open, and every inch of it up to the dais was instantly filled by all ranks of the University; and the recollection of your Majesty's former visit is preserved by us with feelings of pride and satisfaction; and we now hail, with fervent joy, your Majesty's presence amongst us for the second time, and desire to express, in the fullest manner in which words can convey it, our heartfelt gratitude for this gracious mark of Royal favour.

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THE SENATE HOUSE.

At half-past three his Royal Highness proceeded to the Senate House to confer degrees.

The whole room was densely crowded; as nearly as the eye could judge, there must have been 3000 persons present.

When the Prince Chancellor arrived his appearance was hailed with the most enthusiastic cheers. Immediately following his Royal Highness came the Duke of Wellington, who, as soon as he was recognised, was received with shouts of applause not at all less deafening than those which welcomed the Prince. It was not known for some time whether her Majesty would grace the proceedings by her Royal presence or not; and various were the opinions expressed upon the subject; and as the Queen did not arrive with the Prince, all expectations of seeing her were abandoned. After about half an hour's business of conferring M. A. degrees had been proceeded with, a flourish of trumpets and loud cries of "The Queen!" removed all doubts upon the matter, and a few minutes after his Royal Highness arose from his seat as the Queen appeared at the entrance, and proceeded down the Senate House, met her Majesty near the centre, and conducted her to the throne. The whole assembly were now standing. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen their caps and hats, all vying with each other to evince the most enthusiastic loyalty and joy.

Mr. Crick, the public orator, proceeded to deliver a Latin address of some length. The oration was listened to with decorum, although occasionally, when the orator was obliged to refresh his memory by a glance at his manuscript, a little raucous laughter and jocosities were interjected. The orator, however, was not at all embarrassed by these interruptions, and delivered his address with a fluency and ease which evinced a high degree of preparation. The oration was concluded by the Prince upon several distinguished individuals who received degrees were Sir Harry Smith (who was much cheered), Prince Waldemar of Prussia, Prince Lowenstein, Prince Peter, of Oldenburg, and the Prince of Saxe Weimar.

The convocation was then dissolved, and Prince Albert conducted her Majesty down the centre of the Senate House to the Royal carriage, which proceeded back to Trinity College, amidst the same loyal demonstrations as before.

The proceedings related above were closed with a sumptuous dinner and a very brilliant and successful concert; but we have no room for any further particulars.

THE INSTALLATION ODE.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Laureate Wordsworth's Installation Ode, to be delivered to-day (Tuesday). The music, by Dr. Walmisley, is spoken very favourably of by those who were present at the rehearsal at the Hanover-square Rooms yesterday morning.

ODE.

Introduction and Chorus.

For thirdest of Heaven downwards, For temples, towers, and thrones, Too long insulted by the spoiler's shock, Indignant Europe cast Her stormy flag, and her banner, To reap the whirlwind on a Libyan rock.

Solo.—Tenor.

War is passion's basest game, Madly played to win a name; Up starts some tyrant, earth and heaven to dare, The servile million bow; But will the lightning glance aside to spare The despot's laureled brow?

Chorus.

War is mercy, glory, fame, Waged in freedom's holy cause. Freedom such as man may claim, Under God's restraining laws; Such is Albion's fame and glory; Let rescued Europe tell the story.

Recit. (accompanied). Contralto.

But, lo! what sudden cloud has darkened all The land as with a funeral pall? The Rose of England vanishes bright, The flower has fallen, and the sun's delight; Flower and bud together fall— A nation's hopes lie crushed in Claremont's desolate hall.

Air.—Soprano.

Time a chequered mantle wears; Earth awakes from wintry sleep; Again the tree a blossoming bears, Cress, Broom, and hawthorn creep. 'Tis the sun's smile on this bright May morn! 'Tis the sun's smile on this bright May morn!

Soprano Solo and Chorus.

A guardian angel flattered Above the babe, uttered One word he softly uttered— It named the future Queen— And a joyful cry through the land rang, As clear and loud as the trumpet's clang, As bland as the reed of peace— "Victoria be her name!" For righteous triumphs are the base Whereon Britain rests her peaceful fame.

Quartet.

Time, in his mantle's sunniest fold, Upheld on his arm the infant child, And, while the fearless infant smiled, Her happier destiny foretold:— "Infancy, by wisdom mild, Trained to health and artless beauty, Youth, by pleasure unbeguiled, From the lore of lofty duty, Womanhood in pure renown, Seated on her lunar throne, Leaves of myrtle with all their own, Youth with lustre all their own, Love, the treasure worth possessing, More than all the world beside, This shall be her choicest blessing, Off to Royal hearts denied."

Recit. (accompanied).—Bass.

That eve the Star of Brunswick shone With steadfast ray benign, On Gothic's dimpling, and on the softly flowing; Nor failed to glid the spires of Bonn, And glittered on the Rhine. Old Camus, too, on that prophetic night Was conscious of the ray; And his willow whisp'ers in its light, Not to the zephyr's sway, But with a Delphic life in sight Of this auspicious day.

Chorus.

This day, when Greatness hath her chosen lord, God proud of her awards, Confiding in that star serene, Welcomes the Consort of a happy Queen.

Air.—Contralto.

Prince, in these collegiate bowers, Where science, leagued with holier truth, Guards the sacred heart of youth, Solemn monitors are ours. These reverent aisles, these hallowed towers, Raised by wisdom's hand and august, Are haunted by majestic powers, The memories of the wise and just, Who, faithful to a pious trust, Here, in the founder's spirit sought To mould and stamp the ore of thought, In that bold form and impress high, That best befit our patriot loyalty. Not in vain those sages taught— True discipline gave their country's weal, Weighed the future by the past, Learnt how social forms may last, And how a land may rule its fate, By constancy inviolate, Though worlds to their foundations reel, The sport of factious rage or godless zeal.

Air.—Bass.

Albert, in thy race we cherish A nation's strength that will not perish True to the King of Kings is found; Like that wise ancestor of thine, Who threw the Saxon shield o'er Luther's life, When first above the yells of bigot strife The trumpet of the living Word Assumed a voice of deep portentous sound, From gladdened Elbe to startled Tiber heard.

Chorus.

What shield more sublime, E'er was blazoned or sung? And the Prince whom we greet, From its Hero is sprung. Reared, resound the strain, That lauds him for our own! Again, again, and yet again, For the Church, the State, the Throne! And that presence fair and bright, Ever best we reverence, Who deigns to grace our festive reel, The Pride of the islands, Victoria the Queen.





