

Amherst

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1840.

NUMBER 37.

POETRY.

THE IDIOT BOY.

There is great beauty and tenderness in the description of the village idiot—the "pale-faced idiot boy."

"Tis sad to see the eye forget its ray,
And sorrow sit, where smiles were wont to play;
'Tis sad when youth is fair, and fresh, and warm,
And life is fraught with every sweeter charm,
To see it close the lip, and droop the head,
Wane from the earth, and mingle with the dead;
But, oh! nor death nor we can ever seem
So heart-appalling as that wild'ring dream—
That life in death—a desolated mind,
Around whose wreck the weeds of madness wind!

"Down yon romantic dale, where hamlets few
Arrest the summer pilgrim's frequent view,
The village wonder, and the widow's joy,
Dwells the poor, mindless, pale-faced maniac boy;
He lives and breathes, and rolls his vacant eye
To greet the glowing fancies of the sky;
But on his cheek unmeaning shades of wo
Reveal the wither'd thoughts that sleep below!
A soul-less thing, a spirit of the woods,
He loves to commune with the fields and floods;
Sometimes along the woodland's winding glade,
He starts, and smiles upon his pallid shade;
Or scolds with idiot threat the roaming wind,
But rebel music to the ruin'd mind!
Or on the shell-strewn beach delighted strays,
Playing his fingers in the noon-tide rays;
And when the sea-waves swell their hollow roar
He counts the billows plunging to the shore;
And oft, beneath the glimmer of the moon,
He chants some wild and melancholy tune;
Till o'er his softening features seem to play
A flickering dream of mind's recovered sway.

"Thus, like a living dream, apart from men,
From morn to eve he haunts the wood and glen;
But round him,—near him,—wheresoe'er he rove,
A shielding angel tracks him from above!
Nor harm from flood or fen shall e'er destroy
The lonesome wand'rings of the maniac boy."

Academical Intelligence.

SPEECH OF THE REV. HENRY ESSON, AT THE PUBLIC MEETING IN MONTREAL.

MR. PRESIDENT,—In calling upon this meeting and the public generally, to contribute towards the establishment of the projected College, it will naturally be expected that a previous explanation should be given, of the views of those who have originated the design, of the advantages which may be expected to be derived from the Institution, by the Presbyterian Church in particular, and by the country at large, and of the practicability of the means which have been devised, for raising the fund necessary to carry the project into effect. Fortunately, I am spared the necessity of entering into any detailed, or elaborate exposition of the principles on which such institutions should be framed, in order to be most perfectly effective of their great end—imparting to the community that higher education, which is the express object of their foundation. It will be an easier task to me, and I am persuaded, more satisfactory for you, to be informed that it is not proposed that the establishment in question shall be constituted, on any merely speculative views of its originators, upon any new or untried theory of education; it does not aspire to the very dubious and equivocal praise, as, in such a case, it might justly be deemed, of originality or novelty in its plan. Its projectors, with sound sober practical wisdom, have determined to adhere strictly to the model of the Academical institutions, which, for more than three centuries, have been in successful practice in our native Scotland, and, viewed in their adaptation to the circumstances of the people, and of the country, which are very similar to those of Canada, are allowed to have fulfilled their proper ends as perfectly, as any similar institutions throughout the civilized world. Following out this prudent resolution of adhering to the long tried model of the universities of Scotland, the Synod of our church in these Provinces had, some time ago, submitted their views on the subject to the Committee of the General Assembly, in correspondence with them, requesting their aid to draw up a plan on the model aforesaid, with such modifications and improvements, as their more experienced wisdom might suggest. This

Committee, it is understood, have engaged to draw up this plan,—the Rev. Dr. Lee, one of the most learned men of his country and of his age, who is eminently qualified for the task, by his intimate knowledge of the history and antiquities of Scotland, especially of her academical and ecclesiastical institutions. With the same view the Synod have authorized this committee to nominate the first Principal and one Professor, under whose auspices the College will be opened. The facts which I have now stated, will, I doubt not, have the effect of inspiring you with a perfect confidence, in the wisdom of the measures adopted for laying a sound and solid foundation of the proposed College.

The principal motive which suggested the project, was the necessity that has been long felt of establishing a Theological school, for the education of Pastors to supply the spiritual destitution of the Presbyterian inhabitants of Canada and of British North America generally. But it is manifest that no Theological School can be regarded as perfect and complete, when it stands insulated,—divorced from its natural union with the departments of Literature, Science, Philosophy and Ethics. Without this union there can be no effectual security against the hazard of having the minds of the students infected with dangerous errors and heresies, or even tainted with infidelity or materialism under the influence of men of irreligious or of sceptical principles.—By uniting all the branches, at once, of a secular and theological education, and giving the former such a direction as to render them most subservient to the interests of the latter, a sound, moral, and religious education is provided, which, while it is to be regarded as indispensable necessity to those who are preparing for the office of the Christian Ministry, cannot but be acceptable to those who are looking forward to civil life and its employments. If these views be correct, and I am confident they cannot be controverted, our theological institution, would have been defective, and worse than defective, had a less comprehensive and liberal plan been adopted.

It is not one of the least of the benefits which are derived from these superior seminaries, that they operate with a powerful and widely extended influence, in giving a higher tone and greater efficiency to education in all its inferior seminaries, and throughout all its subordinate gradations. The most faithful and successful teachers in the district and common schools soon acquire a name and a reputation, amongst the professors and heads of the universities in their vicinity, in virtue of the superior standing of their scholars, and the comparative merits of schools and teachers, thus ascertained, act not only as an honourable incentive to emulation and industry among the teachers, but draw after them that recompense which is due to the meritorious schoolmaster, increasing the number of scholars that frequent his school, and thereby his emoluments, in proportion to the comparative reputation of the school, as determined by this very fair and satisfactory criterion. This effect, it is obvious, will be greater in proportion as you multiply the number of colleges, and thereby the centres from which a quickening and vivifying spirit emanates to act upon all the other seminaries of an inferior order that lie within their sphere.

Little need be said, I am persuaded, in this respectable and enlightened meeting, of the invaluable service to a nation, in all its greatest and most vital interests, by the establishment of schools of literature, philosophy and science, like the one now contemplated. It is not, happily, in this our day, any longer a question of doubtful disputation, that the richest, most generous, and grateful soil, which a nation can cultivate, for the advancement of its prosperity and glory, is the human mind. The most manifold and inexhaustible wealth and resources of any nation are those which lie hidden, like the precious treasures in the bowels of the earth, in the minds of her people, until the hand of education draw them forth. Education in this view, has been compared by the immortal Bacon, to the first and noblest of the physical arts, and with his peculiarly happy and appropriate felicity of language, he denominates it the Georgics, or agriculture of the mind.

Could I, this day, point out to you some new source of improvement in arts, agriculture, commerce or internal communications—could I suggest some highly advantageous mode of investing capital, which would enrich yourselves and families, while in an equal measure it benefited your country, you would all press forward with emulous alacrity, to give in your names and your subscriptions. What less, my friends and

fellow citizens, can you do on this occasion, when we call upon you to aid in creating an institution, which thus springing from your bounty, will, I doubt not, gratefully repay that bounty, not only to you but to your children, and to the latest posterity, for this is none of your ephemeral institutions, like Jonah's gourd, which, "came up in a night and perished in a night," but it is one whose influence will be lasting as it is diffusive—an institution which shall give to our country, for ages to come, enlightened men, accomplished minds—without which all the bounties of nature are bestowed upon us in vain, and we are unworthy to be possessors of this mighty and glorious land, on which the hand of providence has lavished unsparingly the most various and incalculable resources—and with which we can, out of the most barren and ungrateful soil, and out of the most unpromising subjects, draw forth the most precious and abundant materials of national prosperity, greatness and glory. Give us such scientific artisans as Watt, Rennie, and Telford, give us such philosophers as Smith and Black, give us such a body of skilful and intelligent farmers, merchants, manufacturers as those of Scotland, and you open a career of national improvement and aggrandizement, which mocks all calculation as to its results. One such mind as that of Watt or Smith is, to a country, better than all the mines of Potosi. It realises all that fable has ever feigned, of the Philosopher's stone. Knowledge is power—science and art the great miracle workers of our day.—They have, in fact, achieved, in the words of Lord Bacon, what magic never pretended to do. But such men do not flourish, such minds cannot be formed in countries destitute of schools of art, science and philosophy. No force of natural genius and industry combined, could, without scientific instruction superadded, have availed to produce a Watt, a Smith or a Black. The institution, in favor of which I now solicit your liberality is one of those which are designed to develop the inventive and active powers of man, the most productive and inexhaustible of all the sources of national wealth, prosperity and grandeur. I do not invoke your aid to a languishing or even a faltering cause. From the latest intelligence which I can gather, a sum of from £12,000 to £15,000 in money or lands appears to have been subscribed already. It does honour to the enlightened and generous spirit of the people of Canada, and I am sure will awaken a sentiment of admiration, and triumph in the breasts of our brethren in Scotland, nor will it call forth merely a transient gleam of sympathy, but will, I am persuaded, be the means of exciting a fruitful liberality which will not be behind our own. The cause is going on prosperously, and I have little doubt that the most sanguine calculations will soon be realized. It only remains for us, my fellow citizens, to take care that our character for enlightened and generous liberality be not on this occasion lowered by a comparison with others, of whom we have always heretofore taken precedence, that, in such a cause as this, we do not be found lagging in the rear. I feel a strong, a proud confidence that you will not, in such a cause, as this, yield the palm to Quebec, Toronto or Kingston, which have all done wonders. I trust that not one rose will fall from the chaplet, not one feather will drop from the plume, which Montreal has so well earned and so long worn, standing as she does among the foremost cities of the mercantile and commercial world, for to none of them has she been inferior hitherto, in the exercise of a munificent and princely liberality, on all occasions where a worthy cause was presented. I cannot distrust your generosity, when I think of your never failing liberality in times past. Our honorable and justly popular Chairman is in himself, a host, and his munificence on all occasions is sufficient, to redeem the character of a whole community, were it open to the reproach of illiberal parsimony.

All of us must show our gratitude for the inestimable boon of Education, to which we owe whatsoever honorably distinguishes Scotchmen throughout the world—and we cannot better acquit the great debt of obligation, which we all owe, to the noble institutions and endowments for Education in our fatherland, than by doing as much as in us lies, to perpetuate and transmit the same advantages to our descendants and successors, in this our adopted country. This is a cause which should be felt by all of us to have an irresistible claim, one to which the ears, the hearts, the hands of our countrymen should ever be open.—Let all contribute. While the rich man gives his talent, let the poor man bring his mite—and, if so, a monument will be raised, which will not only

speak the praise of the generous contributors, but will give an impulse to the cause of enlightened and well directed charity, and to the sacred cause of religion and education throughout the Christian world.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1840.

CHRISTIAN VIGILANCE.

The life of the christian is frequently compared, in the word of God, to a warfare. It is indeed not only a warfare, but one which must be carried on as in an enemy's country, where the soldier of Christ is every moment surrounded by foes, bold, wary, crafty and enterprising, ready to take advantage of every false step, to avail themselves of the slightest negligence, to profit by even a moment's indecision. And this is not all. There is treason in the camp. For while the christian has fightings without, he has not only fears within, but he finds also "a law in his members warring against the law of his mind." He is like a warrior who, having overcome his enemy in some former combat, is conscious that his prisoners—the sinful lusts and passions of his own heart, subdued but not destroyed, are ready, on the first opportunity, to rise in renewed hostility against him—to join their allies without, and accomplish his destruction. He is thus constrained, not only to work the work of God while it is called to-day, but even to sleep, as it were, with his head upon his sword.

In this warfare too, the christian is called to contend with enemies of more than mortal might. "We wrestle not," says the apostle, "against flesh and blood; but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." "Be sober, be vigilant," says another apostle, "because your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about seeking whom he may devour." And not only does this arch-adversary, like the lion, endeavour, by his roaring, to drive the timid and self-convicted sinner to despair, that he may thus seize upon him as a helpless, unresisting captive, but as the lion also conceals himself near the fountains to which those animals come to drink, who are too fleet, or too wary to be seized by him in the open field, that he may spring upon them while quenching their thirst, and devour them; so it often happens, that while the christian is lingering, incautiously, near the fountains of earthly enjoyment, the enemy of souls seizes the opportunity to inflict upon him, unawares, a painful, if not a deadly wound.

Placed in circumstances so critical, what must the christian do? "Take unto you," says the apostle, "the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand." And not only must the christian combatant be provided with spiritual weapons from the armoury of God, but he must be accustomed to the use of them. lest when called to the field, he be compelled to say as David did of Saul's armour, "I cannot go with these, for I have not proved them." The sword of the Spirit, must be familiar to his grasp, the helmet of salvation, accustomed to his brow, the breastplate of his Redeemer's righteousness must ever guard his heart, his loins must continually be girt about with truth, and the shield of faith be always ready on his arm.

It is not enough however, for the soldier of Jesus Christ to be armed at all points, and to know the use of his weapons. Conscious of the subtlety of his spiritual enemies, he must not only watch, but, conscious at the same time, of their might, and of his own feebleness and insufficiency, he must also pray. "Praying always," says the apostle, in the context, "with all prayer and supplication, in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance." The warrior of the cross, must not only look to Jesus, the captain of his salvation, as his exemplar in the fight, but as the source of all his spiritual sufficiency for the conflict. It is indeed only when he is thoroughly

sensible of his own weakness, that he has spiritual strength, for then, leaning on his Saviour, as the beloved of his soul—strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might, he is enabled to say, with Paul, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me;" and, with David, "It is God that girdeth me with strength, and maketh my way perfect."—"Though an host encamp against me," he can add, "my heart shall not fear; though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident;" "for I am persuaded that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate me from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus my Lord."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT YARMOUTH.

We are happy to learn by letters lately received from Yarmouth, that the Presbyterian Congregation at Chebogue, in that Township, still continues in a united and prosperous state, under the able and profitable ministrations of the Rev. JOHN ROSS, its present Pastor. For a long series of years this congregation had to contend, with great and almost insurmountable difficulties, being sometimes entirely destitute of a fixed Pastor, and at other times supplied by occasional services from Ministers of different creeds, some of its members favouring one Religious denomination, and others being attached to a rival society, whilst the whole Church was not unfrequently distracted by internal dissensions, and violently agitated by every wind of doctrine, and by every strange preacher who made his appearance in Yarmouth. Indeed it is only since the congregation, of their own free and voluntary accord, formed a connection with the Church of Scotland, and since they obtained, after very earnest and repeated applications, (some of which we have still in our possession,) the Rev. Mr. Ross, as their stated pastor, that they have been enabled, of late years, to enjoy the regular dispensation of the ordinances of grace on a uniform system, and to meet together as a united and harmonious religious society.

Feeling, as we certainly do, a very deep and lively interest in the prosperity of this congregation,—acquainted with many of their past struggles and conflicts, and having been instrumental, in company with a much respected friend, in providing them with their present excellent pastor, we cannot fail to rejoice, when we hear favourable accounts from them, or of them, and we should be extremely sorry if any unforeseen or untoward event should ever again occur, to weaken or to destroy the connection with the parent Church, which has now been so happily formed, or to occasion any interruption of the observance of those Religious ordinances, which are now regularly dispensed in that place, as we are convinced that a renewed vacancy, arising either from internal dissensions, inattention to the comfort of their pastor, or any other cause, would sink the congregation into a more helpless and distracted condition, than at any former period of its existence, and render such attempts as might be made, to effect another settlement amongst a people who have been so long and so frequently divided, altogether hopeless.

NOVA-SCOTIA PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

At a Quarterly Meeting of this Society, held on the 6th January last, it was

"Resolved,—That owing to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining a place for the meetings of this Society, the Members thereof deem it advisable to procure a Building for these, and for other purposes, and to attach thereto a School, for the Orphans of Members, and others whom the Committee of management for the School may think proper to admit thereto; the whole to be under the control and direction of the Society."

A Committee of Twenty Members was accordingly appointed, to decide on the best mode of providing funds, and otherwise carrying the above Resolution into effect.

On the 24th ult. a Special Meeting of the Society

was held, when the above mentioned Committee presented a Report, recommending the purchase of a property near St. Paul's Church. The Report was accompanied with an estimate of the cost of erecting a Building, equal in size to the Masonic Hall, amounting, including the price of the ground, to £3,830. To provide for this expenditure, the Committee unanimously considered that it would be advisable to raise a sum of not less than £4,000.

In accordance with this Report, Committees were appointed, for the purchase of the site recommended, to solicit subscriptions in Town, in Dartmouth, &c. and to petition the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation.

We are of opinion that the character, the objects, and the operations of this Society, are too little known, even in this, its Native Town. We would therefore inform such of our Readers, as may not be acquainted with the facts, that it was established on the 7th of April, 1834, and already numbers above Three Hundred Members; that the admission fee is Ten Shillings, and the Quarterly Subscription Two Shillings and Sixpence, the proceeds of which, after deducting the necessary expenditure of the Society, are appropriated, one half to constitute a fund for the relief of sick or indigent Members; the other half to the assistance of persons born in the Province, but not Members of the Society; the distribution of these charities being under the control of a Committee of Five Members.

The income of the Society for the past year was £129 4s. 1d. After reserving the one half, appropriated to the relief of necessitous members, £40 17s 6d. was distributed, in cash, to Fifty-eight poor persons, not members; some of them, moreover, *not natives* of the Province themselves, but having children born in it, which gave them a title to relief. Upwards of Thirty cords of Wood, also, were distributed, in loads of two feet each, to One Hundred and Twenty-four persons, and delivered at their doors, during the cold weather in January.

This statement of what this Society have done, to say nothing of what they are still doing, and their having it in contemplation to attach to the proposed building, a School for the Education of Orphan Children, must recommend it to the support of all true Nova-Scotians, more forcibly than any considerations which we ourselves could urge. We therefore entertain no doubt, that they will come forward cheerfully and liberally; and that such a sum will be subscribed, as will ensure the erection of a Building, which will be an ornament to the Town, a credit to the Society, and an edifice to which all who shall contribute to it, may point with well grounded gratification.

EDUCATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The *Royal Gazette* of the 11th of February, contains an able and luminous report, of the state of the district schools throughout the Colony, drawn up, and read before the Board of Education, by John McNeil, Esq. visitor of schools for the Island. According to the Report, which embraces the result of three several visits, and an examination of all the schools, up to January, 1840, there are now, including three female schools in Charlotte Town, 69 public schools in the Colony, besides the Central Academy and St. Andrews College, and allowing an average of 40 scholars to each school, 2840 children enjoying the blessings of education. Of the schools which have been examined, 23 are in Queen's County, 10 in King's County, and 10 in Prince County. The branches of education taught in these schools, are of the most simple and elementary character; Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, English Grammar, Geography in a few instances, and Latin in the school of Pinnette, under the superintendance of the Rev. John McLennan. The schools in the Island appear to be encompassed, with the same difficulties and embarrassments, which attend education in our own Colony, the want of suitable school books—the inadequate dimensions of school houses—the deficiency of desks, benches,

and other school apparatus—the irregular attendance of the scholars—the scanty remuneration offered to the teachers, and the almost mendicant system of going from house to house for board and lodgings.—Mr. McNeil, in his report, recommends that there should be fixed stations for the school houses—that the teachers should be, invariably, lodged and boarded in one place—he suggests the adoption of a uniform series of elementary school books—a fixed table of school fees—competition for vacant schools—an enlarged dimension of school houses—and a legal and equitable scheme of assessment, for the support of education; suggestions which are well worthy of the serious attention of the friends of education throughout the Colonies.

The Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church in the City of St. John, N. B. have presented a highly complimentary address to the Rev. B. G. GAAR, D.D. the late incumbent of that Parish, on his resignation of the office of Rector, which he has held with much comfort to himself, and advantage to his Parishioners, for nearly fifteen years, since the time of his removal from St. George's Church in this Town to the Sister Province.

THE CHURCH.

On the 29th January, the Presbytery of Kingston met at Seymour, for the purpose of ordaining Mr. R. Neil. Mr. Ketchan, who presided on the occasion, preached an appropriate discourse. A narrative of the proceedings of the Presbytery relative to Mr. Neil's settlement, was read, and the questions prescribed by the Church were put to him in the face of the congregation. These being answered in due form, he was invested with the character of a Minister of the Gospel, by prayer and the imposition of the hands of the Presbytery.

Next day the same Presbytery met at Colborne, for the purpose of ordaining Mr. William Reid over the united Congregation of Colborne and Grafton.—After an eloquent sermon from the Rev. Henry Gordon, Mr. Reid was set apart to the office of the Holy Ministry, with the usual solemn formalities.

On Tuesday the 4th Feb. at Markham, the Presbytery of Toronto met, for the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Gallaway. The commodious and handsome little Kirk, which has so recently been erected was crowded on the occasion, and great interest evinced by the inhabitants of that rich and beautiful township, in witnessing the solemn services of the day. The ordination sermon by the Rev. Wm. Rintoul, set forth with clearness and simplicity the duties of the pastoral office. The Rev. Mr. Murray delivered the address to the minister of Markham, and the Rev. Mr. George of Scarborough, with his usual forcible eloquence, addressed the congregation of Markham. The unanimity of the congregation in their call to Mr. Gallaway, and the qualifications of that gentleman for the duties of his office, as represented by the freely expressed opinions of the members of the Presbytery, furnish the strongest ground for the hope that this appointment will prove a happy one, both to minister and people.—*British Colonist, 15th Feb.*

We some time since mentioned that Captain Strachan had given a lot of land in Pittsburgh to the Scotch College—and we now learn that he has substituted a much more valuable lot in Aldborough, in place of the Pittsburgh Lands, which were of inferior quality. The 200 acres now given by Capt. Strachan are fully worth 4 dollars an acre.—Such liberality as this, and other instances, from individuals not belonging to the Establishment with which the new University is to be connected, augur much for the prosperity of the undertaking.—*Kingston Chronicle, 12th Feb.*

We have much pleasure in stating that Robert Rankin, Esq. late of this city, has generously remitted to John Wishart, Esq. the liberal sum of five pounds, for the benefit of the Sabbath School attached to St. Andrew's Church.—In addition to the above, the same Institution has to acknowledge through the same medium, the further donation of £1 10s. from Mr. John Pollok, of Portland.—*St. John, Observer,*

The excellent Bishop of Calcutta, [Doctor Wilson,] has contributed £20,000 towards building a cathedral at Calcutta, of which the estimated cost is £40,000.

LIBRARIES FOR SEAMEN.—The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a small library to be placed on board every commissioned vessel in Her Majesty's Navy. Most of the vessels have been already furnished, the selection being chiefly made from the volumes of the British Religious Tract Society.—*London Pap.*

We were very much at a loss for some time, to understand the meaning of the Rev. Mr. Trotter's allusion to our Journal, in his Communication published in the *Novascotian* of last week, as we had never received any letters from him, since we commenced our Editorial labours, and we were led to believe that the letter addressed to the Publisher of the *Guardian*, at the time the Prospectus was issued, had been duly acknowledged and answered long ago. Upon inquiry we find that this was not the case, as from some unaccountable neglect, no reply was then forwarded to Mr. Trotter. We are extremely sorry for this oversight, altogether unintentional on our part, as nothing could be more opposite to our inclinations, than to treat any of our correspondents with the least disrespect.

We can assure Mr. Trotter that we shall be most happy to hear from him at any time, when he feels disposed to favour us with his communications, and nothing will give us greater pleasure than to publish the views of the leading members on both sides of the question now agitated. We have nothing to conceal ourselves, and have never been afraid to avow our sentiments on the subject, and we consider that others, that all parties have a right to be fully and patiently heard, that the advantages and disadvantages of a Union ought to be distinctly stated, that the subject ought to be examined in all its bearings, and viewed in its remotest consequences, before a final decision be made.

We are no advocates, as some persons perhaps are inclined to believe, of a hasty, an insincere, and a pretended Union between persons or Churches, entertaining opposite sentiments, and animated with hostile feelings to each other. There is no necessity to form such an imperfect and unsatisfactory union as this. Both parties are at present independent of each other, and have a right to propose whatever terms they think proper. Each denomination has a regular Ecclesiastical organization already formed, and the means within itself of maintaining and extending its own cause. Let no one for a moment believe, that we entertain the opinion that the Church of Scotland, is compelled to unite with the Secession Church, or that the Secession Church is forced to unite with us. There is no such necessity. We mention these facts to prevent any arrogance or undue assumption on either side, where both denominations are on the same level, and both are unfettered by any unfavourable restrictions.

If a Union is to be attempted, let both parties approach each other as fellow Christians, seeking to promote the glory of God, and the salvation of men, let them entreat the author of every good and perfect gift, to inspire them with "that wisdom which cometh from above," let them carefully avoid all wrangling and bitterness, and all allusions to past grievances, and taking the word of God for their rule, and the spirit of God for their guide, let them endeavour to see eye to eye, and unite together as heirs of the grace of life, that their prayers be not hindered.

This is the Union we desire and earnestly seek to obtain, a Union based upon pure principles, entered into from the holiest motives, and hallowed by faith and by prayer, and unless the Secession Church and the Church of Scotland can come together on this sacred ground, and feel a mutual and a growing attachment to each other, it would perhaps be better to let matters remain as they are, as mutual recriminations and abusive language, are much better calculated to gender strife and ill-will, than godly edifying.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, March 2. continued.—The Bill for regulating the representation of the county of Colchester was agreed to, admitting all the electors of the county to vote in one or other of the townships: Stewiacke, for this purpose, being annexed to Truro, Tatamagouche, to Onslow, and Five Islands to Londonderry.

Tuesday, March 3.—House in Committee of ways and means.

Wednesday, March 4.—In Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted, in addition to various customary grants, £233 per ann. for three years, to liquidate the debt of the Pictou Academy, £50 each to the Academies at Digby, Guysboro', Liverpool and Port Hood.

Thursday, March 5.—The Lunenburg Banking Company's Bill, and a Bill empowering Grand Juries and Courts of Sessions to assess for the remuneration of Sheriffs, in certain cases, were severally deferred. Mr. Doyle gave notice that on Monday next, he would take the opinion of the House, on the advantages of connecting the Bras d'Or Lake, in Cape Breton, with the Atlantic, by a Canal.

Friday, March 6.—A motion by Mr. Uniacke, to refer a petition from Messrs. Cunard for £200, deficiency of whaling bounty, to the Committee of Supply, was negatived. In Committee a motion made by Mr. Goudge, to remove the duty on importation of ready made sails, was negatived. The duty on flour was reduced to 2s. per barrel, and that on Colonial molasses abolished. The remainder of the day was occupied in discussing, and voting sundry road appropriations, which were all rescinded next morning.

Saturday, March 7.—Hon. Mr. Dewolf presented the accounts of the expenditure of £2360 8d. drawn from the Treasury, by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and expended on the Windsor and Truro roads. After a debate of considerable length, which issued in a resolution declaring the drawing of the money, without the consent of the House, unconstitutional, and, if drawn into a precedent, subversive of the liberties of the people, the documents were referred to the Committee of Supply, to make the necessary provision.

Monday, March 9.—On the Report of the Agricultural Committee, for granting £2000, being brought up, a discussion took place, which ended in the measure being laid aside for this session, by a majority of one. In Committee of supply, £1000 were voted to reimburse the Delegates, for their expences. Several smaller votes were also passed.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

The January Packet has not yet made her appearance, but by the *Portree* from Boston, we have received English news to the 8th of that month, the most interesting items of which will be found in our columns. By the arrival of the American Ship *Tai-bot*, at New York, accounts from China, to the 5th Nov. of rather a conflicting nature, have been received. It appears that Capt. Elliot, the British Superintendent, with the *Volage*, *Hyacinth*, and *Louisa*, (cutter,) had proceeded to the *Bocca Tigris*, in consequence, according to one account, of overtures on the part of the Chinese Governor, for the renewal of trade: according to another, to prevent a British ship, the captain of which had subscribed to the terms dictated by the Chinese, from entering the port of Canton. The first mentioned account states that, on reaching the *Bocca*, Captain Elliot sent a letter to the *Cumshi*, which was returned unopened; and that, soon after, the *Volage* was surrounded by Chinese gun and fire boats, to the number of about three hundred. It was intimated to the commanders of these boats, that if they did not withdraw, within thirty minutes, they would be fired into. At the expiration of that time, it is stated, the *Volage* opened a heavy fire from both sides, destroying a number of the boats, and killing about five hundred of their crews; the residue flying without resistance. The other account merely represents it as one object of Captain Elliot's movement, to ascertain the intentions of the Chinese governor, that if hostile, he might be prepared to strike the first blow. Statements are also made of murders said to have been committed by the Chinese, on three individuals who had fallen into their hands.

A meeting of the proprietors of the Colonial Bank was held this morning, when a report of their proceedings was read and most favourably received; after which a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum was declared.—*London paper.*

A Mr. Mills died lately at New Orleans, where he was an eminent merchant, leaving £20,000 to the town of Fochabers, in Scotland, of which he was a native.

WATER AND GAS.—We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers, to an advertisement in another column, calling a meeting for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to a Joint Stock Fund, for supplying the town with Water and for fighting it with Gas. Several shares, it will be seen, have been already subscribed, and no doubt but the remainder will shortly be filled up. Those undertakings must prove highly beneficial to the town, and profitable to the Shareholders.—*Journal.*

For the Remainder of Halifax Head See page 303.

POETRY.

"THY KINGDOM COME."

A MISSIONARY HYMN, BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Send out thy light and truth, O God!
With sound of trumpet from above:
Break not the nations with thy rod,
But draw them as with cords of love:
Justice and mercy meet,
The work is well begun;
Through every clime their feet,
Who bring glad tidings run;
In earth, as heaven, thy will be done.

Before thee every idol fall,
Rend the false prophet's veil of lies;
The fulness of the Gentiles call,
Be Israel saved, let Jacob rise.
Thy kingdom come indeed,
Thy Church with union bless,
All Scripture be her creed,
And every tongue confess
One Lord,—the Lord our Righteousness.

Now for the travail of his soul,
Messiah's peaceful reign advance;
From sun to sun, from pole to pole,
He claims his pledged inheritance;
O thou most Mighty, gird
Thy sword upon thy thigh,
That two-edged sword, thy word,
By which thy foes shall die.
Then spring, new-born, beneath thine eye.

So perish all thine enemies,—
Their enmity alone be slain;
Then in the arms of mercy seize,
Breathe, and their souls shall come again:
So may thy friends, at length,
Of smitten, off laid low,
Forth, like the sun in strength,
Conquering, to conquer go,
Till to thy throne all nations flow.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

DANGERS OF YOUNG MEN.

BY JOEL HAWES, D. D.

"Young men likewise exhort to be sober minded."—TITUS ii. 6.

1. Every period of life has its peculiar temptations and dangers. But were I to specify the period which, of all others, is attended with the greatest peril, and most needs to be watched and guarded, I would fix upon that which elapses from fourteen to twenty-one years of age. This, pre-eminently, is the forming, fixing period; the spring season of disposition and habit; and it is during this season, more than any other, that the character assumes its permanent shape and colour, and the young man is wont to take his course for life and for eternity.

But not to confine my remarks to this particular age, it will not be doubted, that the time, during which, we usually denominate one a *young man*, is the most important and perilous period of his whole existence. Then the passions, budding and hastening to ripeness, acquire new vigour, become impatient of restraint, and eager for gratification. Then the imagination, unchecked by experience, and unrestrained by judgment, paints the world in false and fascinating colours, and teaches the young bosom to sigh after its vain and forbidden pleasures. Then springs up in the mind, the restless desire of independence and self control;—a disposition to throw off the restraints of parental counsel and authority, and to think and act for itself. "Then the social impulse is felt, and the young man looks around for companions and friends;" then the calling for life is chosen, the principles of action adopted, habits acquired, and those connections in business and society formed, which usually decide the character, and fix the condition, both for this and the future world.

The present, then, young men, is, to you, a season of deep and everlasting interest. Consequences of infinite moment hang on the span of time that is now passing over you.

The path to respectability, to usefulness, and happiness, is open before you: so also is the path to infamy and wretchedness and woe. And now the election is to be made. You are now to lay your course for eternity; to enter upon that path which, in all probability, you will pursue through life, and will terminate in heaven or hell. And the chances that you will choose wrong, are greatly against you. Such are the dangers that encompass you, and so little are persons, at your age, aware of them, that there is great reason to fear you will mistake the road to happiness and heaven, and wander into some one of the ten thousand ways that lead to ruin.

But this is a general view of the subject; let us descend to a few particulars.

1. In the first place then, young men, for the most part, are but little aware of the danger which attends the *beginnings of evil*. They readily perceive the degrading and destructive tendency of the grosser vices; but they are slow of heart to believe, that there are certain dispositions and habits, which inevitably lead to those vices and their consequent degradation and ruin. Hence, while they are careful to shun the more open and flagrant offences, they are not afraid to venture upon what are deemed little sins,—upon slight deviations from duty,—occasional indulgence of the appetites and passions.

No mistake is more common, or more fatal than this. It is the way in which vice maintains its dominion in our world,—the standing cause of ruin to the character and the souls of men. All vicious habits commence in what are considered little sins.

No young man becomes suddenly abandoned and profligate. There is always a gradual progress. He begins in *slight occasional departures* from rectitude, and goes on from one degree of guilt to another, till conscience becomes seared, the vicious propensity strong, the habit of indulgence fixed, and the character ruined.

Nothing is more obvious than this connexion between the beginning and the consummation of evil; and yet, hardly any thing is more difficult, than to convince the young of its reality. In entering upon wrong courses, they have not the least expectation or fear of the dreadful issue. They mean not to proceed beyond the point of safety; and they have no doubt, they can easily effect an escape, whenever danger appears; but ere they are aware, they are arrested by the iron grasp of habit, and ruined for ever.

Take for example, a young man who occasionally drinks to excess in the social circle; he does not dream that he is entering upon a course which will probably end in confirmed intemperance. He means no harm; he says of the sin, is it not a little one; there can be no danger in this. But soon his bands are made strong, and he becomes the slave of a sottish vice.

Thus it is with all vicious practices. However slight at first, they tend, by a strong necessary impulse, to the point of utter depravation of principle, and ruin of character. There is no safety but in guarding against the first approaches of evil. To step upon forbidden ground is to throw one's self into the power of the destroyer; and if God interposes not to deliver, ruin is inevitable. It was a wise saying, among the ancients, that the way of vice lies down hill. If you take but a few steps, the motion soon becomes so impetuous and violent, that it is impossible for you to resist it.

2. Another danger, to which young men are exposed, arises from the want of *firmness and independence* of character. They have not a due sense of their individual responsibility; and are too apt to yield to the practices and opinions of others, in opposition to their own convictions of duty. They imagine, that their respectability and success in life, depend on being on good terms with those of the same age and standing with themselves. This leads them to accommodate themselves to their habits, to their modes of thinking and acting, and to their errors and vices. They dread the thought of being singular. They cannot bear the ridicule of companions, nor gather courage enough to say *no*, to those associates who would draw them into a fellowship with themselves, in dissipation and vice. Many a young man has, in this way, fallen to rise no more. He yielded to the solicitations of a sinful companion, not because he approved of them, but because he did not dare to resist them. He went with him into the ways of evil, not because he was pleased with them, but because he had not courage to turn his back on his seducer, or incur the sneers of an unprincipled associate.

This is an evil, the extent of which cannot be well estimated. Every season, great numbers of youth come from the country, to our larger towns and cities, to engage in the various departments of business and trade. Many of them are from Christian families, and bring with them the loveliness of a fair unsullied character. But they know little of the world, little of the temptations and vices to which they are exposed in their new place of residence. Drawn, as they soon are, into fellowship with those who have gone there before them, and accustomed, as they are, to look up to them as their superiors, they naturally conform to their habits and practices,—and fall an easy prey to the corrupt and corrupting examples by which they are surrounded. They have not firmness to resist the enticements of depraved companions. The consequence is, they fall in with the mass of corruption around them, and go to swell the monstrous tide of depravity and dissipation, which is rolling, as a mighty desolation, over the cities of our land.

3. Another danger to which young men are eminently exposed, is an *excessive worldliness*. This is especially true of the young men of this country, and

of the present day. Here are no hereditary titles, no honours, and no entailed estates, descending from father to son. All are born equal, and are alike left to make their way in the world by their own exertions. Wealth confers the principal distinction. Men are deemed happy and honourable according to their wealth. And, as the field of enterprise is unbounded, all set out with a determination that they will get wealth. This is the great object that fills the eye, and fires the heart, and engrosses the thoughts, and employs the hands, and occupies the time, to the almost entire exclusion of other subjects. The consequence is, the formation of a thoroughly worldly character; than which, so far as religion, and eternity, and God, are concerned, a more hopeless character cannot be conceived. Concerning persons of this description, our Lord Jesus Christ declared, It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for them to enter the kingdom of heaven. Their habits are all of the earth, earthy; and it is well, if, in the process of rising in the world, as it is called, they have not made shipwreck of a good conscience, and fallen into those foolish and hurtful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition.

Take an example. Here is a young man just commencing business. His object is a very laudable one, to obtain a competency for himself and family; and he purposes to pursue it, by fair and laudable means. By degrees, his business grows on his hands, and demands a larger share of his time and attention.—He is successful in his plans; and wealth pours in upon him in unexpected abundance. But this, so far from satisfying, only wakes up new desires, and prompts to new efforts. He begins to plan and act on a larger scale, and looks, with eager expectation, for larger profits. As he extends his connexions, and enters into new arrangements, his cares multiply, and his business exerts over him a more and more absorbing influence. At every step, his thirst after wealth increases. The world fixes a stronger and stronger grasp on his affections, and plunges him, deeper and deeper, in its bewildering concerns. At length he finds no time, or inclination, to attend to any thing else. He has become a thoroughly worldly-minded man. He feels, and thinks, and talks, about nothing but the world. This is the idol of his heart,—the god of his daily worship. And now just trace the evils of this process, which has formed him an idolater, and cut him off from heaven. Conscience is hid asleep; moral principle is prostrated; the intellect and the heart shrivelled up to the little dimensions of dollars and cents; the Sabbath, and the Bible, and the soul neglected; and God and eternity hardly more thought of than if they did not exist.

This is no ideal character. It is realized in the case of great multitudes of young men. In their study and strife to get rich, they are ruined for ever. The result, in thousand of instances, is the destruction of morals and happiness; the formation of a low worthless character; and utter abandonment of God, to the curse of confirmed impenitence, and the misery of unpardoned guilt.

4. Another danger to which young men are exposed, arises from their proneness to *scepticism and unbelief*. It is an unquestionable fact, that "the natural bias of youth is almost always towards scepticism or infidelity. And such is the case, not merely because, as Bacon says, a little philosophy inclines us to atheism, and a great deal of philosophy carries us back to religion; but youth has an *intellectual bias* against religion, because it would humble the arrogance of the understanding; and a *moral bias* against it, because it would check the self-indulgence of the passions." This is especially true of young men, in the incipient stages of education. They have a strong bias in favour of infidelity, because it seems to emancipate the mind from superstition and prejudice; and because it lays few restraints upon the gratification of the desires.

I might mention many facts in proof of this. I don't believe the Bible, said a little boy not ten years old, and brought up in a Christian family in this city; I don't believe the Bible, said he to his little associates, looking very wise and big. What principle was at work here? The same, precisely, that made Voltaire, and Hume, and Paine, infidels. It was the workings of a depraved heart,—the natural aversion of the mind to the duties and restraints of religion.

My friends, let me exhort you to be on your guard against this evil bias of the heart. Form your views of religion, not from indolence, not from prejudice, not from the failings of its professors; but from the decisions of an enlightened conscience, and an intelligent study of the Bible. This sacred book comes to you as a revelation from God; and its divine origin is sustained by the most ample evidence, and you can never have a doubt of the correctness of its claims, nor of the truth of its essential doctrines. The Gospel may be neglected, but it cannot be understandingly disbelieved. It may be despised, but it cannot be overturned. It is an edifice built upon a rock. Its foundation is the truth of God: and it will stand for

ever, firm and immovable, as the throne of the Eternal.

On this foundation, my young friends, it is your chief duty and highest interest, to build your immortal hopes. And yet there is great reason to fear you will neglect to do it. This is, indeed, the greatest danger to which you are exposed. It is, that in the health and joyousness of youth; it is, that amidst the pleasures and pursuits of the world; it is, that in the unbelief and aversion of the heart to religion, you will neglect its claims, adopt false views of its doctrines, procrastinate the concerns of the soul, and finally fail of eternal life. Here is not the place to enlarge on this subject. I will only add, that as God has created you rational beings, and destined you to an immortal existence; so you are bound to his service by obligations, from which you can never escape. They will abide upon you through life, and for ever; and in whatever part of the universe you may be placed, you will eternally feel the consequences of obedience and disobedience to the laws of your Creator.—While, then, you recollect that you are to survive all the changes of time, and exist for ever, do not forget, that the immortal spirit which God has given you, will soon rise to a state of ineffable glory and blessedness, or sink amid the darkness and wailings of endless despair.

A CORPSE GOING TO A BALL.—Those who read the thrilling "Passages from the Diary of a London Physician," that were published a few years since, will remember one tale under the title of "Death at the Toilet." Although it was asserted by the writer that those narratives were the record of facts, few, I presume, were willing to believe that real life could furnish matter of such romantic interest. Especially did the one alluded to strike my own mind as quite unnatural; and I read it, as others, admiring the genius more than the veracity of the writer.

Perhaps some who have seen the words at the head of this article, may imagine that they are about to be treated to a passage from the dreams of fancy; but they are mistaken. I have a sad and solemn tale of truth to relate, and when it has been read, there is no hesitation in believing that "truth is stronger than fiction." No colouring shall be laid on the story; no art of embellishment shall heighten its interest; it shall be told to others as it was told to me, and you shall be convinced, that there is nothing more than truth in the story of the corpse that went to a ball.

You recollect the first day of January, 1840. It was a bitter cold day. It was cold as far south as the city of New York, and up here in the country, where I am writing, it was terribly severe. You could not ride far against the wind without being exposed to freezing. I have heard of two cases of death by cold on that day in this region, and of another case in which the sufferer was saved by great exertion, when at the point of perishing.

The night of that day was to be observed, as usual here, by a New Year's Ball. Invitations had been extended for many miles around, and a great gathering of the young, and gay, and thoughtless, was expected. Extensive preparations had been made for an evening of merriment and glee, and merry hearts beat quickly in anticipation of the pleasure of the scene. None was happier in the thought of coming joy than Miss —, who took her seat in the sleigh, by the side of her partner for the evening and set out for a ride of some twenty miles to join the dance. She was young and gay, and her charms of youth and beauty never were lovelier than when dressed for that New Year's ball.

Of course too thinly clad for the season, and especially for that dreadful day, she had not gone far before she complained of being very cold; but their anxiety to reach the end of their ride, in time to be present at the opening of the dance, induced them to hurry onwards without stopping by the way. Not long after this complaining, she said that she felt perfectly comfortable, was now quite warm, and that there was no necessity of delay on her account. They reached at length the house where the company were gathering; the young man leaped from the sleigh, and extended his hand to assist her out, but she did not offer hers; he spoke to her, but she answered him not—she was dead—stone dead—frozen stiff—a corpse on the way to a ball.—*New York Observer.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Guardian.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

The following are extracts from a sermon of the late Mr. Wesley upon the above subject. In requesting you to insert this abridged discourse, I hope to be the means of interesting your readers in a subject really important although seldom sufficiently consid-

ered so. I beg your readers however to peruse it for themselves.

February, 1840.

Yours,

BETA.

"Open thy mouth for the dumb."—PROVERBS, xxxi. 3.

It has ever been considered as the mark of an equally degenerate and cowardly disposition, to exert the superior faculties, of mind or body, with which Providence may have endowed us, in oppressing such objects as are destitute of the means of acting in their own defence. With respect to our treatment of the individuals of our own species, the rich and powerful, who trample on their poor helpless neighbours; the man of strength, who, confiding in his arm of flesh, is engaged in perpetual broils and contentions with the weak and timid; the artful, designing knave, ensnaring by his crafty wiles, "the simple, who are void of understanding;" these are characters which we cannot reflect upon without the utmost contempt and abhorrence. It is against such pests of society that the wise man calls upon us to "open our mouths."

This appears to be the purport of the injunction in my text, which though immediately applicable to the case of those amongst the human race, who (as in the instances before alluded to) are so liable to be "struck dumb," may, be considered in a "secondary" sense, and extended to a class of beings, "literally, and absolutely, dumb," which we distinguish by the appellation of the "brute creation;" beings, formed by the same Almighty hand that gave existence to our own species, and on the finishing of the several ranks and orders of which, even to "every creeping thing that creepeth on the earth," the sacred historian tells us "God saw that it was good."

Inferior as they are to ourselves, they are yet our "fellow-creatures;" and, with such a sanction as I have before mentioned, at their being called forth into life, were entitled, from the first, to the care and protection of him, to whom, as Lord and Governor of the World, their Maker had assigned the dominion over them. They were so ordered and disposed as to contribute, in their respective capacities, to his benefit and delight, and would have continued to answer the same gracious purpose to his descendants had not the more fierce and formidable part of them been permitted, in consequence of his transgression, to shake off the yoke, and renounce the sovereignty of man.

There still remains no small portion of them, subservient to our use, and subject to our control; and, as such having a claim to that regard for their well-being, which it is in our power to exhibit by acts of gentleness and compassion towards them.

The good and righteous (or just and merciful) will ever be inclined, and ready, to render their existence not merely free from pain and misery, but even comfortable; nor can a contrary kind of usage be viewed in any other light, than as a deviation from the principles of religion, morality, and common humanity.

By the judicial law, which formed a part of the sacred Jewish dispensation, express provision was made for compensating the labours of that useful animal, which, by "treading out the corn," contributed to the sustenance of man. A regard was had to the satisfying of his appetite, in return for the service that he performed to his owner, through his constant and beneficial toil.

Will not he, who "giveth food unto all cattle," avenge their cause, when the merciless hand shall be lifted up against them? Will he patiently endure an inhuman torturing of that part of the creation, which, together with "kings of the earth, and all people, princes, and all judges of the world," are called upon by the Psalmist to praise his holy name? Was not Balaam rebuked by the Angel of the Lord for striking the dumb ass? Shall God vouchsafe to look down from Heaven, with an eye of mercy and loving-kindness on ourselves, who are, in his sight, but as "mere worms;" and shall man disdain to show the least marks of tenderness to the speechless, irrational inhabitants of the earth, which, though placed below him, do yet, in the scale of beings, press close on the heels of his own class? In a word, can they who are called by the name of Christ, think themselves authorised to treat with barbarity, or even neglect, that tame and tractable division of the mute animal world, from a very inferior rank in which choice was made for the high honour of carrying "the Lord of life and glory" in triumph to Jerusalem.

What religion enjoins is moreover strongly enforced by morality. A virtuous heathen would have disdain to deprive of their right, and thereby occasion the misery of dumb creatures; to some of which, by their laborious exertions in preparing the way for our procuring the staff of life, and furnishing us at their death, with ample means of sustenance from their own flesh, we are so greatly indebted for our nourishment; to some for our raiment, as well as food; whilst others of them not only afford us their assistance, together

with their yoked fellow-labourers, in the necessary work of tilling the ground, but likewise contribute in no small degree, to our being equally supplied with the comforts and conveniences of life: what they have it not in their power to utter for themselves, justice is ever ready to proclaim for them. By acts of cruelty, or an unfeeling inattention to the relief of their wants and distresses, we violate that branch of it which is distinguished by the endearing title of Mercy and Compassion; we debase our nature by betraying a savageness of disposition, that sinks us below a level with the placid and gentle race, over which we unwarrantably tyrannise.

If we are not, either as Christians or moral agents, impelled "to regard the lives of our beasts," surely the common feelings of humanity, that sympathising, tender principle, which causeth us to shudder at the agonies of our own species, and to transfer them in some measure to ourselves, will not suffer us to turn a deaf ear to the voice of nature, crying out for mercy on dumb, helpless, animated beings.

The same principle which forbids us tyrannically to domineer over the lives, much more to enhance the "dying pangs," of an order of beings, that on account of their industry and serviceableness, have a claim to our lenity and kind treatment, restrains us likewise from acts of unnecessary violence towards various other species of animals, of a less friendly and inviting nature. However noxious their qualities may be, however disgusting their form, we are not in the former case, justified in aggravating their anguish at our destruction of them; nor, in the latter, in depriving them of life, after "any manner whatever." Self-preservation does, indeed, dictate the necessity of putting an end to the existence of what would otherwise prove fatal to us; nor does reason or conscience prohibit our punishing with death, the depredations of the ravenous invaders of our folds, and devourers of our defenceless brood, or the more diminutive pernicious plunderers of our internal domestic stores.

The lives thus forfeited we have an undoubted right to destroy; with this restriction, that we inflict on the sufferers the least degree of pain that is possible.—But, can we conceive it to be allowable for us wantonly to sacrifice quiet and harmless reptiles, merely because the shape and figure which it has pleased the God of Nature to stamp upon them, are loathsome in our eyes?

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

ABRIDGED FROM THE TIMES.

A General meeting of the *Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia*, took place pursuant to public notice at the National School room, on Wednesday evening the 26th ult. The room was early filled by a highly respectable assemblage of persons, who appeared throughout the evening to maintain a lively interest in the proceedings. The seats reserved for ladies were crowded, and this fact no doubt called forth the best exertions of the speakers, who knew the importance of producing a favourable impression on that influential portion of the community.

The Platform was occupied by the Members of the General Committee resident in Halifax; and by the delegates of the various local Committees in the country parts of the Province. Few of the Clergy from the country were present, as we observed, in addition to those residing in town, only the Revd. Messrs. Parker, Gray, R. J. Uniacke, and Stannage. Nothing more however can be necessary, in order to account for the thin attendance of the country clergy, than the remembrance of the difficulties of travelling, arising from the unexampled character of the present season.

It was expected that his Excellency the Lieut. Governor would have taken the chair; but in his unavoidable absence, the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, the first Vice President of the Society, conducted the business of the evening. A glad harmony of male and female voices responded to his call, that the meeting should be opened by singing two verses of the 100th Psalm.—Prayers being read by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, the Rector of St. George's; the Archdeacon commenced the proceedings with an appropriate address, in which he briefly referred to the lamented absence of the President of the Society, and stated the leading objects for which the Society had been formed. For a detail of its operations during the period which had intervened since the last General Meeting, he referred to the Report of the General Committee, which he then called upon the Secretary to read.

The Report stated, that though the exertions of the Society had necessarily been much curtailed by the absence of the Right Rev. President, yet "something bad, as the Committee trusted, been contributed to the Glory of God and the benefit of their fellow creatures' souls, by the aid that has been extended to the

erection of Churches and Schools; by the partial provision of salaries for schoolmasters and lay readers, and by the increased facilities which have been afforded for the circulation of Bibles and other religious books." About £300 had been received during the year, and a great part of it appropriated; leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands, available for further operations, of nearly £100.

S. P. Fairbanks, Esq. a delegate from the Liverpool Local Committee, moved, "that the Report be printed and circulated."

The Hon. R. M. Culler, delegate from the Guylors' Committee, briefly seconded the motion, and it was adopted.

The Hon. L. M. Wilkins moved the 2d Resolution, which was as follows.

2. Resolved,—That this Meeting acknowledges with thankfulness, the deep obligations under which the Province of Nova Scotia has been laid, by the labours of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, who for so many years provided so extensively, for the spiritual instruction of the Colonists; and earnestly calls upon all Churchmen, who are favoured with the ordinances of the Church they love, to contribute, according to their several ability, to the great object of supplying the same privileges, to the inhabitants of the more destitute portions of the Province.

This Resolution was seconded by John Heckman, Esq. delegate from the Lunenburg Committee, and passed.

The third Resolution was moved by the Rev. Wm. Cogswell,

3d. Resolved,—That this meeting entertains a deep sense of the importance of those benefits, which through the liberality of the Parent Country, and the aid of the Provincial Legislature, are provided for Divinity students at the Collegiate Establishments at Windsor, and earnestly calls upon all young men, who have a desire for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, to offer themselves to the great Lord of the harvest, as labourers in His Vineyard, and under His blessing to seek the advantages which these institutions hold out.

A. M. Uniacke, Esq. seconded the Resolution in a most feeling manner.

The Hon. the Chief Justice, next addressed the meeting, and after alluding to the great necessity for additional Clergymen, directed attention to the best provision which could be made for the supply of this necessity in the appointment of lay readers.

4th. Resolved,—That, in the present difficulty of obtaining ordained Ministers, this Meeting deems it a matter of great importance to have duly qualified Lay Readers, to assemble the people for public worship in the destitute settlements of the Province; and desires to press upon the Committee for the ensuing year, the importance of furthering that object by grants of money, and such other encouragement as can be given wherever an opening presents itself.

He was followed by the Revd. Dr. Twining, who added the testimony of his own experience, to the importance of the benefits which had in many cases been rendered by the appointment of the humble office of Lay readers.

JAMES R. SMITH, Esq. then moved the 5th Resolution, as follows;

5th. Resolved,—That this Meeting esteems so highly, the importance of general co-operation in the purposes of this Society throughout the Province, that they earnestly call upon all the Clergy in town and country, for renewed exertions in bringing its objects before their people; and beg them not to rest satisfied, till they have every one who calls himself a Churchman, in their respective charges, enrolled as a contributor to its support.

B. SMITH, Esq. of Douglas briefly seconded this resolution, earnestly and feelingly pressing the importance of co-operation, in the blessed objects which the Society has in view.

The Hon. Dr. ALMON then addressed the meeting, stating that his duty was a brief but pleasing one, that of rendering honor where honor was due, and proposing the following Resolution:

6th Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting are due to the officers and Committee, who have conducted the business of the Society during the past year; and that the President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurer, be requested to continue in the discharge of their respective offices; and the following Gentlemen, with all the Clergy of the Church, to constitute the General Committee for the ensuing year, viz.

Messrs. J. G. A. Creighton, James Tremain, W. H. Roach, E. Bartlett, Joseph Starr, Stephen Binney, R. Richardson, A. Richardson, J. Tempest, E. Pryor Sen'r. A. M. Uniacke, Henry Ince, Capt. Maynard, C. H. Belcher, C. W. Hill, R. Gruber, N. Clark, W. K. Milward, Cavie Richardson, R. Tremain, Junr. J. R. Smith.

This Resolution was seconded by S. P. FAIRBANKS, Esq. and passed.

A collection was then made amounting to £15 3s 9d; and after singing the Doxology, the meeting was adjourned, apparently much gratified with the spirit and harmony, with which the proceedings were conducted. An apology was received from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, but too late to be read at the Meeting, expressing his regret at being unable to attend it, and enclosing £5 to be added to the collection for the evening. Several persons, who were unprovided at the time, have since forwarded their contributions: and the donations or subscriptions of any who favorably view the designs of the Society, will be thankfully received by the Ven. Archdeacon WILLIS; and by the Revd. W. COGSWELL, Secretary, or L. HARTSHORNE, Esq. Treasurer of the Society. HALIFAX, Feb. 26th, 1840.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPE.

We are happy to learn that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant pensions of £20 per annum each, for life, to Messrs. Williams, Walker and Morgan, the three special constables who were severely wounded at the Chartist insurrection.

The prevailing opinion is that Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B. will succeed Sir Robert Stopford in the command in the Mediterranean, vacant in February next.—*Brighton Gazette*.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.—Orders were received this day, for the immediate embarkation of the 19th Regiment for England. Accordingly two hours after the route was received, the regiment embarked for Bristol, on board the Ballinasloe and Express steam ships. The disturbed state of the Chartists, during the ensuing trials at Monmouth, has caused the sudden departure of the 19th from Ireland.

The Emperor of Russia is said to be seriously ill—with the constitutional or hereditary malady—insanity.

The Paris papers of Monday exhibit the Government of Louis Philippe, as much annoyed by the departure "in shoals" of the Legitimists from the Faubourg St. Germain for Rome; where the Duke of Bordeaux has been received with much pomp by the Pope. The Duke has taken a superb palace, and his parties are attended by the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors. It is said that Louis Philippe has demanded his expulsion from the Pope's dominions, and French squadrons have been ordered to cruise off Ancona and Civita Vecchia.

BOSTON, FEB. 28.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at New York from Havre, papers of that place to the 1st January, have been received.—There is no political intelligence that can be deemed important.

Lord John Russell, we are happy to find, has effected an important administrative reform, in the department over which he presides, by the appointment of a colonial Land and Emigration Board, on the principles recommended by the select committee of the Commons on colonial lands. Those who have read the report of that Committee, the speeches delivered last session by Mr. Ward and Sir Wm. Molesworth on the subject of colonization, and, above all, Lord Durham's report, will at once perceive the value of this reform.—*Morning Chronicle*.

In Spain no military movements of the least moment had taken place. No later accounts had been received from Espartero.

The Turkish intelligence is of exceedingly little interest.

Russia has declared war against Khiva or Chiva, a province on the Caspian sea. The Circassians do not manifest any disposition to succumb to Russia, and have rejected the new proposals of that power for conciliation.

In France, the government of Louis Philippe seems stable and prosperous. The Chambers have responded kindly and complimentarily to the King's speech, and there seems to be no doubt of the firmness of the present regime. The Algerine operations are altogether favourable, and Marshal Vaele does not desire any more troops.

The society for the abolition of slavery held a meeting at Paris on the 2d of January. The attendance was very numerous. A long discussion ensued on the accounts received of the progress of emancipation in the English Colonies.

It is mentioned in the Paris papers that the guillotine had superseded, at Constantinople, empalement and the bastinado. This is not one of the least remarkable of the changes introduced in the East.

So great is the distress among the Nottingham operatives, that there are now employed, at the expense of the Union, 169 fathers of families upon the public roads. Our-door relief is given to 700 persons, and there are 600 inmates of the workhouse. The inhabitants are also employing several hundred artisans on the improvements in the race course, &c.

LONDON, Jan. 4. It is we are informed, now definitely arranged that Her Majesty's marriage will take place on the 16th Feb.—*Courier*.

The King of Hanover, we understand, will arrive in this country from Hanover, on the 30th or 31st of January, to be present at the marriage of the Queen.—*Herald*.

The "Cobourg family" were to arrive out in great force from Germany, about the 20th January.

The sum of near four millions, in specie, was expected in the Inconstant frigate, from the Spanish Main.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.—The English ship Nymph, which has arrived here in a very short passage from China, announces that all communication between the English and Chinese was definitively and entirely interrupted.

At Macao a collision had taken place between the Chinese inhabitants of the town, and the English and Portuguese residents. These last, after an ineffectual resistance, had been expelled by the Chinese, who lost in the affair about 20 men. All communication had been interdicted except with the Americans, who were actively engaged in turning these events to their own account, for the increase of their trade and influence.

BOSTON, MARCH 5.

LATEST FROM EUROPE, BY WAY OF NEW ORLEANS. Strange as it may seem, so it is, the latest intelligence received here, from England or France is contained in New Orleans papers of the 21st of Feb. The ship Galen, Capt. Snow, which left Havre on the 10th of Jan. arrived at New Orleans Feb. 20. The dates of intelligence are, from Havre to the 10th Jan. Paris to the 8th, Liverpool to the 6th. Portsmouth to the 8th.

Advices from China had been received to the end of October. A war with that power and England was almost certain.

The British Queen was to leave London on the first of March.

In the recent conspiracy formed by the Republicans and Bonapartists for the overthrow of the Orleans dynasty, the Russian Ambassador was implicated.—The Emperor of Russia has, it is said, contributed 200,000 francs towards the establishment of a journal, to support the pretensions of Prince Louis.

The dates from Spain are to the 2d Jan. Cabrera had died of typhus fever. His death would put the finishing stroke to the affairs of Don Carlos.

The correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette states, that Mehemet Ali, fearing a landing of troops, at St. John of Acre, as the commencement of the active intervention of Europe, was fortifying strongly that place, and that he had just sold a large quantity of corn to meet his expenses.

UNITED STATES.

Deficiency of the United States Revenues.—The President of the United States, on Monday last, addressed a Message to the House of Representatives, accompanied with a Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, representing the necessity of some temporary resource, to enable the Treasury to meet the public engagements, which will fall due in the months of March and May. The Secretary recommends that an authority should be granted for the issue of \$4,750,000 in Treasury notes.—*Boston D. Advertiser*.

FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—A letter from New Orleans dated the 13th inst. mentions the destruction by fire of the City Exchange, an immense building, completed in 1838, at a cost of six or eight hundred thousand dollars. It was appropriated to the purposes of an Exchange, banks, offices and stores, also of a Hotel. It had a front of 300 feet on St Louis street, and bounded 120 feet on two other streets, and was finished in a superb and most costly style. The fire broke out in the hotel part of the building.

SMALL POX.—One thousand persons in Boston were stated to have been afflicted with this terrible disease, within a few months. Of these one hundred have died.

Mr. James Maury died at New-York on Sunday last, in the 95th year of his age. He was the first American Consul at Liverpool, to which office he was appointed by Washington.

Two large steam frigates are about to be built in New York, for the Emperor of Russia.

COLONIAL.

WEST-INDIES.

The Demerara Royal Gazette contains an address, to His Excellency Governor Light from 63 Labourers in British Guiana, who have, it appears, raised the sum of ten thousand dollars, and purchased an estate called Northbrook, with their humble petition that they may be permitted to call their plantation "Victoria," in grateful remembrance of their young Queen.

ST. JOHN, N. B. FEB. 29.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Rev. Mr. ANDREW gave his second Lecture upon the delightful Science of Astronomy, at the Long Room of the St. John Hotel on Monday evening last.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Dr. GESNER is about to commence an afternoon course of Lectures on Geology.

ACADEMICAL REWARD.—The Corporation Gold Medal, which is annually given to the best scholar in the Grammar School of the City, was adjudged for 1839 to Master GEORGE BEDELL, who has made very creditable proficiency both in the Classics and Mathematics.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. I. Feb. 29.

The House of Assembly has agreed that £30 should be granted in aid of the Packet from Bedeque to Shediac, and £50 in aid of that from George-Town to Picton.

THE BAZAAR.—The Bazaar, for the sale of Ladies' fancy work, &c. in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, was opened for the inspection of the public on Wednesday the 26th Feb. under the superintendence of its benevolent and distinguished patroness, the Lady Mary Fitz Roy, on board of the Castalia, which the Hon. Mr. Peake had fitted up with much taste and liberality for the occasion.

At the door, £31 2s. Confectionery, &c. £20 5s. 6d Ladies' Fancy Work, £200 7s. 4d.—Total, £251 14s. 11d.

Halifax Head Continued from page 299.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.—The Hon. A. Gordon, of the Grenadier Guards, A.D. C. to Major General Sir James McDonnell, arrived here on Saturday last, from Montreal, with Despatches to His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell.—Gazette.

SYDNEY, C. B. Feb. 27.—On the 22d instant, an inquest was taken at Middle River, in this county, by John L. Hill, Esq. Coroner, on the body of John McKenzie, of that place, when a verdict of Wilful Murder was found against Felix Young and John Young, who reside at French Village, near the Sydney Mines. The parties are in custody in Jail here.—Times.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—We learn from the Mechanic's News Room, that a man named Levi Wells, a native of Nova Scotia, who is said to have been insane, was drowned in one of the timber docks of the Charleston Navy Yard on Friday night last. His body was found on Monday Evening, and properly interred.—Boston Daily Advertiser, March 4.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, 4th March, 1840.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint John Creighton, Esq. to be Coroner for the County of Lunenburg, in the place of John C. Rudolph, Esq. deceased, and John Philip Carter, to be a Commissioner of Streets at Liverpool, in Queen's County, in the place of Mr. John Roberts, deceased.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Halifax, 4th March 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Nova-Scotia Militia, viz.

2d Bat. 1st Regiment, Pictou Militia—Major Robt. McKay from the 1st to be Lieut. Col. 1st Batt. 1st Regt Cape Breton Militia—Gentlemen, Thomas Wiley, Chas. W. Dickson, J. Campbell, H. Barrington, F. Leaver, B. Archibald, D. M. McQuin to be 2d Lieuts. 2d Batt. 2d Regt Cape Breton Militia—N. H. Martin to be Lieut. Colonel, John Cameron to be Major. 1st Lieutenants, Morris Kavannah, Lawrence Kavannah, J. Shaw, to be captains.

Gentlemen, Alex. Wilson, John Matthewson, John Morrison, L. B. Kavannah, H. McKeagney, J. Shaw, to be 2d Lieuts. 2d Batt. Lunenburg Co. Regiment, 1st Lieuts. H. Jost, G. J. Earnst, Fred. Hiltz, to be captains. 2d Lieut. Benj. Legg, to be 1st Lieut. Gent. Will. Sponagle, Edward Earnst, Joseph Zwicker, to be 2d Lieuts.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have to request our subscribers, whose accounts are still unpaid, to forward their subscriptions to our office, with as little delay as possible. We hate to see others, and dislike to be damned ourselves. But

how are we to pay our own just debts, unless we receive what is due to us from our readers and supporters.

Several Advertisements, and some items of Intelligence, are unavoidably deferred from want of room.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—GEORGE R. YOUNG, Esq. will lecture this evening, on the Agricultural capabilities of Nova Scotia.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 3d inst, by the Rev. Mr. Storrs, Mr. W. H. RUDOLF, to ANNA, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Knight, both of this town.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Willis, Mr. THOMAS GREAVES, of Chester, to Miss CATHERINE BYRNES, of Halifax.

At Musquodoboit, by the Rev. John Spratt, Mr. RICHARD FARNELL, to Miss MARY MILLAR. By the same, Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN, to Miss CATHERINE McBEAN.

At Wilmot, on Tuesday 11th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Owen, Mr. EDWARD E. ARMSTRONG, of Falmouth, county of Hants, to ELIZA ANN, eldest daughter of Major E. Phinney, of the former place.

At Cornwallis, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Grantham, Mr. WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL, Sheriff of King's County, to ANN MARIA, fourth daughter of Mr. Oliver Cogswell.

At Wallace, on the 25th February, by the Rev. Hugh McKenzie, Mr. LISBY DOTTEN, of Wallace, to Miss RACHAEL LANGILLE, of River John.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 2d inst. ELLEN, daughter of the late Thomas Halliban, aged 17 years.

On Saturday morning, JOHN, son of Mr. Patrick Kelly, painter, aged 3 months.

On Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, WILLIAM JAMES, eldest son of Captain James Morrison, of the brig Hypolite of this port, aged eight years and eight months.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Friday—Schr. Sylph, Young, Lunenburg, 6 hours.

Saturday—Schr. True Brothers, Liverpool, N. S. schr. Emily, Hilton, from Yarmouth 4 days—produce; Am. schooner Eclipse, Whelden, Boston 5 days—flour, meal, and bread to S. Binney; schr. Forest, Barrington; schr. Snowbird, from S. Binney; brig President, Crumb, 22 days from Porto Rico. Snelburne; brig Portree, Simpson, Boston, 56 hours, general cargo, to W. J. Long and others, left Schr. Betsey, to sail in 2 days; Shannon and Hope, Yarmouth; brig Judith and Es- in 2 days; Trinidad de Cuba, 23 days, molasses and sugar, to D. & E. Starr & Co. put into Havannah, pumps choaked.

Tuesday—brig Peggy, Hanson, New York, 5 days,—beef, pork, flour, onions, &c. to Fairbanks & Allison; S. Binney, and others; brig Griffin, Nelmex, Bermuda, 14 days—molasses to Frith, Smith, & Co and Salsus & Wainwright. Wednesday—Brigs Planet, Crockett, Gibraltar, 45 days—fruit, wine, and oil, to Craighton & Grassie—Passenger, Mr. T. A. Ritchie; Rival, Walker, Kingston, 29 days—ballast, to W. Pryor & Sons.

CLEARED.

Wednesday—Henrietta, Clements, Kingston, Jamaica—dry and pickled fish, lumber &c. by J. A. Moren; brig Margaret, Jones, B. West Indies—dry and pickled fish, oil, &c. by S. Binney.

Friday—Acadian, Jones, Boston—beef, mackerel, sugar, &c. by D. & E. Starr and Co. and others.

Saturday—Schr. Britannia, Henry, St. John, N.B.—assorted cargo, by Fairbanks & Allison and others; Elizabeth, Edwards, St John's, N.F.—molasses and bread by P. Furlong.

Monday—brig Alva, Lewis, Kingston, Jam.—fish, oil &c. by Lyle & Wiswell.

MEMORANDA.

British schr. Adelaide, (probably the Adelaide, Hilton, of Yarmouth) from Dominico, bound to Nova Scotia, out 87 days, all hands in a state of starvation, and having lost most of her sails, went ashore on the 19th ult, 3 miles S. of Long Branch, allowance of one biscuit, and a pint of water per day for the last thirty days. She was boarded on the 18th, and supplied with provisions.

Brig Sir James Kempt, arrived 9th inst. saw 5th inst. on the south side of George's Bank, a steamer steering west.

PASSENGERS.

In the Emily from Yarmouth, Capt. Darby, and Capt. Boul-long, late of the Schr. Venus, condemned and sold at Antigua, —In the Portree from Boston, Mr. Faulkner, Mr. and Miss Frederick.

In the Sylph from Lunenburg—Hon. W. Rudolph.—In the President from Ponce, P. R.—Mr. T. Piers.—In the Southampton, from Trinidad de Cuba—Mr. Leayercraft.—In the Peggy from New York—Miss Peitch, Messrs. Biddle, Robinson, Capt O'Brien, and E. Landres, late mate of schr Adelaide, previously reported lost on Long Island.

Bank of Nova-Scotia,

HALIFAX, 6th March, 1840.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders, held on Wednesday, the 4th inst. the following gentleman were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—

M. B. Almon, J. H. Anderson, John Bazalgette, Lewis Bliss, James Donaldson, A. Keith, James Leishman, Wm. Murdoch, A. Murison, Joseph Starr, James Tremain, J. B. Uniacke, Alex. Wallace.

At a Meeting of the Directors held this day, M. B. Almon was re-elected President for the ensuing year.

AUCTIONS.

Tobacco, Oranges, &c. &c.

BY R. D. CLARKE.

At his Auction Warerooms, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock.

10 KEGS Prime TOBACCO, 6 4 Gallon Kegs } Fresh PICKLES, 11 2 do. do. } 1 Pun. Rum, 1 Hhd. WHISKEY, 10 Barrels bright SUGAR, 10 do. Prime BEEF, 5 Quarter Casks SHERRY WINE, A few Octives Olive Oil, 6 Bbls. Herrings, 10 do. Onions, 2. do Chalk, 1 Case India Rubber Shoes, 1 do. Palm. Leaf Hats, 1 do Friction MATCHES, A few Boxes ORANGES, Corn Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Feather Beds, &c. &c.

ALSO.

To close sundry Sales—300 Pieces Room PAPER, a variety of Beads, Combs, Brushes, &c. March 11.

DRY GOODS,

BY DEBLOIS & MERKEL,

At the Dry Goods Store of Mr. E. L. LYDIARD, on TUESDAY 24th March inst.

The Remainder of his Stock of Goods.

CONSISTING of a variety of articles, usually comprised in this business, and particularly an extensive assortment of

Pilot Cloths, Petershams, Tweeds, Broad Cloth, and Cassimeres.

ALSO—A few pieces superior SATTINETTS.

The Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and is well worth the attention of persons wishing Bargains. March 11.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, residents in Halifax, earnestly impressed with the importance of forming a Company, without any loss of time, for the beneficial purposes of supplying the Inhabitants with fresh water, (as well as its importance in times of the calamity of fire,) and also to light the Town with Gas, on account of its security and cheapness, and agreeing to become Subscribers for stock therein; do hereby request a meeting of all persons favourable to the above objects, at the Exchange Coffee House, on

Monday, the 16th day of March next,

at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of forming a GAS LIGHT & WATER COMPANY.

- Joseph Starr, Andrew Richardson, John Duffus, J. Leander Starr, E. Cunard, Junr. Robert Romans, Edward Kenny, Wm. Crawford, Stephen Binney, J. Edward Starr, M. Tobin, Senr. T. S. Tobin, Joseph Howe, E. Cunard, Wm. A. Black, Alex. McKenzie, Wm. M. Allan, Wm. Caldwell, Benj. Smithers, Henry Spike, Free. Sturmey, senr. J. B. Uniacke, H. Bell, T. Forrester, G. C. Whidden, W. Lawson, Junr. M. B. Almon,

Editors of papers will oblige by giving the above one insertion in their respective papers. Halifax, 10th March, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give Notice that they have this day admitted into Partnership Mr. John Henry McNab, the son of their Mr. McNab, and that the business heretofore conducted by them, under the firm of FAIRBANKS & McNAB, will still be continued by the New Concern. JOHN E. FAIRBANKS, JAMES McNAB.

Halifax, March 4, 1840.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by John E. Fairbanks and James McNab, under the firm of FAIRBANKS & McNAB, will be continued by the Subscribers, under the old firm.

JOHN E. FAIRBANKS, JAMES McNAB, JOHN HENRY McNAB.

Halifax, March 4, 1840.

BOOK & FANCY JOB Printing, Executed at this office.



A HYMN OF LIFE.

BY G. ZELOTES ADAMS.

Father in heaven! oh from thy throne,
Look down with pitying eye!
To Thee, my every want is known—
Oh! hear a suppliant's cry!

Back from earth's bruised and broken reed,
My stray'd affections bring;
Thou, who the sparrow's wants, dost heed,
Oh, give them heaven-ward wing!

These dust-bound ties—call! call them home,
Where love can know no change!
Where Envy's voice can never come,
Father, thee to estrange!

Subdued, my wanderings forgive,
Through HIM, once Man, DIVINE!
Teach me, at least, to wisely live,
While life may yet be mine!

MISCELLANY.

THE BENEFIT OF NEWSPAPERS.

There is nothing more wonderful, nothing that sets in a higher light the power of intellect and industry, than the production of a daily morning paper at the hour of breakfast. Custom makes it a thing too familiar to many to be wondered at; they who do not think or reason may judge lightly of it; but not so those who are capable of reflection. In such a paper, if well conducted, are renewed every day the pages of a closely printed volume. Intelligence from all parts of the world, the wants, the virtues, the crimes, the luxuries, the miseries of society, in the last twenty-four hours, are displayed there, and universal man concentrated, as it were, into one focus. There is in such a printed sheet a perfect map of society, on which may be laid down every hue that tinges the motely civilization of the country and the age. Was a man banished to a solitary island in the Atlantic, with such a newspaper reaching him, he would not lose his knowledge of the affairs and business, of the manners and politics of his native land, but would progress with them. A newspaper of this species brings the individuals of a country—no matter how scattered—into centre; it combines, and keeps fixed to the land of their birth, the affections of wandering thousands; it carries over the world the glory and greatness of the country whence it emanates, in its very form and outline. It is, in short, the representative of national intellect, and the great vehicle of general knowledge. The damp morning newspaper is the great glory of a city breakfast table, and its reading, seasoned with highly flavoured Mocha, is one of those things which give the sooty atmosphere of the metropolis an advantage, which the glorious freshness of a country morning can scarcely outrival.—Philadelphia Courier.

Works of Fiction.—Many works of fiction may be read with safety, some even with profit; but the constant familiarity even with such as are not exceptionable in themselves, relaxes the mind that wants hardening, dissolves the heart which wants fortifying, stirs the imagination which wants quieting, irritates the passions which want calming, and, above all, disinclines and disqualifies for active virtues, and for spiritual exercises. The habitual indulgence in such reading is silent, mining mischief.—Hannah More.

BANK OF NOVA-SCOTIA,
Halifax, 2nd December, 1839.
NOTICE.

THE following AGENCIES have been Established by this Bank.

ANNAPOLIS,	CHAS. T. C. McCOLLA, Esq.
LIVERPOOL,	S. P. FAIRBANKS,
PICTOU,	JAS. N. KNAUT, Esqrs.
WINDSOR,	JAMES PRIMROSE, Esq.
YARMOUTH,	JAMES D. FRASER,
	HARRY KING, Esqrs.
	STAYLEY BROWN,
	JAMES BOND, Esqrs.

Persons desirous of negotiating Bills of Exchange Drafts, &c. &c. will be accommodated on application at the several Agencies above named, or at the Bank By order of the President and Directors,
J. FORMAN, Cashier.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to any orders (at a commission of 5 per cent.) which may be forwarded to him, for the supply of Books for Sabbath Schools in the country. Having opened a correspondence with some extensive publishers of Books both in England and the United States, he will be able to execute such orders on the best terms. In every case it will be expected that the money will be forwarded with the order.

R. M. BARRATT.
Halifax, Feb. 26,

Halifax Bazaar & Repository,
RE-OPENED,
and Removed to the Stone Building (near the Bank of British North America.)

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, and hopes, by care and attention, to make it all that it ought to be, so far as the present circumstances of Halifax will allow.

He is now ready to receive Goods to be disposed of at Private Sale; and has at present on hand, A VARIETY OF ARTICLES, which he solicits the public to call and examine—Among which are to be found:—

- A few superior CLOCKS & WATCHES,
- A small assortment of Superior JEWELLERY,
- A Handsome set of Dessert Knives and Forks, with fruits, 38 pieces, Silver Handled, quite a splendid article.
- Ladies WORK BOXES.
- A large variety of Indian Quill Work.
- A small selection of BOOKS, some of them very valuable, among which are—19 vols. of the MEDICO CHIRURGICAL REVIEW; Scott's Prose Works, 6 vols.; SCOTTISH PULPIT, in 5 vols.; Leighton's Complete Works; Milner's Church History; Paterson's do.; Ferguson's Lectures; Walker's Dictionary; Selections from Montgomery's Poetical Works; Grant's Beauties of British Poetry, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Psalm, Hymn, and Prayer Books; Sunday School Books; Children's School Books; and a small assortment of STATIONERY, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, and a variety of Small Wares, too numerous for the limits of an advertisement.

Those who may honour him with their patronage, either by entrusting their property to him for Sale, or by purchasing at the Bazaar, may depend upon his best exertions and attention.

R. M. BARRATT.
November 27, 1839.

Valuable Property for Sale,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the whole of his Property, in Water Street, comprising—BREWERY, MALT HOUSE, SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY, a well finished three story brick DWELLING HOUSE,

Stables, Outhouses, and a large Store. There are Cellars under nearly the whole premises, very cool in summer, and well adapted for preserving Beer, &c. —that under the dwelling house is completely arched and supposed to be Fire Proof. Also, two wells, which have never failed in time of greatest drought to supply fifty to eighty hogsheads of water, weekly. There are three Coppers in the Brewery, and two boilers in the Soap Manufactory, whose various sizes make it very convenient to carry on either an extensive or limited business. Possession can be given on the first of May. Should the whole not be disposed of before the first of April, the Brewery will be offered for sale distinct from the other property.

The Subscriber wishing to bring his business to a close, requests all those to whom he is indebted to send in their accounts for payment—and those persons indebted to him, will please make as early settlement of their accounts as possible.

His stock of ALE, PORTER, &c. on hand, will be disposed of, from this date, at such reduced prices, for cash, as he trusts will ensure for it a ready sale.
THOMAS LYDIARD.
Halifax, Jan. 8, 1840. 3m.

Ex barque THALIA from London.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the above vessel, a general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, adapted to the Season, which will be ready for sale in a few days, at very low prices.
Nov. 20. 3m. ADAM REID.

WINTER CLOTHS.

BY THE TORY'S WIFE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Flushings; Pilot Cloths; Napt Coatings; Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS; Black CASSIMERES and fancy Trowerser Stuffs. All of which will be sold low for Cash. E. L. LYDIARD.
Halifax, 4th, Dec. 1839. 6w.

JOHN FRASER,

BEGS leave to intimate to his friends and the public at large, that he has commenced business on his own account in the

Dry Goods & Grocery Line,

Next door south of Messrs Temple & Lewis Piers's store, Water Street, where he solicits a share of the public patronage, as he intends selling at a low profit for cash, and will warrant his goods all fresh and of a good quality.

N. B.—Orders from town or country punctually attended to on the shortest notice. J. F.
Halifax, Nov. 27, 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, at his Stores on Brown's Wharf, the following articles, viz:—

- 1300 barrels HERRING, 190 do. Mackerel.
 - 16 do. Salmon, 8 do. Trout.
 - 130 quintals Haddock, 30 do. Codfish.
 - 20 casks Whale Oil.
 - 300 barrels Nova-Scotia BEEF.
 - 80 do. do. PORK, 500 firkins Butter.
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Halifax, Jan. 8, 1840. G. E. MORTON.

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THE MINUTES OF THE

SYNOD OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

With a Statistical Account of the Congregations in each Presbytery,

Drawn up for Publication by order of the Synod.

THIS Pamphlet contains an account of the Congregations within the bounds of the Presbytery of Halifax, furnished by their respective clergymen, viz. the churches at Bermuda, Lawrence Town, St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, Lunenburg, Dartmouth, Yarmouth, Shelburne, and Cornwallis, and also an account of the Missionary Stations, at Musquodoboit, Annapolis, and Digby. Oct. 16.

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