

*John Herries*

# THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1889.

NUMBER 1.

## POETRY.

### MY LIBRARY.

"Having no library within reach, I live upon my own stores, which are, however, more ample, perhaps, than were ever before possessed by one whose whole estate was in his inkstand."

My days among the dead are past;  
Around me I behold,  
Where'er these casual eyes are cast,  
The mighty minds of old:  
My never failing friends are they,  
With whom I converse day by day.

With them I take delight in weal,  
And seek relief in woe:  
And while I understand and feel  
How much to them I owe,  
My cheeks have often been bedew'd  
With tears of thoughtful gratitude.

My thoughts are with the dead; with them  
I live in long-past years;  
Their virtues love, their faults condemn,  
Partake their hopes and fears,  
And from their lessons seek and find  
Instruction with a humble mind.

My hopes are with the dead—anon  
My place with them shall be,  
And I with them shall travel on  
Through all futurity;  
Yet leaving here a name, I trust  
That will not perish with the dust.—*Southey.*

## LITERATURE.

**COLLINS'S CHEAP EDITIONS OF SELECT CHRISTIAN AUTHORS—WARD'S LIBRARY—FRASER AND CRAWFORD'S CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.**

We do not blame the Messrs Chambers for cheapening the literature of their country. On the contrary, we think they have done good service to the cause of national intellect, by putting a library of standard works within the reach of the operative classes. We have no fears from an enlightened population, provided only that "knowledge, which is power," shall be associated with moral principle, and sanctified by the faith of the gospel. But we will attach great blame to the members of the professing Church of Christ, if it shall so turn out, that while the literature of the world is made level to the capacities and the pockets of our people, no provision of a similar kind shall be made to bring the lessons of a higher and holier literature within the grasp of our mechanics and artisans. It gives us, therefore, sincere pleasure to see the indefatigable mind of a Christian bookseller, like Mr. Collins, engaging itself in an enterprise of this nature; putting forth its energies to meet the moral necessities of the age; and bringing within the reach of the humblest of our people such valuable stores of sacred knowledge as those provided in the "Select Christian Authors," with the very valuable "Introductory Essays" appended. The specimens before us are beautifully executed, and the price is remarkably moderate. That Mr. Wilberforce's noble work, with the excellent Essay by Bishop Wilson of Calcutta, should have been furnished in even an elegant form for *sixteenpence*, is what we could not have anticipated; and we shall anticipate with great satisfaction the works of the Howes and the Doddridges, the Witherspoons, the Maclatrins, the Baxters, and the Venns, with a host of the same class, on the same scale of price and style of execution. The "Introductory Essays" are by some of the ablest men of the day, and each contains a discussion of some one vital topic, suggested by the books which are thus prefaced, and entering deep into the secrets of practical and experimental theology. Will our excellent friend allow us to notice such works as Dickinson's "Familiar Letters," Fuller's "Gospel its own Witness," and Edwards on the "History of Redemption," as scarcely entitled to be passed by in a selection of Christian Authors adapted for popular use. The praiseworthy undertaking has our best wishes. This is to purify the fountains of popular literature, and to give a Christian tone to the national mind.

It gives us great pleasure to observe that Messrs Ward & Co. of London have commenced a "Library of Standard Divinity" on the same plan. Their first publication—Archbishop Leighton's "Theological

Lectures"—is now before us, and it is very tastefully got up. In the same elegant, correct, and cheap form, the choicest productions of the Howes, the Halls, the Baxters, the Taylors, the Owens, the Flavels, and the Bunyans—besides many excellent works of modern divines—will be brought before the public in an authentic and unabridged form.—*Christian Instructor.*

### SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR. PRINTING OF THE BIBLE.

Principal MACFARLAN, in proposing an overture to the General Assembly as to the safeguards to be adopted in reference to the printing of the Bible, after the Queen's printer's patent has expired, said thirty years had now passed since he had introduced an overture into the Synod, so that they would see he was not over zealous in pressing forward legislative measures on the Church. But this was a most important case—the most important that could be brought before them—it concerned the purity, the authority and credit of the sacred volume in the Church and in the country. They all knew that in all Christian countries, and especially Protestant countries—the very principle of the separation from the Church of Rome being the circulation of the Bible among the people—the greatest precautions have been used that the translation of the Bible should be accurate and accurately printed. In England, the Queen's printers have the exclusive right of printing the Bible, except when notes are appended; and the same rule holds in Scotland. Though no doubt there have been complaints of errors, yet these errors were trifling, and were never such as to affect the text, and these have of late years been all corrected, so that the present editions are of uncommon beauty of typography and accuracy. The patent expires in July next for Scotland, and a committee of the House of Commons have recommended that it shall not be renewed, but that the power of printing the Bible shall be given to the Scottish Universities and to the General Assembly; that English Bibles may be sold in Scotland, which cannot be the case at present; and that Bibles may be printed by every printer who shall give an obligation under certain penalties, that the text shall be kept pure. This last provision is of a most alarming character. Every printer who can get paper and types may print the Bible if he comes under an obligation, but to whom must he come under obligation? Who is to enforce the penalties? Probably some board of Commissioners. But what confidence can the people of Scotland have in such mixed Commissions as we have seen on some former occasions? (Hear, hear.) Such a measure would have the effect of destroying the confidence of the people of Scotland in that Book which they are taught to revere, and which is put into the hands of their children as a treasure. But if it be printed on the authority of a printer only, they will lose their confidence in the purity of the Word of God, and there will be a consequent diminution of their reverence for that, which had always been regarded with a reverential feeling by those who have experienced its use and its value. These must be the results if the proposed plan is adopted. There can be no objection to the sale of the English Bibles in Scotland, if Scottish Bibles are admitted equally free into England; but will the English Universities or the English people receive them if they are printed only on the authority, perhaps, of a Commission? But a still deeper and more dangerous point is, that there may be not accidental, but intentional, vitiations of the pure text. There are various sects who not only try to interpret Scripture to suit their own views, but who actually vitiate the text for the same purpose. Cromwell, in the time of his Protectorate, paid £1000 to the printer at Cambridge to make an alteration of one word—to get *he* put in place of *we* in the third verse of the sixth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles; and such was the feeling of the General Assembly at the alteration, that they passed an Act repudiating that version, and preventing its use in Scotland, thus showing how scrupulous our fathers were as to the accuracy of the Scriptures. But matters of that sort are now looked on as of little moment. Even in the schools called national, the Bible is excluded, and extracts only furnished for the use of the children, and some of these from other than the authorised version. Another thing he would state to show the animus of some parties as to the Bible:—A vessel some time ago sailed with emigrants to a foreign part and they were supplied with a copy each of the English prayer-book; but on examining them it was found that everything containing Trinitarian views was ex-

tinged. (Hear, hear.) We cannot, therefore, be mere spectators of a measure which will open up a field for such practices, and deprive the people of this country of the confidence which they have been in the habit of placing in the Bible. It has been said that the Bibles will be afforded cheaper under the new system, but that was a subordinate matter to the accuracy of the printing. But it was doubtful if they would be cheaper. From the evidence of one of our townsmen, it appears that where the preparations are already in operation, they may be printed much cheaper than any other party can do. All that they required was a safeguard to accuracy. It may be said that the American Bibles are as accurate as those here. He would allow that some of them were accurate; but did that prove that all were so, or that all would be so in future? Might not vitiations be yet attempted? He had drawn up the overture in general terms—he did not urge any particular measure, as the Government plan was not yet known; but he was convinced that this week would not pass till the question be put to the Government in the House of Commons, and then the Church will know what to do. The great point was to press on the General Assembly the necessity of immediate steps as when the patent does expire, there will be nothing to prevent every one from printing the Bible. The General Assembly should take instant means for securing the purity of the Word of God—that they may recommend themselves to the conscience, the patriotism, and the Christian affection of every member of the Church.

The overture was agreed to. Dr. BURNS brought forward his overture with reference to the Colonial Churches, especially those in Canada, calling on the Synod to apply to the Marquis of Normanby on the subject. In Canada, sales had been going on for years of the Clergy Reserves; and in 1837, there were £118,000 laid up as a fund from these sales, bearing interest at 6 per cent. He had transmitted documents to the deputation of the General Assembly on this subject, showing the quantity of land alienated for the benefit chiefly of Roman Catholics. The amount given to the Church of Scotland was only £1350; and lately, a sum of £500 was granted to Lower Canada, but this was only optional—while the £1350 was not from the Reserves, but from the Canada Company, which would expire in a few years. When the Scottish clergy were few the division of that sum among them yielded something considerable, but now it was only £57 10s. to each minister. This was all that the Church of Scotland received while the Church of England and the Roman Catholics shared largely in the bounty of Government; and lately the Methodists had got £4000 to endow a college. The Church of Scotland should stand boldly forth in behalf of our countrymen in Canada; and this overture would strengthen the hands of the Assembly's deputation by memorialising the Colonial Secretary. The overture was agreed to, and a Committee appointed to prepare the memorial.

### PROPOSAL OF A HOME MISSION TO THE DESTITUTE DISTRICTS OF SCOTLAND.

Every successive Report issued by the Commissioners for inquiry into the religious destitution which was alleged to prevail, only renders the necessity still more obvious of some vigorous and decided steps being taken to remedy the evil. From various causes, it is now beyond the possibility of denial that the population, in many parishes, has outgrown the means of religious instruction. What is to be done then? Government positively declines to interfere in the matter. In reply to a question put recently by the Earl of Galloway to Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister replied that Ministers had no intention of making any proposition on the subject. Are the people, then, to be allowed to perish for lack of knowledge? No. It is necessary that some plan be devised for supplying those districts of the country which are now provided to be so scantily provided with the means of grace. The plan which most obviously suggests itself, as likely to remedy the evil with the greatest rapidity and success, is the raising of a fund for a Home Mission, until more permanent support shall be obtained. Let the probationers of the Church, as many of them as are ready to engage in the undertaking, be sent forth into the destitute districts, invested with the full authority and powers of the ministerial office, and each having an assigned locality, within which he could labour in word and sacraments. We are quite aware that this plan would be attended with many

difficulties; still some extraordinary measures must be resorted to, otherwise the Church will not fulfil the great design of its institution. She must act on a plan of energetic aggression; if the dark places of Scotland are ever to be visited with the light of divine truth. This is becoming every day more and more obvious; and we sincerely trust that the General Assembly will not allow the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry, full as they are of the most appalling statements, to pass without adopting some steps to supply the means of grace to destitute districts and overgrown parishes, and thus to prevent any part of our country from being visited with that most awful of all calamities—a famine of the Word of life.—*Scottish Christian Herald.*

### THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1839.

#### ON VAIN AND INDECENT CONVERSATION.

There is nothing of which many are more ambitious than the character of a wit—to possess, or be reputed to possess the faculty of saying smart things. This is a distinction which few attain; and of those who do, the great majority only prove the truth of the poets remark, that

“There are whom heaven has blessed with stores of wit,  
“Yet want as much again to govern it.”

Wisdom and wit are very different things; the one shedding its benign, and sturdy, and enduring light, to cheer and guide our onward path; the other a meteor which, for a moment dazzles or startles us, by its brilliance, or an *ignis fatuus* which bewilders, and leads us into danger and perplexity. Few of these aspirants, indeed, attain a higher rank than that of mere wittings, a character neither to be admired nor envied; and were the consequences confined to themselves, or did the gratification of their propensity affect merely their own temporal condition, we might leave them to the punishment of mortified vanity and merited contempt, in the hope that the evil might thus work its own cure. But among the various modes of straining after wit, there is one which, even among decent respectable people—people who would indignantly repel the imputation of being irreligious, is considered nearly, if not altogether, blameless, is met oftener by the smile of approbation than by the frown of reproof; but which merits, and ought ever to meet with, the most decided and unqualified reprobation; we mean the use of those ambiguous expressions, denominated double entendres, or equivokes; which, without expressing any thing positively impure or indecent, suggest impure and indecent ideas, and substitute the effervescence of an obscene and unhallowed imagination for wit. Surely such persons forget, or have yet to learn, the extent and spirituality of the Divine law—that it extends, not to outward actions only, but, to the darkest recesses, the most secret thoughts of the heart. If then it be true, and who dares gainsay the Saviour? that “out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications”—if as a man “thinketh in his heart, so is he”—if “out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh,” and the habitual language of the lips is thus an index to the state of the heart; and if none but the pure in heart shall see God; to what degradation are those reduced, to whom, in this article, we have had more especial reference?

This is a subject on which it were easy to say much, to show the tendency of the practice to contaminate the susceptible mind of the youthful hearer, and its hardening, deadening effects, on every tender, generous and virtuous feeling, in the hearts of those who addict themselves to it; but we are convinced that it is one, also, which requires only to be set in its true light, to be justly condemned, not only by every friend to the Saviour, but, by every friend to decency and morality; and we shall therefore dismiss it with this single remark, that no clouds will more effectually hide from us the light of the Divine countenance, than those which are generated, by the fumes of a wanton imagination; and by recommending to all our readers, but especially to the younger portion, the petition of the Psalmist; “Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth: keep the door of my lips. Incline not my heart to any evil thing.”

#### ON THE SANCTIFICATION OF THE LORD'S DAY.

We beg leave to direct the attention of our Readers to a serious and devout perusal of a very excellent and appropriate address on this most important subject, which appears in another page of this day's paper. We have seldom seen the obligations to remember the Sabbath day, more clearly and distinctly stated, and the observance of this duty more earnestly and forcibly recommended, than they are in this admirable address. Of late years, Christians of all Religious denominations in Britain, have felt themselves called upon to protest in the most solemn and public manner against the daring, wide spreading, and increasing profanation of the Sabbath of the Lord, leading as it necessarily does to the neglect of all the public ordinances, and private duties of Christianity, and opening a wide door to licentiousness and profligacy, and all manner of iniquity.

And it is deeply to be lamented that this national evil prevails, to a most alarming extent in many parts of the Colonies, as well as in Britain, and that the Town of Halifax, the place of our habitation is deeply involved in the guilt of Sabbath Profanation.—There are numbers of thoughtless boys, and profligate young journeymen, and apprentices, who think it no crime to turn their backs on the Sanctuary of God, and flock in crowds to the fields and woods for worldly pleasure and amusement on this Sacred day, many of them returning to their homes in the evening, in a state of brutal intoxication. We have already seen many of the victims of Drunkenness and Sabbath Profanation, carried forth to an untimely grave, leaving nothing behind them but the remembrance of their aggravated vices. And if Parents, and Masters, and Teachers, if the Magistrates and Ministers of Religion do not speedily unite their authority and influence to check, and destroy this dreadful evil which appears to be daily on the increase, we have great reason to fear that many young men in this place, after all the expense which has been lavished on their early education, and all the hopes of virtue and piety which they may have excited in the breasts of their parents and friends, and all the Instructions they have received in the Sabbath School, and in the Church, will still fall a prey to the destroyer of souls, who is going about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour.

We cannot too frequently or too earnestly beseech and entreat all who seek to honour and glorify God, and desire to live happy in this world and be happy through eternity, to guard against this prevailing and besetting sin, to refrain from the paths in which destroyers go, to resist with firmness and fortitude the solicitations of wicked associates and companions, and have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.

#### COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

We are happy to find from the Royal Gazette, that the Rev. Donald A. Fraser, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, has been appointed a Commissioner of Schools for the County of Lunenburg. We know few persons in that County better qualified for the discharge of the important and arduous duties of this office, than the Revd. Mr. FRASER, a Clergyman who is most accurately and intimately acquainted not only with all the branches of Education which are usually taught in our common schools, but also perfectly familiar with the most profound studies which are prosecuted in the highest Seminaries of Education in this Province. And we have no doubt that his appointment to this honourable and responsible office, will be hailed with delight and satisfaction both by the members of his own extensive and numerous congregation, who are now very anxious to obtain English Schools for the Education of their offspring, and also by the members and adherents of other Religious denominations in that large and populous county, where Mr. Fraser's distinguished talents and ardent zeal for the advancement of Education, are already so well known, and so highly and generally appreciated.

#### BERMUDA AUXILIARY TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The 20th Anniversary of this Institution was held in the Court House at Hamilton on the 27th of May, the Hon. the Chief Justice, President of the Society, in the chair. The attendance on the occasion was large and respectable. From the Report of the Society, and the Report of the Ladies Bible Association, both of which were read by the Treasurer, to the Meeting, it appeared that the receipts for the last year have amounted to £47 4s. 8d. and the amount collected by the Association is £28 4s. 7. 106 Bibles and 172 Testaments have been received during the past year, from the parent Society, and this Auxiliary has distributed since its formation, 1477 Bibles, and 1200 Testaments, chiefly in the Bermuda Islands. The Meeting was addressed by the President at the commencement of the proceedings, and afterwards by the Revd. Robert Hoare, the Hon. Stowe Wood, and R. M. Higgs, Esqr.

In the conclusion of their Report, the Committee allude in a very feeling manner to the death of the late Hon. James Christie Esten, the first President of the Society, and record the following honorable testimony to his distinguished worth and his exertions for the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures in these distant islands of the sea:

“We conceive we should do injustice to his claims on the gratitude of this Society, and might be justly chargeable with the failure of our duty, did we not desire to record our sense of the important services, and our grief at the demise of one, who, with many fellow-labourers yet spared to witness its progress, contributed so essentially to its establishment and success. As must be in the recollection of many now present, his untiring personal exertions, his zealous and eloquent advocacy, his best energies, in fact of both mind and body, backed by the weight of his private and public character, and the liberal contributions of his purse were all enlisted in its cause and did their part, in conjunction with similar exertions of its many reverend and other friends, in producing the grand result—grand as respects so small a community—that the Society, in its first year placed in the hands of your Treasurer the sum of £542 10s. currency, and enabled your Committee to remit the whole, or the larger proportion of it, for general and local purposes, by the middle of the year.”

It is, we believe, well known that, at its commencement, this Journal was intended more especially for the information and instruction of the members of the Established Church of Scotland, with whom it originated, and by whom it has been hitherto chiefly supported. Circumstances, since that period, have however considerably changed. The two bodies of Presbyterians in this province, too long unhappily divided, have lately evinced a disposition to coalesce; and believing it to be our duty to cherish a feeling so creditable to each of these denominations, and so important to the interests of true religion in Nova-Scotia, it shall be our study, by every practicable means, to cultivate a catholic spirit, so far as the interests of Presbyterianism are concerned, and the extension of that pure and undefiled religion, of which we consider it a part, will permit; eschewing, as far as possible, those points on which Presbyterians differ; and treating them, if forced upon our attention, in the spirit of forbearance and charity. We have already, on more than one occasion, inserted valuable articles from the Secession periodicals, and shall continue, from time to time, as opportunities are afforded to enrich our pages with selections from the same sources.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, meets this year at Kingston, in Upper Canada, on Thursday first.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE.

The Annual District Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionaries, commenced its sittings on the 23d ult. and 12 in number, were present, and the business of the mission was gone through according to the usual form. Sermons were preached almost every evening by one or other of the Wesleyan ministers, and were listened to by large and attentive congregations. The circuits generally were reported to be in a prosperous state, and some of them very encouragingly.

so. During the District sittings, there were two subjects which especially engaged the attention of the Missionaries—1st, the extension of the Society's Mission in this colony,—secondly, the celebration of the approaching Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism.

The London Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, sometime since offered a prize of £100 for the best essay "on the Obligation of Man as regards the Brute Creation." Thirty-four essays were sent in as competitors for the prize, some of which were quite voluminous.—The prize was awarded to a manuscript, which on opening the letter accompanying it, was found to have been written by the Rev. John Styles, D. D.

The New York Whig states that the Teachers of the various Sunday Schools in that city have entered into an arrangement to have the children celebrate the 4th of July, on Staten Island, in a manner worthy of the occasion. At least twenty thousand will embark in steam and tow boats, land on the island, and in a grove selected for the occasion, spend the day in a rational and happy manner. Provisions will be furnished, and every arrangement made for their safety and enjoyment.

The largest Sunday-school in the world is at Stockport in England. The number of pupils in 1837 was 4244; and of teachers 400. The schools are taught in a large building erected for the purpose.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—We have received (but only last week) the third Report of the proceedings of this Society. The funds seem to be in a prosperous state—the subscriptions and donations for 1838 amounting to £408 7s. 9d. of which however, only £1 appears to be derived from the city of St. John.—Colonial Churchman.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

We have had very few arrivals and very little additional political intelligence from distant parts of the world, during the course of the past week. The arrival of the British Packet, which may be soon expected, will furnish us with accounts of the proceedings in Parliament, and of the events throughout the nation, at least two weeks later than any which we have yet received by way of the United States.

The Canada papers which have reached us by the latest mails, contain various hints of the threatened renewal of hostilities on the frontiers. That such mad attempts are still meditated by some disappointed and sanguinary revolutionists, we can readily believe, encouraged as they still are by the secret disaffection of the French habitants in Lower Canada. But every sane person must now be convinced that such inroads must terminate as others have already done, in the discomfiture and disgrace of the assailants, and in the increased and established authority of the Government of the Mother Country.

We have received no accounts from Washington regarding the settlement of the Boundary Question. If we may judge from the state of alarm which prevailed in the Mercantile cities of America, during the late agitation, and the joy which was manifested when the pacific intelligence arrived from Britain, we should be strongly inclined to believe, that the citizens of the United States are nearly as deeply interested in the settlement of this question as we are ourselves, and dread the commencement of war, as the annihilation of their Commerce, and the certain ruin of their Foreign Trade.

H. M. Brig Wanderer, Commander Bushby, proceeds to England this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, with despatches. Letter bag at Keefler's Reading Room. Ships of war in Harbour.—Inconstant—Flag Ship Edinburgh; Racehorse; Medea—Steamer. The Racehorse will sail in a few days for Barbadoes.

The American fishing schr. Mayflower, of Boothbay, was sent into Guysborough on the 24th ult. by the Victory, a prize.—Times.

MARTINIQUE.—We learn from the N. Y. American that the French Consul General has received information of the definitive authorisation by Royal Ordinance, of the entrepot (free port) provisionally established at St. Pierre, Martinique. The exportation of sugars to foreign countries from Martinique, is also authorised.—Journal.

CAMPBELL-TOWN.—On Thursday last the frame of the first Dwelling House was erected on the site of this intended town, by Edward Starr, Esq. it will be a handsome building, beautifully situated, near the south entrance to the place. About 60 gentlemen, among them some of the other proprietors of the soil, were invited to celebrate this pleasing event, and during the afternoon partook of a most liberal entertainment provided for the occasion by Mr. S. During the last summer a large store and wharf were erected there by Messrs. D. & E. Starr, & Co. and another store by Messrs. T. & L. Piers. We trust ere long to see the example set by these gentlemen followed with spirit by others.—Jour.

CORONATION.—Last Friday, being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, the Royal standard was hoisted on Fort George, and at 12 o'clock salutes were fired from the Eastern Battery, by the Dartmouth Artillery Company—by the men of war in harbor, and by the Royal Artillery on the slope of the Citadel Hill.—Times.

MILITARY HOSPITALITY.—The Serjeants of the 8th or King's own Regiment, gave a dinner to their companions of the 37th, on Thursday evening, at McIntyre's Hall.

FATAL ACCIDENT. We are informed that on Thursday night last, Capt. Prosan of the Brig Union, of Wales, loading at Pugwash, accidentally shot himself. It appears that one of his men had been bribed and taken from his vessel on the previous night, and to prevent a repetition of such conduct, he had prepared his gun for the purpose. We believe, of alarmingly observed by the Captain among his men; he took his gun and proceeded towards the bow of the vessel. He addressed the stranger, but receiving a very evasive answer, he attempted a blow at him with the muzzle end of his gun, which striking the windlass, immediately went off, and lodged its contents in the left side of his abdomen. He expired on the following morning. The conduct of the offending parties on the occasion of this melancholy event, is certainly highly censurable.—Pictou Mechanic and Farmer.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, 24th June, 1839.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. Richard J. Forrestal, Esq. to be a Commissioner of Schools for the County of Sydney, in the place of the Right Rev. Bishop of Tanen, resigned. The Rev. Donald A. Fraser to be a Commissioner of Schools for the County of Lunenburg, in the place of the Rev. Charles Cossman, resigned. Charles E. Leonard, Esq. to be an Assistant Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cape-Breton. Donald Gray, of West Bay, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Inverness. Donald McLeod, of Grand River, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Richmond.

HEAD QUARTERS, Halifax, 25th June, 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER. His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and Commander in Chief, has been pleased to make the following promotions, in the Nova-Scotia Militia. 5th Halifax Regt.—William Almon, Esq. M. D. to be Assistant Surgeon; Stephen Boggs, Esq. to be 2d Lieut. 4th Lunenburg Regt.—Capt. Peter Strum to be Major. By Command. E. WALLACE, A. G. M.

MARKETS.

FLOUR.—49,133 barrels of Flour arrived at Montreal from Upper Canada, between the 1st of May and the 6th of June; and 10,944 bbls. by the Lachine Canal, from the 8th to the 10th of June.—Prices at Montreal, June 7th. Fine flour 35s. fine middlings 33s. 9d. coarse do. 31s 3d. a 32s. 6d. Boston, June 24.—The average prices of flour at the principal markets in the country is \$5.94. The lowest average price a year ago was \$6.00. The lowest price is at Pittsburgh, where it is \$4.62 to \$4.75. At Ponce, 3th inst.—Sugar \$5 a 5 1-4; Doubletons \$17 1-4. At Antigua, 1st inst.—Dry Fish, \$4; Lumber, \$24. At Nevis, 8th inst.—Dry Fish \$5; Lumber \$25.

PASSENGERS.

In the Pearl from Ponce, Mr. N. West.—In the Acadian from Boston, Mr. Boyce, R. N. Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. and Miss Jennings, Mrs. Williamson, Miss Cochran, Miss Cutlip, Messrs. Wells, Mott, Yates, and 3 in the steerage.—In the Despatch, from St. John's, N. F. Hon. Mr. Bland, Lady and Family.—In the In the Jacinth from St. Croix, Mr. James Whidden.—In the Collector from St. John's, N. F. Rev. Mr. Pieavant.—In the Persa, from Gibraltar, Mr. J. Kinnear.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. JOHN McDONALD, from this office is now travelling through the Counties of Halifax, Hants, Kings, Colchester, Cumberland and Pictou, to attend to the pecuniary affairs, and promote the Circulation of the GUARDIAN. He is empowered to collect the subscriptions still remaining unpaid for the past year, and he will be most happy to afford the fullest information

on all points, to intending subscribers, and to introduce our Religious periodical into those districts where it has not hitherto attracted much attention, or obtained extensive encouragement and support.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 23rd ult. by the Rev. J. Marshall, Mr. JOHN F. SMITH, to Miss AMELINE SMITH, both of this place. At Arichat, on the 8th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, WILLIAM CHANDLER, Esq. Barrister at Law, of St. George, N. B. to MARIA, relict of the late Thomas Chandler, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

Browned at Vera Cruz, on the 19th of January, by the upsetting of a boat, JOHN JAMES, eldest son of the late Michael Dalton, of this town, in the 29th year of his age, leaving a wife and one child to lament his loss. Thursday morning, JANE, Widow of the late Adam Grieve, aged 45 years. At his residence, York River, on Monday, after an illness of only two days duration, WILLIAM DOCKENDORFF, Esq. J. B. in the 67th year of his age.

MARINE NEWS. PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday.—Schr. Speculator, Young, Lunenburg; brig. Eclipse, Arrestoup, Ponce, 19 days. Friday.—Schr. Nancy and Loon, Sydney; Lark, Fame, & Concord, St. John, N. B.—molasses, to G. P. Lawson; Temperance, do—do. to J. L. Starr; brig. Otter, Dill, Mayaguez 14, and Bermuda 6 days; brig Harriet & Elizabeth, Butler, St. John's, N. F. 13 days—dry fish and seal skins, to J. & T. Williamson, and J. Sirachan. Saturday.—Am. packet brig Acadian, Jones, Boston, 4 days general cargo to D. & E. Starr, & Co. and others; schrs. Margaret, Rising Sun, and Angelique, Sydney—coal. Sunday.—Schr. Mary, Murphy, Keppel Harbour, 4 days—materials from the wreck of the barque Aid-de-Camp; brig Mabel, Nicholson, Copenhagen, via Falmouth, 51 days—pork, wheat, Gibraltar, 39 days—fruit, wine, &c. to T. C. Kinnear and S. Binbraltar, 39 days—fruit, wine, &c. to T. C. Kinnear and S. Binbraltar; schr. Hazard, Crowell, Montreal, 22 days—flour, &c. to J. & M. Tobin; Meridian, Crowell, do. 14 days—flour &c. to J. Allison, & Co.; Emily, Crowell, Gaspe, 9 days—dry and pickled fish, to Fairbanks and Allison; Murdoch's, M'Grigor, Guysborough; Experiment, Labrador, 8 days—oil, &c. to D. Cronan; President, Odell, St. John's, N. F. 14 days—dry fish, to W. Pryor & Sons. Monday.—Schr. Acadian, Esperance, and Mary Ann, Sydney —coal; Ion, Hammond, St. John, N. B. 3, and Yarmouth, 3 days —molasses, to S. Binney; Ketch Lottery, Hinson, Mayaguez, 15, Bermuda, 3 days—molasses, hides and sugar, to J. & M. Tobin; Brisk, Conrad, Ponce, 15 days—sugar, to J. Strachan; Watchman, Whitney, Martinique, 47 days—sugar, to Frith, Smith & Co.; Caroline, P.E. Island—produce; brig. Baltimore, 12 days—flour, bread, corn &c. to S. Binney; Jacinth, Kelly, St. Croix, 13 days—rum, to G. C. Whidden; Shannon, Cann, Gabarus, 4 days; Rival Packet, Liverpool, N. S.; Yarmouth Packet, Tooker, St. John, N. B. 9 days—molasses, tea &c. to G. P. Lawson, and the master; Dispatch, Cann, St. John's, N. F. 9 days—herring & oil, to J. & M. Tobin; Now Commerce, Arichat—fish; H. M. Sloop Racehorse, Commander Harris, Quebec—left Pique to sail in 2 days; the Madagascar just arrived; Joseph Howe, Fraser, St. John's N. F. 10 days—oil and skins, to D. & E. Starr, & Co.; Prudent, d'Alene Isles—oil and skins, to D. & E. Starr, & Co.; 15 days—Billsby, Quebec; brig. Effort, McDonald, Ponce, 15 days—sugar to J. A. Moren and S. Binney; Industry, Truro—lumber and deals; Collector, Phelan, St. John's, N. F. 13 days—assorted cargo, to Fairbanks & Allison and M. B. Almon. Tuesday.—Schr. Bachelor, Shelburne; brig. Nine Sons, Prince, St. John's, N. F. 13 days, dry fish & oil to S. Binney and others; H. M. Brig Wanderer, Commander Bushby, Bay Fundy; schr. Olivia Brickle, Hopkins, Norfolk, 3 days, flour and tobacco, to S. Binney; Am. brig Joshua, Seers, Philadelphia and tobacco, to S. Binney; Am. brig Vincent, Bay of St. George, 10 days, phia, 10 days—flour, corn meal, & corn, to H. Braine, R. Noble, & others; schr. Mary Ann, Vincent, Bay of St. George, 10 days—flour and wheat, to G. P. Lawson; schr. Industry, sailed same day. WEDNESDAY.—Britannia, Smith, St. John, N. B.—sundries, by S. Binney, and S. Cunard and Co.; Mariner, Gerrard, Greens Pond, N. F. assorted cargo, by Hunter and Chambers; John, Grenies, Montreal—sugar, by J. Fairbanks; Paragon, Lovett, Kingston, Jam.—asst. cargo, by Creighton & Grassie; Bee, Adams, B. W. Indies—do. by Frith, Smith & Co.; Woodbine Homer, Kingston, Jam.—do. by J. Fairbanks, W. Pryor and Sons, D. & E. Starr & Co. and others. Thursday.—James, Owen, B. West Indies—do. by W. B. Hamilton. Friday.—Splendid, Swaine, Montego Bay, Jam.—assorted cargo, by J. Allison & Co.; Habit, Richards, Greens Pond, N. F.—do. by H. Fay; Betsey, Graham, Burin, N. F.—do. by D. & E. Starr & Co. Nile, Vaughan, St. John's, N. B.—do. by T. C. Kinnear, S. Binney, W. A. Black & Son, and others; T. C. Kinnear, Hoffmann, do—oil, by S. Cunard and Co.; Mary and Margaret, Hoffman, do—oil, by S. Binney; Kate, Leslie, B. West Indies, assorted cargo, by S. Binney; Star, Roy, P. E. Island—assorted cargo, by C. H. Reynolds; Louisa, Lorway, Nassau—asst. cargo, by H. Scott.

CLEARED.

Wednesday.—Britannia, Smith, St. John, N. B.—sundries, by S. Binney, and S. Cunard and Co.; Mariner, Gerrard, Greens Pond, N. F. assorted cargo, by Hunter and Chambers; John, Grenies, Montreal—sugar, by J. Fairbanks; Paragon, Lovett, Kingston, Jam.—asst. cargo, by Creighton & Grassie; Bee, Adams, B. W. Indies—do. by Frith, Smith & Co.; Woodbine Homer, Kingston, Jam.—do. by J. Fairbanks, W. Pryor and Sons, D. & E. Starr & Co. and others. Thursday.—James, Owen, B. West Indies—do. by W. B. Hamilton. Friday.—Splendid, Swaine, Montego Bay, Jam.—assorted cargo, by J. Allison & Co.; Habit, Richards, Greens Pond, N. F.—do. by H. Fay; Betsey, Graham, Burin, N. F.—do. by D. & E. Starr & Co. Nile, Vaughan, St. John's, N. B.—do. by T. C. Kinnear, S. Binney, W. A. Black & Son, and others; T. C. Kinnear, Hoffmann, do—oil, by S. Cunard and Co.; Mary and Margaret, Hoffman, do—oil, by S. Binney; Kate, Leslie, B. West Indies, assorted cargo, by S. Binney; Star, Roy, P. E. Island—assorted cargo, by C. H. Reynolds; Louisa, Lorway, Nassau—asst. cargo, by H. Scott.

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the ACADIAN, JANE WALKER, and PRINCE GEORGE, from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and LONDON, HIS SUPPLY OF SUMMER GOODS. Which he offers for sale at his usual prices, for Cash A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Flowers, Tricaths, &c. in Boxes. ALSO ON HAND—COTTON WICK of various qualities, in Bales of 100lbs. each. E. L. LYDIARD. Halifax, May 1st, 1839. Sw.

POETRY.

CHRIST'S NATIVITY.

Among Campbell's minor poems are some fine devotional pieces, and none more so than the following, which is truly worthy of his genius:—

When Jordan hush'd his waters still,  
And silence slept on Zion's hill;  
When Bethlehem's shepherds, through the night,  
Watched o'er their flocks by starry light;

Hark! from the midnight hills around,  
A voice of more than mortal sound,  
In distant hallelujahs stole,  
Wild murmuring o'er the raptur'd soul.

Then swift to every startled eye,  
New streams of glory light the sky;  
Heaven bursts her azure gates to pour  
Her spirits to the midnight hour.

On wheels of light, on wings of flame,  
The glorious hosts of Zion came  
High heaven with songs of triumph rung,  
While thus they struck their harps and sung:—

O Zion! lift thy raptur'd eye,  
The long-expected hour is nigh,  
The joys of nature rise again,  
The Prince of Salem comes to reign.

See, Mercy, from her golden urn,  
Pours a rich stream to them that mourn;  
Behold, she binds, with tender care,  
The bleeding bosom of despair.

He comes! to cheer the trembling heart,  
Bids Satan and his host depart:  
Again the day-star gilds the gloom,  
Again the bowers of Eden bloom.

O Zion! lift thy raptur'd eye,  
The long-expected hour is nigh,  
The joys of nature rise again,  
The Prince of Salem comes to reign.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH, ON THE SANCTIFICATION OF THE LORD'S DAY.

The Committee, appointed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh to watch over the great interests of Sabbath Sanctification, beg leave to call the attention of the people within the bounds of the Presbytery, to the necessity, that lies on all classes of the community to acknowledge and maintain, with renewed care and zeal, the sacredness of the Lord's Day, and the universal obligation to "Remember the Sabbath to keep it holy."

Circumstances that have recently occurred in our neighbourhood, lead us to press this call anxiously on the attention of the people. Encroachments on Sabbath Sanctification, in many private forms and ways have been increasing, and public violations of the sacred rest have been threatened, and actually committed.

Against these, the Presbytery, as the established guardians of Religious Institutions, have offered their solemn protest and interference. And against every violation and encroachment whatever, on the institution of the Lord's Day, they are bound to give, explicitly and earnestly, their warning and remonstrance.

We therefore, knowing how prone the minds of men are, even of the best, to become unhappily familiarised with the sight of evil, so as to lose the sensitive impression of its sinfulness, desire to do what ever can be done to keep alive, for this important subject, the care and zeal which through the multiplying of Sabbath desecrations, may first slumber and then be deadened.

And we beseech you, brethren, by what you owe to the authority of Him who created and redeemed you—by what you owe to the welfare of your own souls—by your concern for your families and the community, man good,—we beseech you to fix your serious attention anew on the subject of this Address.

Be roused to a still livelier feeling of its importance. Estimate more highly the sanction by which its claims are pressed on your conscience. Resolve, with decidedness, that, be the customs of men in this respect what they may, you will keep the commandment of God. Scrupulously abstain from doing or countenancing any thing that breaks in upon the sacredness of the Divine institution. Place yourselves in opposition to all encroachments on the oral society or in your own circle, to avow an opinion and to show forth an example, so clear and unequivocal, as, instead of your "having any fellowship"

with practices at variance with Sabbath observance you will "rather reprove them."

Do we require, brethren, to set particularly before you, the motives by which the observance of the Sabbath is enforced?

You know, that the instituting of the Day of Rest was the first of the appointments of Jehovah, after he had completed the work of creation and the first of the divine actions in which God condescended to give an example unto man. You know that if the observance of the Sabbath was deemed indispensable to the good of man even while he was an unfallen creature, much more is it needful now that the sin and worldliness of his nature would keep him afar off from the source of holiness and happiness. You know that the commandment enjoining the Sabbath was promulgated with inexpressible solemnity, "from the midst of the lightnings and thunders and tempests" of Sinai,—was enrolled in the laws that are moral, and therefore unchangeable,—and, for denoting its sacredness and perpetuity was engraven, along with the others, on tables of stone by the finger of God. You know that the Sabbath is the memorial to you at once of the finished work of the Creation, and the finished work of Redemption,—and Redeemer, for making known His gracious will for your salvation, and for your specially drawing near to Him with faith, and gratitude and holy satisfaction,—is the best of seasons for cultivating all the devout sentiments and charitable affections,—is the symbol and the means of that peace which arises from assurance of the Divine favour, and which is the prospect of entering into the heavenly rest.

"Remember, then, the Sabbath Day to keep it holy." We exhort you to prepare your minds for its observance, by timeously closing your secular concerns the evening before; and by then seriously directing your thoughts to the design of the coming solemnity. For if the turmoils of business or pleasure be carried forward to the very dawn of the Sabbath and morn, can it be supposed that the mind, still moved and perturbed by the earthly bustle, is to receive the spiritual and moral good of the Sabbath?

We exhort you to begin the Sabbath with devout reflection on its duties, and earnest prayer that the blessing that enricheth may descend on its services—and to preserve it entire for the sacred ends of Religion and Righteousness,—abstaining from "thoughts and recreations," and "devoting the whole time to the public and private exercises of divine worship, except so much as is taken up in the works of necessity and mercy."

We exhort you, moreover, to weigh with jealousy the pleas for encroaching on the special duties of the Sabbath, that are drawn from supposed works of necessity and mercy; and be you well assured that every thing is the reverse of such a character, by engaging on which your Bible is disrelished and shut, private exercises of divine worship are postponed, hurried over, or rendered formal.

We exhort you to maintain a conscience that is tender on the subject of any practices whatever which break the Sabbath law, and to be ready to join with your fellow Christians in every Scriptural means of discountenancing such practices, and putting them down; and to consider seriously, for exciting you to this, how a course of indifference to "other men's sins" may make you "the partakers of them."

We exhort you to guard against what are reckoned small and insignificant departures from the sacredness of the Sabbath observance—considering that often beginnings in irreligion, apparently little, have swollen out to great profaneness, and hopeless infidelity,—and that often the most notorious criminals, on the brink of eternity, have been heard to name some of those seeming trivial liberties with the divine appointment of the Sabbath, as their first openings on a career of sin, that has ended in ruin.

Brethren, it is in connection with such things, that you ought to ponder those solemn exhortations, given in the Sacred Scriptures, which enforce the observance of the Sabbath; those threatenings of judgments which are pronounced over the breakers of the Fourth Commandment; those promises of blessings, which are declared to all who love the Sabbath, and which are declared to all who love the Sabbath, and have flowed to nations and individuals, wherever device and misery which have spread like a deluge, wherever this safeguard of piety and morals has been thrown down, or even injured. These facts, of universal experience, are sufficient to justify the care which the Legislature of our land has shewn, for preserving the sanctity of the Lord's Day. And the facts themselves were to be anticipated; because the Sabbath ordinance is Divine, and the keeping of a Divine ordinance must be fraught with the blessing,—contempt for it, with the curse.

It is on the ground of Divine authority, therefore

that we plead for the hallowing of the Sabbath. It is on this ground, too, that we vindicate the zeal and exertion of all who join their endeavours to maintain its sacredness. Here the Divine will is the supreme rule, and the Divine glory is the supreme object; and by the view of these you are to be guided. You are safe so long as you fear the authority of God, and blessed so long as you promote His glory. "Great peace have they who love His law, and nothing shall offend them." While, then, we speak of the awful sanction that enforces the Sabbath observance, we speak also of the gracious design and effects of the institution. While we say, that because the Sabbath was ordained by the Divine will, its obligation is imperative; we say at the same time, that because the Sabbath was ordained for human good, by the motive drawn from its Author, for the serious observance of the day, we plead likewise, by the motive drawn from its effects, for the cordial and delighted observance of it. Enter, therefore, with your whole heart, into the spiritual rest, of which the Sabbath is the sign,—even into the privileges of a conscience pacified by the blood of Christ, and purified by the Spirit of grace. Enter into the purposes of Religion and Righteousness, which the services of the Sacred Day were intended to promote, and you will find that there is, preciousness, as well as meaning, in the ordinance; and while Sabbath-breakers, in their courses of business, or idleness, or vain amusements, are seeking happiness, (seeking without receiving it,) you will find, that the services of the Sabbath, as the means of cultivating love to God, and love to one another, render this the best of the seven, the glory of the week, and the very emblem and preparative of an everlasting day of light and peace.

WILLIAM MUIR,  
Convener of the Committee.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS OF PRESBYTERIAN SOLDIERS.

The religious interests of the Presbyterians of Great Britain, the moment they travel beyond their own territory, have hitherto been strangely neglected, both by their own Churches, and by the Government in its various departments. If we turn to the Colonies, we find religious provision made both for Episcopalians and Roman Catholics, and, in India, for the training of the natives in superstition; but next to nothing is done for Scottish or Irish Presbyterians, though perhaps forming, in many colonies, a far larger body than the members of the Episcopal Church. Let Canada, and the East and West Indies, and, until lately, Australia, bear witness to these things. Hitherto, it would seem, Presbyterians have been so quiet, or they have possessed so little political influence, or the friends of other forms of religion have been so much more active and powerful, that though constituting a fifth part of the whole British population, they have generally been treated as if they were the merest bagatelle. The disastrous fruits of this state of things, are beginning to appear in the North American Colonies, and, we hope, will have the effect of driving Parliament to sound remedial measures. The point to which we wish at present to direct the attention of our readers, is the almost utter neglect of the religious interests of Presbyterians in our army. It is well known, that Scotland contributes more than an ordinary proportion to the defence of the nation, both in men and money; so that the Presbyterians of the army, as a whole, may be rated at nearly 20,000 men; and yet, with the exception of fourteen Scottish regiments, only one of which is, upon an average, in Scotland at a time, is there any religious instruction provided in the ordinances of the Church of their fathers; in other words, not more than one thousand Presbyterians have, at one season, any instruction provided for them. There may be, and generally are, hundreds and thousands of Presbyterian soldiers in London, Dublin, Gibraltar, the three Indian Presidencies, at the Cape, and in the Canadas, and a proportional number of Presbyterian children. But there is not one Presbyterian chaplain or schoolmaster—not one word of instruction through the forms of the Presbyterian Church! Is this right in itself? Is it just to the Presbyterian Church, equally recognised and established by the law of the land as the Episcopal, and much less expensive? May Papists and Hin-doos be instructed by the State, or rather encouraged by it, in their idolatry and delusions, and is the Scottish or Irish Presbyterian so poor and contemptible a soldier that his religion deserves no countenance? Would any party but Presbyterians have borne such wrongs so meekly and patiently, and that for so protracted a period? We are glad to see, from the recent proceedings of the Presbytery of Glasgow, that this important cause has been taken up by that zealous body; and that an overture has been agreed upon to the General Assembly, and also petitions to Parliament. This is as it should be. If the Presbyterian Church government and forms be really a blessing, why

should they not be carried out, and contended for, in every legitimate way? Why commemorate 1638, if not prepared to act upon its great principles? If ever there was a season when it was necessary to take care that the British soldier shall enjoy the benefits of religious instruction, in the forms which are most interesting and impressive to him and to his children, it is at present, when Popery is so insidiously spreading its influence over the neglected and unwary. Nobly did the Church of Scotland provide for the religious instruction of her regiments in the trying times of the 17th century. Why should she not do the same now? At least she should contend for the institution of a Presbyterian chaplaincy and school at all the great regimental depots both at home and abroad, and for Presbyterian regiments being, as we believe is sometimes done at Woolwich at present, marched to a Presbyterian place of worship if within a convenient distance. What man, who has any regard for toleration, much less enlightened views of religious liberty, can object to such a course? We hope that the different Synods of the Church, and not a few of the Presbyteries, which are about to meet, will bestir themselves in this good cause, and, besides overturing the General Assembly, and overturing Parliament, will also memorialize the Commander of the Forces, and the Secretary at War. The case is so clear and strong that it cannot fail to be successful if vigorously pursued. The Presbyteries of Scotland are under deep obligations to their brethren in Ireland for first moving in this question, and particularly to the Rev. Mr. Dill, who has ascertained the most important facts of the case, and ably urged them. We regret we cannot sympathise in the tone of some of his remarks. Though there seem to have been temptations to asperity, its indulgence always injures the cause it is meant to serve.—*Scottish Guardian.*

#### INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

##### THE CHANGEABLENESS OF THE WORLD.

All is changing that is created, animate and inanimate. The bright sun above us, and all the starry worlds which form our system, not only to the astronomer betray the same mutability in their very substance, exhibiting spots which vary in their dimensions and character, but they seem to be all moving onwards to the same unseen and distant centre. The firm earth on which we tread; the dark waters, whose depth no human eye has ever fathomed; and the massive rocks, which, unscarred, have borne the lapse of ages, to the natural philosopher manifest the same character. The action of volcanic fires, their contact with heterogeneous substances, contribute to effect a change by no means slight—crumbling some into decay, and forming new combinations with such perfect fusion, as, till tested by the discoveries of science, to give them the appearance of elements. The same holds good with those objects which meet us in our daily path. Time passes not unheeded by; the track of his footsteps may be seen in the ruined tower and the broken arch. Look into nature; the seed sinks into the ground, and the sapling far its shady branches, and the tree throws wide and wind shivers the decaying trunk, and, in a little time with wonder, is reduced to fragments which crumble to the touch. And if this be so with external nature, there is no essential difference in all that belongs to man. The institutions which he has formed, with most deliberate wisdom and the shrewdest prudence, wear out by decay, or progress still forward to their turn, and then are remembered on the page of history alone; and even that itself has passed away, and left no record of the events of kingdoms, and the ambition of conquerors.—*Rev. Geo. Kennard.*

##### CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

Almost the first word uttered by a native of China, when urged to believe in Christ, is—"Why do Christians bring us opium, and bring it directly in defiance of our own laws? That vile drug has poisoned my son, has ruined my brother, and well nigh led me to beggar my wife and children. Surely those who import such a deleterious substance, and injure me for the sake of gain, cannot wish me well, or be in possession of a religion that is better than my own. Go first and persuade your own countrymen to relinquish this nefarious traffic, and give me a prescription to correct this vile habit, and then I will listen to your exhortations on the subject of Christianity." Many, doubtless, are deluding themselves with the idea, that if they do not deal in it others will. They are fully aware that it is injurious to the constitution, and that imported in such quantities, and consumed by so many, it must tend to the destruction of life, and the diminishing of happiness. True morality will lead us to enquire, whether the thing be right or wrong; and if the latter can be established, it is ours to renounce

it, however lucrative to ourselves, or grasped at by others. The golden rule of doing to others as we would be done by, will teach us to avoid being accessory to the spread of allurements and incentives to vice, when we pray every day for ourselves, "Lead us not into temptation." When mammon has less hold on the hearts of civilised men, and when educated merchants begin to be more scrupulous about the craft by which they get their wealth, then we may expect that opium dealers will be diminished even in Canton; and the time is not, we hope, far distant, when it will be considered as disreputable to administer to the vicious indulgence of the Chinese, as it is now to those of the British—and as creditable to abstain from opium dealing abroad, as from distillation at home.—*Medhurst's China.*

##### THE FOLLOWING REASONS WERE ASSIGNED BY A RECLAIMED INFIDEL FOR RENOUNCING DEISM AND EMBRACING CHRISTIANITY.

1. That I never saw, heard, or read of any man woman, or child that was reformed, either in whole or in part, by embracing the principles of Deism.
2. That I have known hundreds, and heard of thousands, who have been reformed by embracing Christianity.
3. That I have known industrious and sober men, who, by imbibing the principles of Deism, almost instantly became desperately wicked, and, in many instances, dangerous members of civil Society.
4. That I have known some Deists, and many scoffers at religion speedily and effectually turned from the most abandoned practices, by the preaching of the gospel, to a life of righteousness, which showed itself by sobriety, industry, charity, brotherly kindness and universal philanthropy.
5. That I do not recollect ever hearing but one Deist profess really to believe in a future state of rewards and punishments.
6. That I never met with a man who professed to be a real Christian, but who built his principal hopes upon the reality of a future state.
7. That I cannot, in all the Deistical writings, find any law to prevent wickedness, and encourage virtue, with rewards and punishments annexed thereto.
8. That in Scripture all the crimes that man can possibly commit are, under the severest penalties, forbid, and every possible virtue inculcated and encouraged, by promises of eternal and exceeding great rewards.
9. I have known some Deists, and read of many who, at the apparent point of death, were seized with the most horrible despair, uttering the most bitter reflections against themselves for their total neglect of those duties commanded in the Gospel. But who ever heard or read of a Christian, at the hour of death, despairing of the mercy of God, because he had all his life-time rejected Deism, and shunned the company of its professors? Or, even when long, and fierce diseases had shaken the nervous system, and raging fevers inflamed the blood, have they ever been so far deranged, as to wish they never had been born for not rejecting the Bible as a wicked and mischievous imposition on the human race?—*American Paper.*

##### LONGING AFTER IMMORTALITY.

There is in man, a restlessness of ambition; an interminable longing after nobler and higher things, which nought but immortality and the greatness of immortality can satiate; a dissatisfaction with the present, which never is appeased by all that the world has to offer; an impatience and distaste with the littleness of all that he finds, and an unsated appetite for something larger and better, which he fancies in the perspective before him—to all which there is nothing like, among any of the inferior animals, with whom, there is a certain squareness of adjustment, if we may so term it, between each desire and its correspondent gratification. The one is evenly met by the other; and there is a fullness and definiteness of enjoyment, up to the capacity of enjoyment. Not so with man, who, both from the vastness of his pro-pensities and the vastness of his powers, feels himself straitened and beset in a field too narrow for him.—He alone labours under the discomfort of an incongruity between his circumstances and his powers; and, unless there be new circumstances awaiting him in a more advanced state of being, he, the noblest of Nature's products here below, would turn out to be the greatest of her failures.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

##### THE MOTHER.

Round the idea of one's mother the mind of man clings with fond affection. It is the first, sweet, deep thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when yet soft, and capable of receiving the most profound impressions; and all the after-feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. We do not know that even in our old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have known through life. Our passions and our wilfulness may lead us far from

the object of our filial love; we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands; we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or her opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises up her head and smiles among her tears. Round that idea the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the early period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our dead parent with a garland of graces, and beauties, and virtues, which we doubt not that she possessed.

##### FRUITS OF DISSIPATION—A TALE.

It was on the eve of a delightful day in Autumn, that I rambled forth from the bustle of the city, to enjoy the pleasantness of the season; for Autumn, although a melancholy season, yet is a pleasant one. It inspires the mind with a thoughtful melancholy, while its winds rustling leaves from trees, warn man of his frailty; the approaching autumn of his own life. When the frosts of affliction shall have whitened his locks, or laid him low as the leaves of the trees.

I wandered from the city, till I insensibly found myself on the banks of a beautiful river; which were lined with weeping willows, whose drooping branches laved in the water. The sun was fast sinking in the western horizon; its last rays beaming upon the deep blue current, whose surface was as smooth and clear as crystal. I stood for a while gazing upon the lovely scene, and then pursued my way to a well known and frequented spot—where beneath the grassy mound rested all that remained of the once intelligent and sprightly NELSON.

In the days of our youth we were classmates and intimate friends. He possessed rare talents, and a mind above mediocrity.—His indulgent father saw with delight his promising abilities, and gave him every advantage in his power, with a liberal education.—But as college removed him from the watchful eye of his father, and from the restraints of his mother's influence, he associated with the dissolute; with them frequented the haunts of dissipation and vice; soon became a confirmed drunkard, and was expelled from college.

He returned home, and here removed from those who had enticed him to ruin, he promised amendment. But the habit was of too long standing to be easily broken, and he soon obtained the baneful poison by stealth.

His father saw his ruin complete; beheld the wreck of his only son loaded with shame, reeling about the streets, a drunkard. It was more than his father's heart could bear.—He died an idiot. His mother too was dead; and there now was but one, before whom he cared to appear sober. There was one in whose downcast eyes he could read reproof.—That silent reproof, he liked not to provoke; but would deny himself for a while, that he might receive the smile of approbation, and be cheered by the bright glance of that lovely and complaisant eye.

But it was not long before his inclination overcame all restraint; he indulged freely, and in a fit of intoxication, put an end to his own existence.

But though a parricide and self-murderer, there were tears shed for him. She who had so often reproved him by looks and words, planted the rose and the myrtle over his grave.

At his head, a weeping willow bends its branches, seeming to say, "Poor youth, though thou hast erred, yet will I overshadow thee, and sigh for thy mournful end."

Such was the wretched termination of the life of this young man, and miserable will be the end of all those who shun not the inebriating cup.

Beware, O young man, before you partake of the sparkling wave!—*Olive Branch.*

##### CORRUPTIONS OF THE HUMAN HEART.

A lesson the husbandman learns in his garden is, from the inside therein. He finds a little garden bath many weeds, many kinds, and many of every kind; and they come up without planting, and spring much faster than herb or flower. He sees, if care be not taken, they will overtop the flowers and herbs, and that it will cost both observation and industry to pluck them up; and when, at length, the garden is quit of them, and is clean and fair, yet they will peep up, and spring again, and renew his trouble over again, and the endless business he hath with it: only the winter helps him, and pinches these weeds at the roots; but yet in the spring they revive again, and give him the same trouble he had the year before.—And this teaches him the difficulty of a clean heart and the industrious life of a serious Christian. He finds his garden without. What variety of sinful motions and affections are rising there! How speedily have some lusts got a-head! His pride has sprung faster than his humility by the half. His passion is

at a great height in comparison of his patience. He wonders at the strange growth of his corruptions. He concludes, that without a speedy and effectual course his garden will be a wilderness; and therefore he awakens watchfulness, and falls to serious mortification, repentance, and reformation of his spiritual estate; he gets to his knees, prays, and weeps for his evil desires, pursues them into every corner, and at length hath a clean heart erected in him, and hopes now all is well, and that the old man is dead and gone; but ere long he describes that he was but asleep: this corruption returns, and exercises him in the same way as before; till some happy affliction comes, and that, with the blessing of God, doth break the dominion of sin, and death at length puts an end to this weary life. Faith is a rose that grows between two nettles—presumption and despair: and so humility and patience. Every flower hath two weeds, two extremes, about it, which are like to grow with them, but must not grow over them. And this is the good husbandman's task. His garden finds him work to weed as long as he lives.—*The Husbandman's Calling.* (RICHARD STEELE, A. M.)

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BOSTON, JUNE 22.

**FLORIDA TREATY BROKEN.**—The U. States schr. Poinsett, Lieut. Mayo, has left Baltimore for Florida, to co-operate with the troops there, in the suppression of Indian hostilities. It is evident, by this, that the late treaty is deemed little better than any that preceded it, and that the war dance of this interminable, bloody and costly contest has fairly recommenced.

The Columbus Enquirer says that a gentleman just from Tallahassee states that the greatest possible excitement exists in the Territory; and that they have determined to take the war into their own hands. Hundreds of volunteers were offering their services to Gov. Call, who was expected to take the field on Monday last.—The Territorial Government has offered a reward of \$200 for every Indian taken or killed.

**WONDERFUL EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.**—The port of Galveston, where now a fleet of steamboats and square-rigged vessels is frequently seen, and which contains 4000 inhabitants, was a few years ago a wild, uninterrupted prairie. Lagrange, on the Colorado, laid out six months since, has now 300 houses. Between Lagrange and Bastrop are now thick settlements. Six months ago, there were 8 or 10 families only.

**SOUTH AFRICA.**—We have been favored with the loan of a file of Cape Town papers to the 23d of March, brought by the Rosabella at this port. The latest dates before were to the 14th. The measles still continued prevalent, and one-fifth of the population were said to be under this epidemic. There had been several convictions in Graham's town, for illicit traffic with the Caffers in guns and gunpowder. The report of the directors of the "South African College," represents the finances of that institution as being at a pretty low ebb; they were, however, making arrangements for erecting some new buildings, and measures had been adopted to procure another Professor from Europe.—*Daily Adv.*

**PERSIA.**—Hussien Khan, Ambassador Extraordinary of the King of Persia, at a private audience of the King and Queen of France, delivered the presents with which he was charged from the Shah. They consist of a Damascus sword enriched with jewels, which belonged successively to, and is verified by the seals of, four of the most illustrious sovereigns of Persia; two manuscripts, ornamented with miniatures, one of which is ancient, and contains the *Book of the Kings*; and the other modern, the works of the poet and moralist, Saady; and also sixteen India shawls.

**ALGIERS.**—Algiers, as we learn by a letter of the 20th inst. has been visited by a smart shock of an earthquake, followed by a violent storm. The sea is said to have injured the Mole, and several ships have sustained damage.

From the Express.

Don. Carlos, as we learn from Bayonne has published at Durango four decrees. By the first he allows all Spanish refugees to solicit permission to return to their country, ordering at the same time their petitions to be examined by a special Commission. In the second he repeals the measure of reprisals issued in December, in return for the atrocious decree of Espartero, which confiscated the goods of all parents whose children were in the Carlist ranks.—The third decree allows all notaries and solicitors, who had been interdicted to resume their professions and the fourth grants a full amnesty to all whose offences admit of pardon, provided that the claims of private parties and of the treasury on such individuals be previously settled. General Balmaseda, who had been ordered by Cabrera to return into Castille, was said to be in the Sierra, near Burgos, at the head of 1500 foot and 300 horse, where he had cap-

tured two companies of recruits intended for the Royal Guards.

### A MOB IN BOSTON.

The Boston Mercantile Journal has the following notice of a mob, which was collected in the city of Boston on Friday evening.

"The scenes which occurred on Friday evening in this city, although no actual violence was committed were by no means calculated to conduce to the honor or credit of Bostonians. A mob had gathered in one of our principal streets, whose avowed object was to rescue an offender from the hands of justice. Disappointed in this, they refused to disperse but avowed their intention to commit outrages on the persons and property of certain of our citizens. This mob was noisy, disorderly, turbulent—and was restrained from committing acts of violence only by the presence of the Mayor and Marshal, and the constant and active interposition of our Police Officers. The collection of a mob is disgraceful in any community—it is a reproach upon the morals of a people, and is doubly disgraceful in this land of the pilgrims, where it is the proud boast of the inhabitants that good order always prevails, that persons and property are held inviolate and the laws are conceived in wisdom, and obeyed by a virtuous population."

BOSTON, JUNE 24.

The Cutter Hamilton, Captain Josiah Sturgis, despatched by order of the Government to the Bay of Fundy, to ascertain the cause of the recent captures of American Fishermen, returned last evening. The report of Capt. Sturgis, is made to the Collector of the port, and will be forwarded to the City of Washington. The Hamilton was received on her arrival at Yarmouth, N. S. by a salute of twenty-two guns, which was duly returned, and her commander and his officers received every attention from the authorities of that place.

NEW YORK, JUNE 24.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Cambridge, Capt. Bursley arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having sailed on the 21st May. She brings intelligence three days later than the Great Western; but as one of the days was Sunday, the commercial news presents no different aspect. Nothing of political importance had transpired. The cotton market was still very dull, with a very slight decline of prices. The money market in London was "tight" but English funds continued firm. The Chartists persisted in their illegal meetings in spite of the Queen's proclamation.

Accounts from France are no later than were brought by the Rhone. Paris was quiet, although arrests were daily taking place. We annex extracts from the English papers likely to interest our readers. The Queen's troops in Spain have gained some advantages over the Carlists.

Twenty fishermen lost their lives from Mount's Bay fishing boats during a recent gale.

An extensive fire took place on Friday night in Messrs. Hudson & Bortan's lace mills, when property exceeding £2,000, in value was destroyed.—*Nottingham Journal.*

**BIRMINGHAM, May 19.**—After I sent off my account on Friday evening, a very large assemblage of the people took place in Smithfield, and was addressed by Dr. Taylor & other speakers. Finding that the police and military were sufficiently strong and willing to suppress any attempt at outrage, the agitators advised the people to respect "peace, law, and order," and in obedience to this advice the mob quietly separated about ten o'clock. Yesterday the town resumed its wonted character; the irritated and feverish feeling which on Friday appeared to pervade all classes had completely subsided, and no meeting was held this evening. This (Sunday) morning, however, a mob has again assembled at Holloway Head, but the principal local agitators being for the present silenced, the attendance is very small; the majority consists of mere Sunday idlers. It is understood that the great "simultaneous meeting," as it is called, is to take place at Holloway Head but as yet no notice has made its appearance on the walls. The Convention adjourned on Friday until the 1st July, when it will, the "rent" permitting, resume its sittings in Birmingham. The additional military recently arrived still remain at the barracks, and it is supposed will continue here until fears of an outbreak are completely removed. There is no question but the vigour of the magistrates, and the presence of adequate military aid, have prevented commotion, and abolished the expressed determination of the Chartists.

**STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.**—Although it is impossible to announce any actual revival in the demand for manufactured goods generally, yet it is satisfactory to know that in those branches in which safe and certain curative process is in operation.—*Liverpool Albion May 21.*

**PARIS, MAY 17.**—Half past 3, P. M.—Paris papers to May 18th, say, the new Ministry were displaying

vast solicitude to conciliate the Liberal Opposition. The brother of M. Odillon Barrot had not only been appointed to a lucrative place, but M. Dupont (de l'Eure) was it is said, about being raised to the bench of the Court of Cassation.

The general impression was, that Ministers would be able to maintain themselves in office.

Business in Paris had naturally suffered from the disturbances of the early part of last week. Failures among the small classes of traders were still lamentably frequent. Respecting the superior order of houses of business, however, confidence was fast restoring.

**FRANCE.**—The projected revolution appears to be at an end for the present. Indemnity is to be made to the families of all persons who suffered or were killed in the late insurrection. There is yet a bad feeling prevailing.

The King of France and his family have given 20,000 francs to the families of the National Guards, and soldiers who were killed. They well might be generous in what so nearly concerns their persons and fortunes.

The weather over England and France, had been unusually cold. In England the apple blossoms were much injured.

**SEVEN LARGE VESSELS LOST IN THE ICE.**—On April 21st, while a fleet of 70 vessels were making their way through the ice up to Riga, (Russia,) the floating cakes carried down seven of them within two hours. Five of the vessels were from Scotland, the other two Dutch. No lives were lost.

The young Czar of Russia is delighted with his brilliant reception in England, and does not leave till after the Ascott races.

Sir James Clark has at length been dismissed the Court. He asked leave to travel for a short time and permission was granted. The truth is, his rude attack upon the honour of Lady Flora Hastings, caused him to be cut in almost every circle; and for his own peace of mind it was necessary for him to retire. He was exceedingly indiscreet, and he will suffer for it.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Bristol chartists, it is said, have threatened to begin the revolution by making a bonfire of the shipping at that port.

The ordnance department in the Tower have been particularly busy during the last week in shipping and forwarding military stores to all parts of England and Wales.

### COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, JUNE 11.

Most positive information has been received of the conveyance of muskets and other munitions of war, under very suspicious circumstances; of the meetings and confederation of several patriot bodies; and of the movements of the notorious Bill Johnson, and other leaders, about the Islands, and other secret places of rendezvous. It is supposed the object is either to attack the mail between Brockville; or to attempt the possession and destruction of the British Steamboats. In consequence of the information received, the Montreal Mail Bag is for the future to be sent from this place to the Landing, by water; and the trading steamers have had issued to them, a supply of arms for the purpose of being used by the hands on board, if necessary. Should the piratical freebooters think proper to visit Brockville, we have no doubt but the gallant Colonel Trydell, even with the small force at his disposal will take good care of them.—*Brockville Statesman.*

It is more in sorrow than in anger that we are compelled to state that the conduct of the Canadian habitants to the unfortunate passengers on board the *John Bull*, was of a description which reflects the utmost disgrace upon their ancient character for good feeling, humanity and hospitality. They could not be prevailed upon to lend the smallest aid unless assured of payment to an amount beyond all reasonable compensation; and when they did launch their pances, it was evidently more for the purpose of plunder, than with the view of saving life and property.

We suspected when Colonel Young was appointed Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, that His Excellency the Governor General was determined to re-organize the Militia. We hear that the measure is now in progress, and we believe that much injured as has been the character of Lower Canada, by recent events, a very great proportion of the people throughout the Province are well disposed to defend their country, and perform whatever duty they may be called upon to perform by lawful authority.—*Quebec Gazette.*

MONTREAL, JUNE 18.

The Honourable Dominique Modelet has been appointed a Judge of the Courts of King's Bench: he is also appointed to act as resident Judge in the District of Three Rivers, and has left Montreal to enter upon the duties of his office.

**MELANCHOLY DISASTER AT NIAGARA FALLS.**—The Buffalo Commercial of Monday states that Dr. Hungerford, of Troy, was instantly killed that morning at

the falls of Niagara. In company with Lindsay, the guide, he had descended the middle stair case on the American side, and was standing near the water, when a mass of rock, weighing several tons, fell from the bank above, a height of some 150 feet, directly upon him. Lindsay suffered a severe contusion on his left arm, but was not otherwise injured.

PATRIOTS IN TROUBLE.

One of the best commentaries upon radicalism is the contempt and suspicion with which it is viewed in France. And the most positive proof of what the French estimate such characters at, may be deduced from their late due appreciation of the great Canadian refugee, Louis Joseph Papineau.

When the late emeute broke out in Paris, Papineau whose vanity had made it impossible for him to conceal the ultra character of his political principles, was immediately arrested; and was lodged in the Conciergerie, one of the strongest of the Parisian prisons. Nothing direct appeared against him; but it appeared so highly improbable he should be ignorant of the plot, that he was suspected and detained till the extent of the commotion was ascertained. We do not conceive that his character was as duly appreciated in his own country; and we are sure he was never so appropriately lodged before.

Mackenzie, the great agitator, has been found guilty in Monroe County, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in the county jail, and ten dollars fine. He said he confidently relied upon an acquittal.

(From the Kingston Chronicle.)

A few weeks since the government of Upper Canada had prepared warrants for the release of twenty five more of the youngest prisoners now in Fort Henry when information arrived of the speech of Judge Tucker, at Hogsburgh on the release of some prisoners by the Sheriff of the Eastern District. The indication of public feeling on the American frontier induced the Executive to detain the warrants and finally to countermand them. So that Judge Tucker, and the other declaimers on the "holy cause of liberty," alias plunder and murder, have themselves to thank for the transportation to a Penal Colony of twenty five of their fellow citizens.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. JUNE 22.

As Mr. JAMES LYNN was returning home on Tuesday last and riding rather rapidly along Water Street he was thrown from his horse in consequence of the animal falling at a place rendered highly dangerous by the disruption of the aqueduct. The injuries he received were fatal and he expired next morning. He was a native of Derry, Ireland, aged 23 years, and sustained the character of an honest, upright inoffensive man.—His remains were attended to the chapel burying ground, by a numerous concourse of our inhabitants.

BERMUDA, June 4.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, have appointed Charles Hesseline, Esq. Collector of H. M. Customs, in the room of Gilbert Salson, Esq. deceased; the Hon. Samuel Addison Smith, to be Land and Tide Surveyor; R. D. Fraser, Esq. to be Senior Landing Waiter and Searcher, and Geo. Cockburn Harvey, Esq. to be Junior Landing Waiter and Searcher.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. JUNE 8. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, JUNE 3.—The Hon. Mr. Crowdy, being admitted within the Bar, presented to the House by command of the Governor, sundry Accounts, Returns, Memorials, and Despatches, from the Secretary of State, on the subject of an Address from the Assembly to Her Majesty, dated Oct. 25, 1838—intimating intentions of Government to send out Copies of Imperial Acts—regarding disposal of Crown Lands—on the subject of a Diving Bell—transmitting communication from the Steam Packet Company in reference to a line of Steam Packets between Great Britain and the North American Colonies.

PROM PAPERS BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

QUEBEC, June 21.

The new organization of the Militia is going on in this vicinity, and we hear that the annual parade, according to law, is ordered for the 29th instant. We are afraid that the duty of enrolling the militia-men within their respective limits, has not been generally attended to by the officers; it is even said that the necessary blanks have not been received.—Gaz.

From the Montreal Herald of Monday.

A New York paper mentions that Colonel Prince of Sandwich has been under the necessity of fortifying his house, to prevent his being assassinated by brigands from the United States, and that he had issued a handbill which has been posted up in Detroit and elsewhere, to caution assassins from coming on his premises after sunset.

JUNE 24.

The Montreal Herald of Saturday, says,—"We un-

derstand that warrants will shortly be issued for the confiscation and sale of the property of such individuals as have been found guilty, of High Treason. We believe that the confiscation will not extend to the property of refugees, although some of them are wealthy, and were the prime leaders in the rebellions.

We regret to say that the menaces and insults offered to the loyal portion of the inhabitants, round about Hemmingsford, have induced several of the most respectable families to pack up their moveables, and quit that part of the country.—Transcript.

ST. JOHN, JUNE 29.

The Examination of the pupils of the SELECT SCHOOL in this City, under the superintendance of the Rev. Mr. Macgregor, took place on Thursday in presence of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and a considerable number of their parents and relatives. The Scholars manifested in the various branches of their studies, a degree of proficiency which must have been highly gratifying to the auditors. They particularly exhibited a very extensive and accurate knowledge of History, Geography, and Grammar, and produced some specimens of elegant penmanship. Several prizes were decided in the course of the examination, and at its close the young gentlemen received these premiums which had been awarded to them.

BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS.—As it is generally known that Gov. Fairfield, Gov. Kent, Hon. R. Williams and G. S. Davis, Esq have lately had a conference with the Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State at Portland, it is not strange that considerable anxiety is manifested by the public to know what it was about, and the result of it. We have therefore made inquiries and are enabled to state so much, as we are informed, the government deem it proper to be made public, in the present state of the negotiation on the boundary question. It seems that the British government in conformity with its promise already made public has made a proposition to our government for the establishment of a joint commission of exploration and survey.—This proposition our government was about to meet by a counter project. Before making any counter proposition however the President, desirous of ascertaining the views and wishes of Maine, and to divest the subject of all party character, concluded to invite the gentlemen above named, being two from each political party to meet Mr. Forsyth in Maine, and confer with him upon the subject. At this meeting it is understood there was a perfect harmony of views and an apparent desire manifested to look with a single eye to the best good of the State, overlooking all party considerations.—The particular results of this conference, however, have not been communicated to us, it not being deemed proper, in the present state of the negotiation between the two governments, to make them public.—Augusta Age.

AUCTIONS.

BY WM. M. ALLAN.

At his Room, TO-MORROW Thursday, at half-past 11 o'clock.

- 20 BOXES French Plums; 6 Bags Almonds;
- 20 boxes Castile Soap; 6 boxes Marmalade;
- 6 hds. superior HOLLANDS GIN;
- 10 do. TENERIFF WINE;
- 20 qtr. casks Vinegar; 20 boxes Fig Blue;
- 6 cases Sallad Oil; 6 do. Fish Sauces;
- 6 do. Ketchup; 2 hds. LOAF SUGAR.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER—The following articles the property of a gentleman leaving the Province.—A Box of SILVER PLATE, consisting of Forks, Spoons, Side Dishes, Solid Silver Candlesticks, Trays, Sugar Basin, salt Spoons, &c. a pair superior grey carriage HORSES, aged; a London built LANDAULITTE, A WAGGON, A GIG; Saddlery, Harness, &c. with a variety of other articles.

A L S O.

A few cases—CHAMPAGNE and Superior Old Port WINE. July 3.

BY WILLIAM M. ALLAN,

At his Room, on FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock.

A variety of Furniture, in excellent order, COMPRISING—Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads, Sofa Castors, Carpets, Fenders, and Fire Irons, China, Glass, Looking Glasses, Chests of Drawers, Kitchen Utensils. Also—A HORSE, a COW; a Gig, Sleigh, Harness, with a variety of other articles. July 3.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to intimate to his friends and the Public, that he has removed his business to the premises in Water Street, at the head of the Wharf of W. F. Black, Esq. recently occupied by Messrs. Fiddes and Robertson. ANGUS FRASER. 4w. Halifax, May 6th, 1839.

AUCTION.

Extensive Evening Book Sale.

BY WM. M. ALLAN,

At his AUCTION ROOM, corner of Bedford Row, on the evenings of FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 5th, 6th, & 8th of JULY.

For the Rev. THOMAS TAYLOR.

A Valuable Library of 1200 VOLUMES.

COMPRISING—A Large variety of the best Literary, Historical, Medical, Scientific, Biblical, and Theological Works.

Catalogues of which are preparing. The Sale to commence each evening at 4 to 8 o'clock. June 26.

29th MAY, 1839.

A. & W. MACKINLAY,



HAVE just received per Ships ACADIAN, from GREENOCK. PRINCE GEORGE from LONDON, and HARRIET from LIVERPOOL, their usual EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Amongst which are splendid editions of the Pictorial BIBLE, the Pictorial PRAYER BOOK, do History of England; do. Shakespeare; do. Arabian Nights; Complete Sets of the PENNY MAGAZINE; the Penny Cyclopaedia; Library of Entertaining Knowledge; Lord Brougham's Lives of Eminent Statesmen, of the reign of George the third; the Musical Library; Gallery of Portraits, 7 vols.; URE'S DICTIONARY, of Mines and Manufactures; Ure's Philosophy of Manufactures; Ure's Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain; 1, 2, 3 & 4 vols. Wilson's Border Tales; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, vols. SCOTTISH CHRISTIAN HERALD; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, vols. Church of England Magazine; Chambers's EDINBURGH JOURNAL, for 1838-9; Chambers's Information for the People; do. Educational Course; do. People's Edition of Popular Works; Illustrations of Penny Magazine; Tucker's Life of Jefferson; McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary; Smith's WEALTH OF NATIONS; Taylor's Lunar Tables; Nautical Almanacks; Glasgow MECHANICS' MAGAZINE; Parks Chemical Catechism; Reid's Chemical Text Book; Paley's Natural Theology, Illustrated by Lord Brougham, and Sir Charles Bell; SCOTTISH PULPIT, 5 vols.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHARTS; all kinds of MILITARY BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Company Ledgers, Defaulter Books, Orderly Books, &c. all of which will be sold on their usual low terms.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

MR. HUGH MUNRO, Normal Teacher, begs to inform his friends and the public, that as his engagement with the Directors of the Royal Acadian School, Halifax, will terminate on the 21st July next, he intends to open a Seminary for the education of youth, from five to fifteen years of age, under his own immediate superintendance and direction, on the 1st August next. The Advertiser teaches upon the Normal system, Prospectuses of which may be had on application at Messrs. Belcher and McKinlay, Stationers. Halifax, 19th June, 1839.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by late arrivals from GREAT-BRITAIN, A NEAT AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH & FRENCH GOODS, Suitable to the Season, which will be sold LOW FOR CASH. ADAM REID. Halifax, May 29, 1839. 3m.

BESSONNETT & BROWN

OFFER FOR SALE,

At their Shop, head of Marchington's Wharf, north of the ORDNANCE,

BAR, BOLT, Plough Plate, and Sheet IRON; German, (cast, Blistered, and Spring STEEL; Sheet Lead, Tinned and Black Plates; Wire; Topsail sheet CHAINS, Horse, Ox, and Coil Chains; Plough Moulds, cast Plough Mounting, in Setts; SCYTHES; Sickles and Scythe Stones; LINES, Twines, and Shoe Thread; PAINTS, OIL, Ochers and Glue; Coarse unglazed GUN-POWDER, in 25lb kegs, Fine Glazed do. do.; Extra fine Powder, in Papers and Cannisters; 250 packages NAILS and SPIKES; Window Glass, from 7x9 to 12x16; 2 Cases GUNS, 20 Boxes tip: Tobacco PIPES; 3 bales Cotton Wick.

Iron Pots, Ovens and covers, Tea Kettles, &c.; and a good assortment of small HARDWARE, Harness Mounting, &c. May 22.



HOPE.

I know he will return, There's something in my heart— A light as of a star, That dwells, like truth, apart. A feeling to confide On what, I scarce discern— But O a voice within Still says—he will return.

I dreamt an angel came, With soft and starry wing, That scattered bloom and joy O'er every living thing, Her breath was on my cheek— Her whisper in mine ear, Oh! an angels words are sweet, But none like Hope's, to cheer.

She shewed me where his ship, The ocean's glory, sailed, Where neither mist, nor storm, Nor tempest breath prevailed; So beautiful o'er the deep, From gallant stem to stern, I blessed it in my sleep, Yes, I hope, he will return.

PEOPLES EDITIONS,

PUBLISHED by W. & R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh This Day.

The Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico, a New Translation from the Italian. The People's Editions, of which this work is an example, are designed to embrace popular and standard works in all departments of literature and have been established for the purpose of facilitating the formation of Libraries for parishes, Mechanics' Institutions, and in the Houses of less affluent members of the community. All the works are improved by Notes, and Memoirs of Authors already issued— Paley's Natural Theology, Marmion a Poem, by Sir Walter Scott, Lady of the Lake, by Sir Walter Scott, Cottagers of Glenburnie, Crabbe's Parish Register, Franklin's Life and works, Life and Travels of Mungo Park, Butler's Analogy of Religion, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Anster Fair and other Poems, by Tennant, Adventures of Roderick Random, Lord Bacon's Essays; Ramsay's Select Poems, Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, The Life of Robert Burns, The Poetical Works of Robert Burns, The Prose Works of Robert Burns. \* A variety of first rate works are preparing. W. & R. CHAMBERS, 19, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; W. S. ORR & COMPANY, London; and A. & W. MCKINLAY, Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

CHAMBERS'S EDUCATIONAL COURSE.—A Series of Works suitable to an improved System of Education. The following are now issued— Infant School Education; First Book of Reading, Second Book of Reading, Third Book of Reading; Introduction to the Sciences; History and Resources of the British Empire; History of the English Language and Literature; History of Greece, its Literature and Philosophy; Natural Philosophy—First Book (Matter and Motion); Natural Philosophy—Second Book (Mechanics); Rudiments of Chemistry, by Dr. D. B. Reid; Euclid's Plane Geometry by Playfair, with additions; Solid and Spherical Geometry, with additions; Elements of Drawing and perspective, by J. Clark; principles of Elocution, by W. Graham; Exemplary and Instructive Biography. \* Other works to complete the series preparing. W. & R. CHAMBERS, 19 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; W. S. ORR & COMPANY, London; and A. & W. MCKINLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia. June 19. 4 w.

At the Apothecary's Hall.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS JUST Received per Ship HALIFAX, making with TIMOTHY & CLOVER on hand, a complete assortment for the Gardener and Farmer. T. HUMPHREY, & CO. Halifax, May 1st. 1839.

Remove the cause and the effect will cease. NORTON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS. Prepared from a pure extract of the Flower, are the most speedy, safe and effectual remedy hitherto discovered for

INDIGESTION and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

IN every instance where a fair trial has been made NORTON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS have invariably given satisfaction, affording permanent relief in all cases of Indigestion, and a speedy cure for Head Ache, Biliary and Liver Complaints, Heartburn and Acidity of the Stomach, Depressed Spirits, Disturbed Sleep, Violent Palpitations, Spasms, General Debility, Costiveness, &c. They are mild in their operations, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

To protect the public against counterfeits, the Government Stamp engraved with the name and residence of the Proprietor will be placed over the cork of each bottle.

To be had only in Bottles at 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. currency, each, at the DRUG STORE of the Subscriber Agent for the Proprietor.

Halifax, June 19, 1839. G. E. MORTON.

APOTHECARY'S HALL.

THE above—well known Establishment—has received by recent arrivals, a fresh supply of— DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, GLASSWARE, &c. to the attention of which are recommended Town and Country Practitioners

—ALSO— The notice of Country Merchants is requested to a large quantity of Poland STARCH, Fig. Blue, INDIGO, Redwood, Logwood, London White LEAD, Boiled and Raw LINSEED OIL, Spirits Turpentine, Pale SEAL OIL, Liverpool SOAP, Basket and Bag SALT, Hogheads EARTHENWARE, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts mon, Pepper, Pimento, NUTMEGS, Cloves, Mustard ground and whole Ginger, Raisins, Currants, Candied Lemon and Orange Peel—with an excellent assortment of ENGLISH CONFECTIONARY, put up in tin cases which will be sold very low at wholesale.

Along with the above, a case of English and French PERFUMERY, Fancy SOAPS, Soap Boxes with silver plated Tops, Coloured Cut Toilet Bottles, BRUSHES and COMBS of every description and of the best quality; elegant Silver Steel RAZORS; I. & T. Rigge's MAGNETIC STROPE, this article is certainly superior to any other made.

—ON HAND— A Quantity of CONGO, SOUCHONG, POASHONG, BOHEA, and HYSON TEAS. LOAF SUGAR in Hogheads. October 25.

T. HUMPHREY & Co

JOHN M'PHERSON, ARCHITECT.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has practised for 20 years in some of the Best works in Great Britain, and that he is prepared to furnish accurate working plans, Ground Plans, Elevation Sections, and Specifications for Cottages, and Buildings of every description.

New Plans for wooden Bridges, superior to any done in this Country; Spans, from 20 to 220 feet in the clear; Stone Bridges, cast Iron Suspension ditto, 500 feet in the clear; Rail Roads, Canals, Wet Docks, Dry Docks, and Draw Bridges, and plans to supply towns with water. N. B.—All the above plans are adapted for this country, to suit the climate and situations. Applications to be made at this Office. Letters post paid. Halifax, May 22nd, 1839.

A NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has commenced business in the shop at the corner of JACOBS and WATER streets, where he intends keeping a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, AND OTHER GOODS suitable for Town and Country use, which he intends selling at a small advance for cash, and solicits a share of public patronage.

—HE HAS ON HAND— Wheat and Rye FLOUR, Corn Meal and Indian CORN, Rice, Navy and Ship BREAD, Crackers, Beans, Oatmeal, Molasses, Sugar, TEAS, Coffee, Chocolate, BUTTER, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Starch, Soap, CANDLES, Tobacco, SLOP CLOTH, ING, Broad CLOTHS, Flannels, Cotton Warp, Corn Brooms, Tobacco Pipes, Boxes Raisins, Almonds, Walnuts, a small quantity of excellent PORK for Family use, together with a variety of other articles.

WINTHROP SARGENT. Halifax, May 1st, 1839. 6w.

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful for past favours and liberal encouragement received since his commencement in business, begs leave to acquaint his friends in Town and Country that he has REMOVED HIS ESTABLISHMENT to UPPER WATER STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE the NAVY COFFEE HOUSE, where he will be happy to serve all who may call upon him for GROCERIES, &c. as he intends keeping an extensive stock of the best qualities and descriptions, with his usual supply of

WINES, BRANDY, GIN, SPIRITS, &c.

—ALSO— Wholesale and Retail of his own manufacture, warranted Superior—RASPBERRY, CINNAMON, CARRAWAY, ANISEED, PEPPERMINT, SHRUB, BITTERS, and Colouring for Liquors.

JOHN RHIND. Upper Water Street.

May 22.

6w.

DISCONTINUATION.

W. & J. MURDOCH

AFTER the 1st of May, ensuing, discontinue their RETAIL business. They cannot withdraw without thanking the community for the liberal support they have received.

WHOLESALE.

W. & J. MURDOCH, after the 1st of May, ensuing, will re-open their Warehouses ENTIRELY for WHOLESALE, and solicit a continuance of that Business, which will still be conducted on their usual liberal terms. SPRING IMPORTATIONS expected to be received in a fortnight. Halifax, April 17th, 1839.

THE GUARDIAN.

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED (FOR THE PROPRIETORS)

EVERY WEDNESDAY,

BY JAMES SPIKE,

at his Office, Brick Corner opposite St. Paul's and St. Andrew's Churches, to whom all Communications, &c. (Post Paid,) must be addressed.

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