

# THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1889.

NUMBER 24.

## POETRY.

From the Rose of Sharon.  
MY STUDY.

BY J. G. ADAMS.

Is the reader ready to ask for the best book in my study? Most cheerfully do I answer, the Bible. Beyond all others in comparison, it contains the rich words and treasures of immortal life. I have, indeed, heard it ill spoken of, derided, and abused; but could never find out the reason why this was done. I presume because I could not know the hearts of its opposers; for I am of opinion that the fault has been there. Nevertheless I love the book, "and neither the sneers of a worldly scepticism, nor the groans of a gloomy theology," can disturb my faith in its doctrine of life, and eternal felicity. Lord, increase this faith! As the Book Divine is before me, a few thoughts may be indulged in the running numbers of the Muse.

### TO MY BIBLE.

Gift of a Father's holy love! thy face, how dear to me,  
When from the folly of this world my lounging soul would flee,  
To spend the sacred moments at that feast of wisdom spread  
In thee by God's own gracious hand,—life giving, heavenly bread!

Food of my soul! by thee sustained, I cannot faint nor tire;  
Salvation's water! as I drink, the well is rising higher;  
The naked's clothing! thou dost guard in sunshine and in storm;  
Armour complete! in thee my strength can mightiest deeds perform.

Sword of the Spirit! when the foe appears in dark array,  
And by feigned words would captive lead my soul in chains away,  
In wielding thee, how quickly fly his forces from the field!  
For who thus armed, was ever known in error's grasp to yield?

Book of all books! O may I find thy presence ever dear;  
And when I turn aside, be thy reproving wisdom near;  
As when the sands of life run low thy counsel I shall need,  
So while that life is spared, do thou the hungry spirit feed.

Lamp of Salvation! light my way to Zion's holy hill,  
Where I can bid my passion, sin, and unbelief, "be still!"  
And learn of Christ, and find his truths most precious to the soul,  
The sovereign balm, that makes the sick and wounded spirit whole.

Blest volume! I can praise and love, with thee before my eyes,  
In hope that purer joy in heaven from this glad heart shall rise;  
Where glorious themes on earth commenced, in truth and power  
with thee,  
Shall be prolonged, in highest bliss, throughout eternity.

## LITERATURE.

### HINDOO SHRADDHA, OR FUNERAL FEAST AT CALCUTTA.

The misery and oppression arising out of the Hindoo system are almost inconceivable by a European. Innumerable evils encompass its votaries, so that they are unable to look up. The burning of the poor widow was one of these; let us hope that the horrid practice is abolished for ever; but far greater evils remain. The pilgrim-tax, to which Britain has so long given sanction, is one. The Shradha, or funeral feast, is another. How degrading to human nature, that an idea so full of absurdity, associated with such enormous expense, and followed by so much misery, should form one of the great supports of Hindooism! At the moment of death, says the Brahmin, the soul of the departed assumes a body about the size of the human thumb; and if the shradha is not performed, the deceased must ever remain in this state—cannot enter another body, or advance one step towards any relief or enjoyment; while, according to the Hindoo law, the person who has neglected it cannot inherit an estate! The act is professedly one of benevolence to the poor, but the effect is only an increase of their misery, as the Brahmins engross nearly the whole distribution. A case has lately occurred which will prove the misery that accompanies a shradha.

The shradha performed in Calcutta by Baboo Ram Gopal Mullick, one of the most wealthy inhabitants of Calcutta, has occasioned much deep distress to the poor, and the loss of many lives. The Mullick family are famed in Calcutta and its vicinity for the splendour of their shradhas, and more particularly for the large sums they have been in the habit of

distributing among the mendicants who flock to these festivals. It was, perhaps, owing to the great fame they had acquired for such liberality, that when it was rumoured through the country that the Mullicks would perform a shradha, men, women, and children, and even those afflicted with disease, forsook their occupations, and began to flock in crowds to Calcutta in the hope of obtaining money. We have also heard that proclamation was made by beat of drum, that a rupee (some say two rupees) would be given to each individual. This naturally increased the frenzy of the poor creatures, and for several days all the roads leading to Calcutta were crowded with people hastening to the Mullick's shradha. The villages for thirty miles round Calcutta were emptied of half their inmates; nor was it single individuals who undertook this journey, but whole families, including the father the mother, and all the children, however little; some led by the hand, others in arms, some on the breast, others on the head or on the shoulders, all quitted their homes to obtain a single rupee. In a short time the number of people assembled in the metropolis is said to have reached two hundred thousand; these were crowded together, as usual, in the various almshouses of the Mullicks and their friends, with scarcely room to move, and no convenience for sleeping; and when locked in there, were detained for two or three days without food; they were then dismissed the greater part of them without a pice. The *Hurkaru* (newspaper) mentions, that not more than 4000 rupees were distributed among this immense crowd; and a writer in the Government Gazette affirms, that few besides the Brahmins received any thing.

This vast multitude, thus let loose in the city, goaded on by a long starvation, having a long journey before them, and being without a cowrie to purchase food for themselves or for their starving children, began to plunder the shops in every direction, and to seize upon food wherever they could obtain it. A report was spread among them that government had ordered them to help themselves to whatever they could find to support life; a report eminently false, but which served to stimulate their thirst for plunder. Though some, however, were able thus to obtain food, the great bulk of the mendicants were necessarily perishing through want. In this distressing dilemma, a number of the rich Baboos of Calcutta came forward, and supplying the wants of these miserable creatures to the extent of their ability, have secured their blessing. Among these Baboo Ashootosh Dey took the lead, and for eight days successively dispensed food to all who applied for it at his almshouse.—We also hear, with great satisfaction, that the *Zumeendars* (or holders of provinces) in the country, by whose doors the crowds passed, pitying their forlorn condition, most cheerfully opened their stores to supply their wants. How many lives have been lost on this occasion it is difficult to ascertain; but that the number of those who never returned to their homes must have been very great, there can be no doubt.

Thus ended this great shradha. The Chundrika says that the indiscriminate gift of money to mendicants is no essential part of the ceremony; and we most sincerely hope it will fall into disuse. It is a source of great inconvenience to the country. It leads the industrious to travel, under every inconvenience, for several days, in the hope of obtaining gratis about as much money as they might have earned by their own labour at home. It puts a stop for nearly a week to business in and about the metropolis; and occasions the greatest distress, both to those who employ the poor, and to the poor themselves. It is to be hoped that the disastrous termination of this shradha will serve to discourage the practice. The disgrace which it has entailed on those who thus drew these crowds together, and then dismissed them in a state of hopeless starvation, is of such a nature as to be almost sufficient to deter other rich natives from holding out expectations which they cannot fulfil.—Since the great famine in 1770, there has been no distress in Calcutta similar to that occasioned by this shradha. Go where we will, we hear of nothing but the Mullick's great shradha; and the remembrance of it is not likely soon to be lost in the circle of the poor. It is in the nature of man to remember disappointments longer than success. In one respect, therefore, though this festival has inflicted incalculable distress on thousands of the poor and miserable, it may prove an essential benefit to the country; inasmuch as it will, for a long time to come, deter the poor from again leaving their homes, and flocking to the metropolis upon such delusive expectations.—How true it is, that "their sorrows shall be multiplied

that hasten after another god!" Were the vast sums thus expended in funeral feasts to be spent in the instruction of the living, what amazing progress might be made in the mental improvement!

### A SPECIMEN OF WELSH PREACHING.

At a meeting of Ministers of Bristol in England, the Rev. Mr. — invited several of the brethren to sup with him; among them was a Minister officiating at a Welsh meeting house in that city. He was an entire stranger to all the company—silently attentive to the general conversation of his brethren. The subject on which they were discoursing, was different strains of preaching. When several had given their opinion and mentioned some individuals as great preachers and such as were models as to style of composition &c. Mr. — turned to the Welsh stranger and solicited his opinion. He said, "he felt it a privilege to be silent, when such men were discoursing, but he felt it his duty to comply with this request; but said he, if I must give my opinion, I should say that you had no good preachers in England;" "no?" said Mr. — "no," said he, "that is, I mean no such preachers as we have in the Principality." "I know," said Mr. —, "you are famous for jumping in Wales; but that is not owing, I suppose, so much to the strain of preaching which the people hear, as to the enthusiasm of their character." "Indeed," said the Welshman, "you would jump too, if you heard and understood such preaching." "Why," said Mr. —, "do you not think I could make them jump, if I were to preach to them?" "You make them jump! a Welshman would set fire to the world, while you were lighting the match!" The whole company became very much interested at this turn of the subject and unanimously requested the good man to give them a specimen of their style and manner of preaching in the Principality. "Specimen?" said he, "I cannot give you; if John Elias were here, he could give you a specimen indeed; oh, John Elias is a great preacher." "Well," said the company, "give us something that you have heard from him." "Oh, no," said he, "I must do justice to it,—besides, do you understand the Welsh language?" they said no—not so as to follow a discourse.—"Then" said he, "it is impossible for you to understand, if I were to give you a specimen." "But," said they, "cannot you put it into English?" "Oh," said he, "your poor meagre language would spoil it; it is not capable of expressing those ideas which a Welshman can conceive; I cannot give you a specimen in English without spoiling it." The interest of the company was now increased, and nothing would do but a specimen, while they promised to make every allowance for the language. "Well," said the Welshman, "if you must have a piece, I must try, but don't know what to give you—I do not recollect a piece of John Elias, he is our best preacher, I cannot think a little—well, I recollect one of Christmas Evans's. Christmas Evans is a good preacher, and I heard him a little time ago at our association of Ministers; he was preaching on the depravity of man by sin, of his recovery by the cross of Christ, I should represent it somewhat in this way.—

'Suppose a large grave-yard surrounded by a high wall, with only one entrance, which is only entered by a large iron gate, which is fast bolted, and within these walls are thousands and tens of thousands of human beings of all ages and of all classes, by one epidemic disease bending to the grave; the grave yawns to swallow them, and they must all die. There is no balm to relieve them, no physician! there they must perish. This is the condition of man as a sinner; all, all have sinned, and the soul that sinneth, it must die.—While man was in this deplorable state, Mercy, the darling attribute of the Deity, came down and stood at the gate—looked at the scene and wept over it, exclaiming, Oh that I might enter. I would bind up their wounds,—I would relieve their sorrows I would save their souls. While mercy stood weeping at the gate, an embassy of Angels commissioned from the Court of Heaven to some other world, passed over, paused at the sight, and Heaven forgave the pause.—Seeing Mercy standing there, they cried,—Mercy, Mercy, can you not enter; can you look upon this scene and not pity, can you pity and not deliver?—Mercy replied, I can see, and in her tears added, I can pity; but I cannot relieve. Why cannot you enter? Oh, said Mercy, Justice has barred the gate against me and I cannot, I must not unbar it. At this moment Justice himself appeared as it were to watch the gate; the Angels enquired of him. Why will you not let Mercy in? Justice replied, my law is



broken, and it must be honoured—die they or Justice must. At this there appeared a form from amongst the angelic band, like unto the Son of God, who addressing himself to Justice said, what are thy demands? Justice replied, my terms are stern and rigid; I must have sickness for their health, I must have ignominy for their honour, I must have death for life;—without shedding of blood there is no remission. Justice, said the Son of God, I accept the terms; on me be this wrong, and let Mercy enter. When, said Justice, will you perform this promise? Jesus replied—four thousand years hence on the Hill of Calvary, without the gates of Jerusalem I will perform it in my own person. The deed was prepared and signed in the presence of the Angels of God; Justice was satisfied, and Mercy entered, preaching Salvation in the name of Jesus. The deed was committed to the Patriarchs; by them to the Kings of Israel and to the Prophets; by them it was preserved till Daniel's seventy weeks were accomplished; then at the appointed time Justice appeared on the Hill of Calvary, and Mercy presented to him the important deed. Where said Justice, is the Son of God? Mercy answered, behold him at the bottom of the Hill, bearing his own cross. Then she departed and stood aloof. At the hour of trial, Jesus ascended the Hill, while in his train followed the weeping Church; Justice immediately presented him the deed, saying, this is the day on which this bond is to be executed.—When he received it, did he tear it in pieces and give it to the winds of Heaven? No, he nailed it to his cross, exclaiming "it is finished." Justice called on holy fire to come down and consume the sacrifice, holy fire descended, it swallowed his humanity, but when it touched his Deity, it expired—and there was darkness over the whole heavens, but glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will to man.

Then said the Welshman, this is but a specimen of Christmas Evans.

## THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1839.

### MADNESS OF THE HEART.

Were any one seriously to assert that the world was but a large mad-house, the loud, unrestrained, and universal laugh with which the assertion would, in all likelihood, be greeted, would clearly demonstrate that he who could hazard an assertion, which to the hearers, appeared so pre-eminently ridiculous, was, in their opinion, one of the most insane persons in it. Many important truths, however, have, ere now, been denounced, with equal confidence, as absurdities no less preposterous; and it may not therefore be altogether unprofitable, to test the correctness of the assertion, by examining the tendency of some of those objects which men pursue for the attainment of that felicity, of which all profess to be in search.

Whoever beholds the *Drunkard*, purchasing that temporary delirium which he calls happiness, by de-throning his reason, by the hopeless anguish of his sober moments, by the sacrifice of property, reputation and self-esteem, by the wretchedness of his wife and the destitution of his offspring, with the prospect of terminating a life of degradation, by a premature and unlamented death, must surely allow that the mirth of such a fool is—

"moody madness,  
Laughing wild amid severest woe."

Neither, surely, can he be considered of sound mind, who, whether avowedly or not, adopts as his principle of action "Let us eat and drink for to-morrow we shall die;" and pampers a body for the worms, regardless of the fate of his immortal part; much less the votary of *sensual lust*; any one, in short, who seeks happiness in the gratification of those appetites which he has in common with the brute.

A similar estimate, we doubt not, will be formed of the *Miser*, who denies himself the comforts of life, that he may scrape together, with much toil and pain, that wealth which, useless to him during life, he cannot carry beyond the grave; although "the rust of it," we are assured, "shall hereafter be a witness against him, and shall eat his flesh as it were fire." Nor can the *Prodigal* be considered more sane who lavishes, in thoughtless profusion, the inheritance which the industry and frugality of his progenitors had accumulated.

Those who place their happiness in the *frivolities of Dress, and the ostentation of their persons*, might be reminded of "the lilies of the field," and that:

"—— a Butterfly at best,  
Is but a Caterpillar dress;"

and those who fly to the haunts of dissipation and idleness, to kill time, as it is expressed, would do well to remember that, even in this life the ghosts of their murdered hours will haunt them; and that hereafter for every moment misimproved, they must render a fearful account.

What shall we say of the *Hypocrite* who, by his endeavours to appear what he is not, confesses the beauty, the dignity, the necessity of virtue; yet contents himself with drawing around him a mantle, which, notwithstanding all his care and all his art, is far too deficient in amplitude to conceal his defects from his fellow mortals, much less from the eyes of him "who searches the hearts and tries the reins of the children of men?" Surely the folly of the hunted Ostrich, which hides its head in a bush, but leaves its body exposed, is wisdom, compared to this!

[To be Concluded.]

### STATE FASTS AND THANKSGIVINGS.

We are highly delighted to find, that even in the United States of America, where there is no National Establishment of Religion, and where open and avowed infidelity is lamentably prevalent, Statesmen and Legislators are still to be found, sufficiently enlightened and patriotic to see the necessity and propriety of publicly acknowledging and worshipping Jehovah themselves, and at the same time calling upon their fellow citizens, in the character of civil rulers, to join with them as collective bodies, in the same devotional services. There is something truly grand and impressive, and affecting in the appearance of an immense multitude, the inhabitants of a whole Province, or Nation, like the ancient Jews at the dedication of Solomon's Temple, and at Hezekiah's Passover, all uniting with one heart and soul in the same acts of worship, to the exalted and glorious Governor among the nations.

The appointment of certain days for public Fasting and Thanksgiving and Prayer, although the inhabitants of an extensive and populous district cannot all assemble at the same spot, are certainly seasons of no ordinary solemnity, and ought to be strictly and religiously observed by all classes in the community. In the latest American papers which we have received, our attention has been directed to three of these Religious Anniversaries in different States of the Union. The Governor of the State of South Carolina had by Proclamation set apart Monday the 11th of Nov. to be observed throughout that State as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer. The Governor of the State of New-York, had by the authority of the Legislature and with the consent of the people, appointed Thursday, the 28th of Nov. to be observed throughout that large and populous State, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, for the abundant blessings bestowed upon the inhabitants of that portion of the Union, and for the good success which has attended their efforts for developing the resources of the country, for the relief of the unfortunate, the reformation of the vicious, the improvement of Education, the cultivation of Science, the perfection of the Arts, and the maintenance of the Christian Religion. And the Governor of the State of Ohio, has also issued his Proclamation appointing Saturday the 14th of Dec. to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to God, for the many blessings enjoyed by the people of that State, and of the nation at large.

It would be difficult to express too favourable an opinion of such public and solemn religious observances, as these now mentioned, since they not only indicate, but also preserve and increase the tone of pious feeling, and the influence of Christian principles among the great mass of the population in these extensive territories. And ought not the same pious feelings to be cherished, and the same Christian zeal to be manifested amongst ourselves? When we re-

fleet upon the numerous blessings which our bountiful Preserver has conferred, and is still conferring upon the inhabitants of this Province; when we think of the rich Harvest which has been safely gathered in, and the delightful weather which we have so long enjoyed; when we attend to the success of our Fisheries, the flourishing state of our Revenue and Commerce, the peace and contentment which prevail in our Society, and above all when we take a devout review of the high and distinguished blessings of Education, and Religion, which we still enjoy, we can discern sufficient reason, as individuals, as Families, as Congregations, and as a united people, for joining together in an ardent ascription of Praise and Thanksgiving to the author of all our mercies, and in yielding our bodies and spirits as willing and as living sacrifices to his service.

We lately published an Address to Congregations, by a Committee of the United Associate Synod, "Respecting a fund to aid in liquidating the debt of weak Congregations, and in erecting places of Worship." Under the head of "Distinguished Liberty," in our present number, it will be seen how the call has been responded to, by at least, one Congregation in the Secession Church. May this serve as an admonition to many in this Province, and elsewhere, to "go, and, as God hath prospered them, do likewise."

### DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.

The Synod of Philadelphia have enjoined it on all the pastors and stated supplies under their care, to preach on the subject of the Christian Sabbath, at some time during the year; and on all the ministers, elders and members of churches under their care, to pay special attention to the sanctification of the Sabbath, and avoid all secular employments, travelling and visiting. They put it to the consciences of all officers and members of churches, whether, if they cannot prevent the desecration of the Sabbath by boats or vehicles, or other species of property in which they are interested, they ought not to withdraw from the companies having the control of their stock; and they enjoin it on the sessions of the churches to do their duty in this matter, and exercise discipline when called for. They request also editors of religious newspapers and periodicals, to call the attention of the churches to this subject, and invite their correspondents to aid them in this work.

Why are there not more energetic movements in every department of Zion in relation to the alarming and increasing profanation of the Lord's day? Not a single vice stalks abroad more unblushingly; not one threatens our country more seriously, nor one is so little discountenanced by Christians at large.—*Boston Recorder*.

We observe from the London Gazette, that Dr. Lee has resigned the Secretaryship to the Bible Printing Board for Scotland, lately conferred upon him; and that Her Majesty has appointed to that office Dr. Welsh, Professor of Church History in the Edinburgh University.—*Edinburgh Adv.*

INVERNESS ACADEMY.—We understand that a new Rector has been recommended to the Royal Academy here. A majority of the Directors of the institution some time ago, consulted Lords Moncreiff and Cockburn as to the appointment of a rector, and pledged themselves to support the person recommended by the learned lords. Seventeen candidates came forward from which a list of four was selected and of these four the choice of the learned lords ultimately fell upon Mr. Gray, formerly lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Mathematics in Glasgow, afterwards teacher of those branches in the Dollar Institution, and recently professor in the University of New-Brunswick. There seems no doubt that Mr. Gray, will be rector, and we wish him a long career of usefulness and prosperity in our Highland capital.—*Inverness Herald*.

### POLITICAL SUMMARY.

The intelligence by the British Queen, did not reach Halifax till after a portion of our last No. had gone through the Press. She had a passage of 22 days from Portsmouth, and during the last week encountered very bad weather.

Parliament had been further prorogued to the 24th December. The Money Market in London was still depressed; the consequence had been a decline in prices, and reduced employment, in the manufactu-



ing districts. A statement appears in some of the London papers, that the intended nuptials of Her Majesty with Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg, will be announced to Parliament at its next meeting; and that the ceremony is expected to take place in March or April next. Several shocks of an Earthquake, some of them rather severe, had been felt in Scotland. The crops in the North of that country are represented as above an average and of excellent quality; but from other quarters, and especially Ireland, the accounts are very unfavourable. Eleven Scotch female mill spinners, and two flax dressers, had sailed from London, for France, to be employed in a mercantile establishment in that country. An unusual number of the nobility and persons of distinction have died lately.

The Earl of Clarendon, it is said, is to be admitted to a seat in the Cabinet, with the appointment of Lord Privy Seal. An explosion had taken place in a manufactory of artificial fire works in London, by which 7 persons lost their lives.

Mr. Waghorn the British resident in Egypt, has addressed a circular to several commercial bodies, both in Britain and India, intimating the probability of the communication through Egypt being stopped, in the event of the blockade of Alexandria by England or France. In consequence of the unsettled state of the opium question with China, an advance was expected in the price of Teas. The London Times asserts that the late registrations have resulted in an immense majority in favour of Conservative principles. British prospects in the North of India were most cheering. The Rajah of Sattara had been dethroned. The strong fortress of Ghizney had been taken by assault, with the loss to the British of only 191 killed and wounded. In a subsequent engagement, Dost Mahomed had been compelled to flee, with only 300 men; abandoning his artillery, ammunition, &c. The British then advanced upon Cabul, which they entered without further opposition, and Shah Suja was placed upon the throne. Two new expeditions, against Sandpore and Kurnaul, were represented as in preparation.

In France a female maniac had thrown a stone through the window of the Royal carriage, and the Queen was slightly hurt by some fragments of the broken glass. The French Army in Africa is represented as suffering from sickness. Don Carlos continued under strict surveillance.

In Spain Espartero and Cabrera had not come to blows. Dissensions appear to run high in the Spanish ministry, and its dissolution is consequently anticipated.

The affairs of Turkey and Egypt continue in the same unsettled state; and the recall of the French ambassador, Admiral Roussin, would, it was expected, further prolong the stagnation of diplomatic affairs in that quarter. Leave had been asked for the combined fleets of England and France to winter at Constantinople; but it was not believed it would be granted.

In Portugal it was thought that the deplorable state of the finances, and the important pending political negotiations, would render the calling of an extraordinary Congress imperative.

A conspiracy has been discovered in General Giesmar's division of the Russian army in Poland, which resulted in the dismissal of the General and the arrest of 208 officers, a number of whom have been shot.

*Five Days Later.*—Her Majesty's Packet Hope, Lieut. Creve, arrived yesterday morning, in 31 days from Falmouth, bringing London dates to the 7th Nov. Five days later than those previously received by the British Queen, Steamer, at New-York.

A serious riot had occurred at Newport in Monmouthshire, between the Chartists and the Military, in which a number of lives have been lost. The conduct of Russia in regard to the Affairs of the East, appears to excite much dissatisfaction among the other Powers of Europe. The ordinary Session of the States General, was opened on the 21st of Oct. by a

speech from William, King of the Netherlands, giving an account of the state of affairs in that nation.

Admiral Roussin had taken his departure from Constantinople; the Egyptian army had not advanced upon Caesarea, as previously reported; the Pacha of Egypt was recovered from his recent indisposition; King Otho was misgoverning Greece as usual; and nothing had been done in the way of definitely adjusting the Oriental question. So much for the East.

Prince George of Cambridge has arrived at Frankfurt on his return from his tour.

There is no domestic news of any interest in the French Journals. We are sorry to announce that General Bernard, late Minister of War, is on the point of death.

From Belgium the only news is a rumour of a change being about to be made in the Cabinet.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Last Friday was a busy day in the different corporate towns of England; the election of Councillors taking place in all, simultaneously. An examination of the list of returns, as far as they have been received, shows the party of the Conservatives generally in the ascendant. In some towns, indeed, we notice that the Liberals abandoned to the Conservatives, without a contest, ground which they had formerly held.—*Colonial Gazette.*

WESTERN STEAMERS.—We have been shown a Prospectus of a Company, to be called *The Nova-Scotia Western Steam Company* and which has been circulated with good success in several of the Out Ports. It is proposed to raise £10,000, in 400 shares of £25, the sum required to purchase a Steamer of 100 horse power, capable of navigating the coast during all seasons of the year. The Company to have the power to enlarge the number of Shareholders for increasing the Communication if necessary. The Steamer to leave Halifax once a week, from May to October, and once a month during the remainder of the year, and make the voyage between Halifax and Yarmouth, including stoppages, in 40 hours. The number of Shares to be held by each person for the present to be limited to ten. Holders of that number to have 3 votes—5 shares 2, and any less number 1. We are glad to find that a large number of shares have been taken up by parties to the Westward, and that it is confidently expected that at least one-third of the whole sum required will be subscribed outside of Halifax.—*Nov.*

PICTOU LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The Sixth Session of the Pictou Literary and Scientific Society commences this evening James Fogo, Esq. will deliver an Introductory Lecture. As this is the first night of the Session, the Lecture Room will be open to the public. The chair will be taken at half past seven o'clock.—*Mechanic & Farmer, Dec. 4.*

We have to return our sincere thanks to "A Subscriber," for his interesting article on the progress, present state, and prospects of Tatamagouche, which appears in this day's paper. The rapid growth of new Settlements, the development of their agricultural and other resources, and the improvement of their Educational, Literary, and Religious Institutions, furnish ample materials for similar pleasing and instructive communications; and with such we would feel happy to be favoured, from our friends in other quarters of the Province for publication.

Two Companies of the 23d Regiment in this Garrison, are under orders for New Brunswick.—*Jour.*

## PASSENGERS.

In the Fleets from London, Mr. Cooper of P. E. Island, and Mr. Delisle. In the Speedy Packet for the West Indies, Mr. J. Lovett. In the Griffin for Bermuda, Messrs. Zaioncek, Paten and Whitney. In the Packet—Messrs. Reeve and Duncan, R. N. for the lake service in Canada.

## MARRIED.

At Tufis' Cove, Dartmouth, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Professor Romans, A. M. Mr. CHARLES TUFTS, to Miss OPHELIA HOLLAND, both of Dartmouth.

At Digby, on the 18th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Snider, Captain THOMAS ANDREWS, to Miss HARRIET S. MILLER, of St. John, N. B.

## DIED.

On Thursday evening last, after a short and severe illness, resigned to the Divine Will, in the 27th year of her age, MARGARET DOUGLAS, wife of Mr. A. B. Jennings, and eldest daughter of Mr. James Irwin; her kind disposition endeared her to a large circle of friends. She has left a husband and four helpless children to deplore the loss of an affectionate wife and tender mother.

At Guysborough, on Tuesday morning, 12th Nov. after a short and severe illness, MARIA JUEL, fourth daughter of the late Isaac Wylie, Esq. in the 16th year of her age.

At Upper Stewiacke, on the 22d inst. DOLLY PUTNAM, relict of the late William Putnam, of that place, at the advanced age of 90 years.

At Economy, on the 2nd inst. in the 61st year of his age, Mr. JOHN FULTON the 4th, leaving a wife and family, and an extensive circle of friends and connexions to mourn their loss.

At Charlotte-Town, P. E. Island, Nov. 20, universally regretted, JOHN PHILIP COLLINS, Esq. Colonial Secretary and Registrar, and Clerk of Her Majesty's Executive and Legislative Councils of this Island, son-in-law of the late Sir Aretas William Young, formerly Lieut. Governor of that Island, aged 43 years.

At St. John, N. B. 24th ult. after a lingering illness, aged 19 years, SARAH JANE, the only surviving child of the late Thos. Ratchford, Esq. of Parrsboro, N. S.

At Frampton, U. C. 20th ult. ELIZABETH, relict of the late Joseph Osbourne, Esq. Daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Desbarres, formerly Governor of Prince Edward Island.

On the 30th day of July last at Sierra Leone, Staff Assistant Surgeon WM. WINNIETT TWINING, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Twining, in the 24th year of his age.

## MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

## ARRIVED.

Thursday—Schr Seaflower, Martell, Burin, 5 days—dry fish and herring, to Fairbanks & Allison; Gracious, Glasgow, P. E. Island; Fanny and New Messenger, Sydney; Joseph Howe, Pictou.

Friday—Schr Laverness, Judique—butter, pork, lard, &c. Saturday—Schr Adventure, Munn, Sydney—coal; John Thos. Brookman, Sydney—coal; Morning Star, Quebec and Montreal, 18 days—four and beef to Saltus & Wainwright, Frith, Smith & Co. & J. W. Barss.

Sunday—Schr. Matilda, Sydney, coal; Manly, and Mary Ann, Arichat, fish.

This morning—Barque Blanche, Newbolt, London, 68 days—60 to Sambro Light—put into Liverpool on the 5th inst—ballast to J. & M. Tobin; brig. Abeona, Milgrove, St. Nicholas, 28 days—wheat, corn, oranges and lemons, to J. U. Ross.

## CLEARED.

Thursday—Brig Lady Chapman, Gilbert, B. West Indies—dry and pickled fish and shingles, by J. & M. Tobin; ship Thalia, Shand, Jamaica—general cargo, by J. & T. Williamson, S. Binney, and others; brig Luna, Hoyle, St. Vincent—do. by D. & E. Starr & Co.

Friday—Spanish brig Monte Carmelo, Valentine, Malaga—dry fish and spars, by Creighton & Grasse; schr. Emily, Hilton, St. John, N. B.—beef, pork, butter and sugar, by A. Murison & W. M. Allan.

Saturday—Brig Eliza, Morrison, Jamaica—general cargo, by Fairbanks & Allison; barque Margaret McMillan, Peckford, Liverpool, G. B.—lumber—put in here in distress from Pictou.

Tuesday—Am. brig Grecian, Lemont, New York.

## MEMORANDA.

H. M. Packet brig Star, Lieut. Griffin, hence, arrived at Falmouth on the 7th Nov. 18 days. The Spey, packet is to bring the December mail.

## NOTICE.

## Public Sale of Bank Stock.

Bank of Nova-Scotia,  
7th December, 1839.

THE Stockholders of the Bank having, at a Special Meeting held this day, resolved to increase its Capital or Joint Stock, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation:—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on SATURDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next, there will be a Public Sale of additional Stock at the Banking House, in Hollis Street, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon—

## 500 Shares of £50 each,

Will be offered in lots of not more than Five Shares each to suit purchasers, and the advance of premium, first deducting thereout the charges of Sale, will be divided in equal proportions to and among all the shares in the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank, as well the additional as the original Shares, at the next following semi-annual dividend.

A Deposit of Five Pounds per Share will be required at the time of sale, and the remainder on or before the 31st day of January.

Any further information required may be obtained on application at the Bank, its several agencies, or of any of the Directors.

By Order of the President and Directors,  
J. FORMAN, Cashier.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

RETURNS his best thanks to his friends both in town and country, and to the public generally, for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed to the store lately occupied by Mr. Michael Maloney, opposite Messrs. Bessonett & Brown's Hardware Store, Upper Water Street, where he will keep on hand, a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Cordials, &c. at the lowest market prices, and solicits a continuance of their favour.

N. B. The store in Hollis Street occupied by him for the last four years, will be kept open during the month of December, where he will sell at reduced prices, and the remainder after that time will be sold at Public Auction, and the premises let for the unexpired part of his lease, of which due notice will be given.

JOSEPH JENNINGS,  
Halifax, 4th, Dec. 1839. (Nov. 4w.)



POETRY.

A MORAL ON BUTTERFLIES.

BY CHARLES DOYNE SILLERY, ESQ.

Minions of nature!—Creatures of the skies!  
Ye bright-wing'd flutterers! sunborn butterflies!  
From flower to flower o'er nectar'd fields ye go,  
Peerless in beauty! atoms of the bow!

Ye living gems! ye fairy-formed things!  
Floating in bliss, on gold-bespangled wings!  
Oh! how enraptured would this spirit be,  
Freely to soar through ambient heavens, as ye!

Where is the silken shroud? the grov'ling worm?  
Where now the veil which once enshrined each form?  
Where the cold, lifeless chrysalis of clay?  
In gold! in glory! in the blaze of day!

I pause and ponder here.—Like you, mankind  
Are born, frail insect! ignorant and blind;  
Man's mind—his heart, in dust and darkness furl'd,  
His bright soul's clouded by a wintry world.

But when this dream of life hath pass'd away—  
When this pure spirit bursts her bonds of clay—  
Ah! then what hope to trembling man is given—  
The bless'd shall mingle with the blaze of heaven!

Eccelesiastical Intelligence.

UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS IN IRELAND.

On the 28th ultimo, the Committees, appointed by the Synod of Ulster and the Secession Synod, mutually to consider the practicability of the union of those two bodies, held their first meeting. I was disabled by circumstances from attending, though a member of our Committee, but I am able to say the spirit by which the proceedings were characterised was most brotherly and most faithful. It was truly refreshing to see aged and venerable men, whom the narrow limits of sect and party had hitherto kept separate, stepping over these boundaries, and, under the very best feelings of charity, recognising one another as faithful brethren and resolving upon the best method of permanent and efficient union as one Church of the same Lord in all time coming.

*Statement of the Proceedings of the Committees of the General Synod of Ulster, and the Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, distinguished by the name of Seceders, appointed to consider the expediency and practicability of the Union of the two Synods.*

Agreeably to the direction of the two Synods, at their last meetings, the Committees appointed to confer upon the subject of union, met in the Presbyterian Church, Fisherwick Place, on the 28th of August.—On the motion of the two Moderators, the United Committees agreed to elect as Chairman the senior minister present, when the Rev. Thos. Miller of Cookstown was chosen, and the meeting was opened with prayer. The Rev. George Bellis was requested to act as Secretary. A general conversation ensued on the best method of conducting the deliberations of the meeting, when the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. "That union amongst Christian Churches for mutual edification and for the extension of the Gospel, is agreeable to the Scriptures, and at all times highly desirable."

2. "That the leadings of Divine Providence seem to favour a union between those Presbyterian Churches in Ireland, that maintain the doctrinal standards of the Church of Scotland, in the profession of which they were originally planted."

3. "That whereas the General Synod of Ulster did appoint a Committee to consider of this matter, and the Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, distinguished by the name of Seceders, did appoint another Committee for the same purpose—these Committees, now in joint meeting assembled, do proceed to consider the details of a union, upon the principle that each Synod receives the Westminster Confession of Faith, as founded on, and agreeable to the Holy Scriptures, in the same manner as it was received by the Church of Scotland in the year 1647."

These resolutions having been unanimously adopted, a Sub-Committee, consisting of an equal number from each Committee, was appointed to prepare a course of proceeding, and submit, in a digested form, the various subjects that should be considered and discussed by the Joint-Committee. After deliberation, the Sub-Committee submitted their report, when it was resolved by the Joint-Committees—

1. "That the Synods respectively acknowledge each other as equal and co-ordinate church courts."

2. "The Committee of the Synod of Ulster, for the information and satisfaction of their brethren of the Secession, state, that the Synod of Ulster require from all candidates for license or ordination, subscription

to the Westminster Confession of Faith, in the following words, viz:—"I believe the Westminster Confession of Faith to be founded on, and agreeable to the Word of God, and as such subscribe it as the Confession of my Faith; that the practice of their Presbyteries is uniform in this matter, and a report of their faithfulness annually made to the Synod; that the Synod of Ulster maintains the rights of the people in the election of ministers and other office-bearers, without any interference or control whatsoever of private patrons, or of the state; and that as a court of Christ the Synod is perfectly free in all matters of doctrine, order, and discipline, from the interference or control of any other Church."

3. "The Committee of the Secession Synod, for the information and satisfaction of their brethren of the Synod of Ulster, state, that the Secession Synod require from all candidates for license or ordination subscription and acknowledgment of the Confession of Faith, in answer to the following question:—

"Do you sincerely own and believe the whole doctrines contained in the Confession of Faith, Larger and Shorter Catechisms, compiled by the Assembly of Divines that met at Westminster, with Commissioners from the Church of Scotland, as the said Confession and Catechisms were received and approved by the acts of the General Assembly 1647, and 1648, to be founded on the Word of God, and do you acknowledge the said confession and catechisms, as the confession of your faith?" That the practice of their several Presbyteries is uniform in this matter, and a report of their faithfulness annually made to the Synod. They farther desire to state, that as individuals and as a Church Court, they continue to approve, profess, and maintain the original principles of the fathers of the Secession in their faithful witness-bearing and labours, for soundness of doctrine, strictness of discipline, and the assertion and maintenance of the rights of Church members; and that as a Church Court they are perfectly free in all matters of doctrine, order, and discipline, from the interference or control of any other Church."

4. "The Joint-Committees mutually acknowledging, that the modes of receiving candidates for license or ordination, as practised in their respective Synods, are equally satisfactory, do yet resolve to recommend the adoption of one common formula and practice as a part of the basis of union."

5. "The Joint-Committees agree to recommend, that it be recognised as a principle of the contemplated union of the Synods, that all ruling elders, before being considered qualified to sit in the Church Courts or otherwise to exercise the office of elders, shall produce documentary evidence of their free election, public ordination and subscription to the Westminster Confession of Faith."

6. "The Joint-Committees agreed to recommend, that it be acknowledged as a principle of the contemplated union, that any member or elder known to maintain or teach doctrines contrary to the Westminster Confession, shall be amenable to the discipline of the United Church."

7. "The Joint-Committees resolve to recommend the recognition and adoption of public baptism, as agreeable to Scripture, to the nature and ends of the ordinance, and the original practice of the Presbyterian Churches in these kingdoms."

8. "The Joint-Committees resolve to recommend, that every election of office-bearers shall be at least by a majority of communicants; and that the amount of stipend paid by electors shall not be calculated in the decision."

9. "That the contemplated union be formed with an earnest desire, prayer, and resolution, to seek, obtain, and enforce increased strictness of discipline in the admission, oversight, or, when need demands, the exclusion of members."

10. "In the event of union, the designation of the united bodies shall be, 'The Presbyterian Church in Ireland,' and that of its supreme court, 'The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.'"

11. "It is recommended that the Moderators be directed to call meetings of their respective Synods at Belfast, on Wednesday, the 8th of April next, to receive and deliberate on the reports of the Committees."

12. "The Joint-Committees do now adjourn till Tuesday the 7th of April next, at five p. m. in Fisherwick Place."

These resolutions are now published for the information of the ministers and congregations of both Synods.

The Joint-Committees are happy to state, that the spirit in which the entire business was conducted was most pleasing. There was a delightful manifestation of the unity of brethren. No unpleasant difference of opinion arose, while every topic was canvassed with the utmost freedom. The Committees now recommend this subject to the prayerful consideration of the members of their respective churches, in the humble hope that he who is head over all things to his body, the Church, and who has prayed

that his disciples may all be one, will order these proceedings to the advancement of his kingdom and glory.

(Signed by order.)

GEORGE BELLIS, Secretary.

Belfast, 29th August, 1839.

DISTINGUISHED LIBERALITY.

GLASGOW—GREYFRIER'S CHURCH.—The following is the "Abstract Statement" of the subscriptions for missionary and other religious purposes, in this congregation, as it appears in the report read at the annual meeting, on the 3d of April, 1837;—

Amount of Subscriptions to the Foreign Mission, as per list, - - - - -	£276 3 0
Amount subscribed towards building a church for the Rev A. Kennedy, Port of Spain, Trinidad, as per list, - - -	218 11 9
Amount of Subscriptions to the Society for religious purposes, as per list. -	379 19 5
Aid to weak congregations from collections and subscriptions not formerly included, including collection to Synod Fund, - - - - -	116 2 0
	£990 16 2

Amount paid to the poor of the Congregation during the past year, from collections at the church-door, - - - -	236 12 0
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In addition to the above, there has been received to aid in the erection of Mr. Kennedy's Church, Port of Spain, Trinidad,—

From Mr. Schaw's congregation, Ayr, - - -	£5 0 0
A few friends in Ayr, - - -	3 14 0
	8 14 0

Collected at the Lectures on the State of Religion on the Continent, by the Rev. David King, in his own church, and which has been remitted to aid in the erection of a place of worship at Paris, - - - - -	25 0 0
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Total, - - - - - £1261 2 2

As this congregation is so highly distinguished for its liberality in the missionary cause, we presume that a few facts in regard to it, selected from the second report of "The Commissioners of Religious Instruction," will not be unacceptable to our readers.

The number of communicants in this congregation, as stated in the report, is 820; of these 500 belong to the poor and working classes. The number of sittings in the church is 1522; of which 1280 are let,—the average rate of a sitting being about 8s. 6d. the highest rent 18s.—242 are unlet. The amount of seat rents, on the average of five years, is stated at £550; of ordinary collections, £266; of extraordinary, £80. The debt upon the church is at present above £900; but as the congregational property adjoining the church is valued at £6000, the real debt upon the congregation may be stated as above 3000. The minister received a salary of £370, including sacramental expenses; an annuity of £100 is paid to the widow of the late honoured pastor; and, out of the ordinary collections, the sums given to the poor for the last two years have been £240, and £236, respectively. The extraordinary collections have been made in-aid of weak congregations and other missionary and benevolent institutions, not immediately connected with the proper Missionary exertions of the congregation. We find, for instance, from the congregational report, that the following, among others, have been liberally aided by the congregation:—The Glasgow Missionary Tract, and Bible Societies; the Irish Evangelical Society; the Baptist Serampore Mission; the Synod Mission Fund; and considerable sums have been remitted to Strasburg and Lyons, to aid Messrs. Major and Corde, of these cities, in their Missionary exertions. A balance of nearly £40 is retained also in the hand of the Treasurer, for the proposed Secession Mission to the South Seas. In addition to these, the congregation supports a Missionary of its own in the West Indies, at the annual expense of £300; a Missionary at Oban, at about £60 per annum; two city Missionaries, at £40 each; a school for destitute children, attended by about 160 scholars, at an annual expense of £40; and a Christian instruction Society, the expense of which amounts to nearly the same sum. Last year, it will be seen from the Abstract Statement given above, an extraordinary contribution to the amount of £218 was raised in the congregation, towards the erection of a church for Mr. Kennedy in the island of Trinidad; this year, we have heard, a far greater exertion still, of the same kind, has been made,—the sum of £1100 having been subscribed among the members of the congregation, to the new fund for aiding weak congregations at home, in erecting churches and liquidating debt. The words of king Lemuel may with propriety be applied to this congregation, "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."—United Secession Magazine.



## Correspondence.

For the Guardian.

## TATAMAGOUCHE.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

You have expressed a desire to hear occasionally of the local concerns of this district of the country. Under these circumstances, I trust you will give a place in your pages, to the following remarks, which I send for your own information, and that of any of your readers, who may know or care any thing about us, in this portion of her Majesty's dominions.

Probably to many of your readers, it is not known that such a place as Tatamagouche is in this province; but we are here nevertheless, and we are doing something too. Although this is but a country settlement, it is the scene of a brisk trade, which is every year increasing. Farming is also beginning to take a lively start. For many years it has in this, as in all similar places, been retarded by the business of lumbering; but as the lumberer recedes to the back-woods, the farmer takes his place, on the ground which he has left; and in this settlement some specimens of good farming are now to be seen. The farm of *John Bonyman, Esq.* who is one of our Magistrates, and the "Agricola" of Tatamagouche, is worked to perfection; and although small, yields him a handsome income. This farm is situated on the banks of the French River, in a romantic spot, and the river scenery, as you approach it, is picturesque and beautiful. Any person who loves to behold the rich scenes of nature, will find a visit to Mr. Bonyman's farm, by what is called the French River road, a delightful pastime. As you approach it, within about a quarter of a mile distant, a fine farm and set of mills, belonging to the Hon. *Alexander Campbell*, are seen on the opposite side of the river, which, together with the river itself—its high banks and extensive intervale lands below, constitute a landscape of surpassing beauty and interest. Although this is evidently destined to become a great farming country, yet that business has heretofore been, with few exceptions, but a secondary one. Ships, timber, and deals, are the principal exports of the place, and are the mainsprings of its trade. The principal business is carried on by the Hon. *Alexander Campbell*, and his brother *William Campbell, Esq.* A new establishment has also been opened lately, by Mr. *Robert Purves*. In the past summer, seven new vessels, making about 2,500 tons, have been built, and loaded with timber and deals, for England, by the Messrs. Campbell. Two brigs, making about 520 tons, have also been built and launched by Mr. *Robt. Purves*, making in all about 3,020 tons of shipping, built during the current year in Tatamagouche. The ship builders are again turning out, and some ten or eleven ships and brigs are being laid down, to keep hands moving, and pots boiling, for the year 1840.—It is needless to remark, that such a trade as this must be highly beneficial to the country around Tatamagouche. An excellent market is thus opened for every thing the settlers have to part with, from a fat ox or pig, to crooked sticks of timber cut from the forest on their farms. Many a poor man settled in the woods, has it thus in his power to procure for himself and family, the necessaries and comforts of life, from the forests that surround his dwelling, who would, otherwise, have to spend many years of hard labour and privation, before he could in any way maintain them from the soil.

With regard to the settlement of Tatamagouche itself, it is improving fast in several respects. It is improving in appearance, in population, in its several institutions, and we hope also in intelligence and morals. There is a neat, well finished church here, in which the Rev. *Hugh Ross* officiates regularly, to a respectable congregation. There is also an excellent Grammar School, taught by Mr. *John Curry*, who is a very successful teacher, and much respected. £40 have been raised by the inhabitants of this place last summer, to purchase philosophical apparatus for the use of this school, and also for the benefit of the Literary Society, an institution which has been in successful operation for the last three years, and is doing much good. Its 4th session was opened on the 13th Nov. with the most favourable prospects. A Library of suitable books has been commenced in connexion with it. By such means, the benefits of early education, and information in after life, are easily accessible to the inhabitants. These are great blessings, and should elicit our warmest gratitude, and excite us to exertion, in maintaining and improving such institutions among us.

The appearance of Tatamagouche is yearly improving. New houses are gradually being added to the settlement; 4 or 5, besides a tanning establishment of considerable extent, have been built in it this past summer; and a new bridge has just been completed over the French River, on the main post road to the westward. It is a handsome and substantial looking structure, 450 feet long, with a double rail, breast high, along its whole length. £240 we hear, of the

public money, was granted to build it; but, from the appearance of the work, I should think that less than £600 could not pay for it. Last, but not least among the improvements of our place, may be reckoned its Post communications. Twelve years ago we had no such thing as a regular post arriving here from any direction, now we have three mails from different quarters weekly; one from Pictou, on Wednesday evening, one from Halifax, on Thursday evening, and one from New Brunswick on Saturday morning.—From these general statements, the growing prosperity and importance of this place may be clearly seen. Should Tatamagouche improve in the same rate for ten years to come, as it has done during the ten years that are past, I doubt not that our country settlement will then be transformed into a neat and thriving village, with an improved line of communication to the capital, and its steam boat running weekly to Prince Edward Island. Such an arrangement would shorten the route from Charlotte Town to Halifax, between 40 and 50 miles, and facilitate the intercourse between this and other districts of the province.

I remain,

yours, &amp;c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Tatamagouche, 20th Nov. 1839.

## INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

## DISTINCTIVE PREFERENCE.

Union with any particular denomination of Christians always supposes a preference founded on the distinctive peculiarities of its doctrine and government. To be connected with a particular Church, and yet to feel no special attachment for it, as distinguished from other churches, is indicative as much of religious indifference, as of Christian liberality. To make a choice without a sufficient and reasonable motive, particularly in a matter which involves our religious edification, argues either a deficient judgment or an unaffected heart. In former times the *esprit du corps* or the interested feelings of Presbyterians for their own Church, was characteristic of the denomination. The first serious interruption to it was the act, by which an anomalous connexion with the Congregationalists of New England, was effected. From that period, until recently, Presbyterians rapidly lost the feeling which had hitherto operated as a bond of union; and seemed to pride themselves in the unnatural sentiment, that peculiar Church attachments were unchristian, and but another name for hateful bigotry. These views were carefully encouraged by those, who justly concluded that they might easily effect the changes which they contemplated in the Presbyterian standards, if they could first produce and extensively diffuse, this feeling of indifference. The danger to which the Church was thereby exposed, and her happy escape, alike indicate the propriety and necessity of a revival of the *esprit du corps*. There is no danger to be apprehended from its revival. If it should ever degenerate into bigotry, this is a mere accident, and not by any means a natural or necessary consequence. It is well settled that denominational preferences are perfectly consistent with Christian charity. We may love our own denomination more, without loving Christians of other denominations less. To work efficiently in the Lord's vineyard, we must work in our allotted place. We express our own firm conviction, when we say, that there is no system of doctrine or form of ecclesiastical polity, under heaven, so worthy of an intelligent preference, as those incorporated and set forth in the standards of the Presbyterian Church.

To those who think with us we feel peculiar cordiality, while we fully recognize the right of those, who have chosen another form of doctrine and government. Of those, however, who by their own voluntary act are in the Presbyterian Church, we have a right to expect, a decided preference. It should not be a matter of indifference to them, whether the Presbyterian or some other church is extending its influence; it should not be a matter of indifference whether their children unite with the Church in which they are born, or some other Church of Christ. The question is not whether a man may not be a Christian and yet not a Presbyterian; but whether he may not be a Christian on better, safer, and more satisfactory grounds in the reception of the Presbyterian faith. This latter we certainly believe, and we think there are sufficient reasons why every Presbyterian should believe it. Without a strong and decided feeling in its favour, the Presbyterian Church can never extend its limits and influence; and must therefore be secondary in its efforts to promote the extension of Christ's kingdom, to those denominations which act wisely in working within their appropriate sphere, and which aim to spread the Gospel as they understand it.

We express our wish openly when we say, it is our desire to see the Church more zealous for its own system of faith and its own institutions. If our faith

be purer than that of Arminian and Semi-Pelagian churches why not inculcate it upon our children, and endeavour to diffuse it? If our Church be, as it certainly is, more accordant with the Scriptural model, than that of other denominations, why should we, by word or deed, represent it as a slight matter, to which we submit ourselves? And why, when we have our own Boards, covering the whole circle of benevolent operations, should we contribute our substance to strengthen and build up the institutions of other churches, or those which are amenable to no Church? In a word, if our ministerial brethren wish their churches to be strong, if they wish the rising generation to remain in the Church of their fathers, if they wish to promote their own comfort in the pastoral work, if they wish the Presbyterian Church to stand in the front rank in the diffusion of truth, and in the extension of a pure christianity, they must labour to awaken a Presbyterian feeling in their hearers, and by perseveringly instilling into the minds of the old and young, the great doctrines of our Church obviate the evils which have hitherto resulted, and must ever result, from an absence of denominational preference.—*Presbyterian.*

## HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

MORE THAN A MATCH FOR A ROBBER.—In a Persian apologue, the lesson and benefit of sincerity are beautifully taught. A mother, in giving her son forty pieces of money as his portion, made him swear never to tell a lie, and said, "Go my son I consign thee to God, and we shall not meet again till the day of judgment." The youth went away, and the party he travelled with was assaulted by robbers. One fellow asked what he had got, and he said, "Forty dinars are sewed in my garment." He laughed, thinking he jested. Another asked the same question, and got the same answer. At last the chief called, and asked him, and he said, "I have told two of your people already that I have forty dinars sewed up in my clothes." He ordered the clothes to be ripped open, and found the money. "And how came you to tell this?" "Because," the child replied, "I would not be false to my mother, to whom I have promised never to tell a lie." "Child," said the robber, "art thou so mindful of thy duty to thy mother at thy years, and am I insensible, at my age, of the duty I owe to my God? Give me thy hand that I may swear repentance on it." He did so—his followers were all struck with the scene. "You have been our leader in guilt," said they to the Chief, "be the same to the path of virtue," and they instantly made restitution of spoils, and avowed the repentance of the hand.—*Dr. Belgrave.*

## AUTUMN.

The season of the year upon which we have entered,—the falling of the leaves, and the sombre aspect of nature,—powerfully lead the mind to serious contemplation; and whatever be the subject to which our reflections are drawn, the melancholy hue and the chilling repose of the landscape around us, naturally impart their own peculiar tinge of soberness and seriousness to the meditations in which we indulge. And enough perhaps there is in the prospects, religious and political, before us, to deepen those shades of melancholy upon the mind, which the purest scenes of autumnal quiet and decay are so calculated to induce.

During the last two years, this has been the season chosen—not for that serious contemplation by which the heart is made better, and our kindly relationships with fellow-creatures deepened and strengthened—but selected as the period most fitting for effecting the disorganization of society and the overthrow of the government; for putting in execution the plans of the brigand and the machinations of the traitor. There may, during the present autumn be a cessation from these atrocious schemes,—at least we are not startled now, as we were a year ago, by rumours of widespread conspiracies against our properties and lives; but be this as it may, whether these fell purposes of discord and foreign aggression are persevered in or not we have unhappily no grounds for believing that the root of their malignity has been withdrawn, or that the source of evil passion, the heart, has undergone any religious change. These are feelings, it is to be feared, only smothered,—those are conspiracies only checked, until a favourable moment shall arrive, either from the countenance of imperial apathy, or from our own declining or exhausted vigilance, for reviving them in all their strength and malignity.

We have reasons too strong for believing that the temporary repose of peace with which we are at present favoured, is not the offspring of good-will but the result of necessity. The enemies of our monarchical institutions,—the republican opponents of connexion with the British Empire, feel themselves to be powerless; and therefore they desist from attempts which, if renewed, will only bring ruin on themselves. Our military force is powerful and well distributed; the loyal population are resolute and prepared; and



if a traitor from within, or an enemy from without ventures to appear in arms against the government it must now be believed as well as known that the merciful leniency of the past will be succeeded by stern dealing in future,—that treason will no longer be regarded as an excusable crime, or piratical incursions receive that merciful consideration with which, from a presumption in some cases of delusion they have formerly been viewed. These are considerations, we believe, which will be more effectual in repressing aggressions upon our frontiers than any principle of national justice towards the loyal, or any abatement of sympathy in behalf of the disaffected.—*Coburg Church.*

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

#### FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS. BY THE BRITISH QUEEN.

**HER MAJESTY'S APPROACHING NUPTIALS.**—Windsor, October 20.—Notwithstanding the strong assertions which have been made to the contrary, it is not only currently rumoured here, but positively stated in those circles which ought to be well informed on the subject, that at the privy council, which will be held at the Castle to-morrow, Parliament will be prorogued to an early day before Christmas, "then to sit for the despatch of business," when the intended alliance of Her Majesty with Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, will be officially announced to the legislature. It would be idle to speculate upon the probable time when this event will take place, although we may state it is rumoured that it will occur in the month of March or in the early part of April next.—*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

Her Majesty and Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg were present on horseback at a review of the 2d Life Guards at Windsor on the 1st November. The rest of the Royal party, except Her Majesty's attendants were in carriages.

Mr. Henry Tufnell, Private Secretary of Lord Minto and son-in-law of Sir W. Horton, late Governor of Ceylon, is appointed Secretary to the Treasury.

The Earl of Clarendon, says the London Globe, (ministerial) is to be admitted to a seat in the Cabinet and to receive the appointment of Lord Privy Seal.

The Duke of Leinster, it is understood, is to have the Garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Bedford.—*Evening Paper.*

It is rumoured that the Marquis of Breadalbane is to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire, vacant by the demise of the Duke of Argyll.—*Ibid.*

Lord Fortescue, in consequence of advanced age, has resigned the Lord Lieutenancy and Vice-Admiralship of the County of Devon, and Lord Ebrington, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is appointed his successor in both offices.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—*Evening*—Though money has been comparatively easy during the whole of this week, there was some indication in the latter part of the day of a renewal of the pressure. No cause for this transpired, even in the shape of rumour, but the increased caution in the monetary circles was too obvious to be mistaken.

The chair of moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, now vacant by the death of Professor Mylne was filled in former times by Dr. F. Hutcheson, father of speculative Philosophy in Scotland; Adam Smith, author of the *Wealth of Nations*; and Dr. Thomas Reid, author of the *Inquiries into the Human Mind*.

Government intend to discontinue sending out convicts to Van Dieman's land; and, instead, to encourage emigration to the amount of 10,000 persons annually. Hardened offenders will be sent to Macquarrie Harbour.

A commission has been appointed to proceed to Paris, and resume negotiations for a commercial treaty with France. Mr. Bulwer and Mr. McGregor are the Commissioners.

The survivors of the British Legion, formerly in the service of Spain, are at last to receive what is due them. Arrangements have been made for the payment of £25,000, quarterly, until all arrears (about £300,000) shall have been liquidated.

The Archbishop of Sweden, Wallin, has just died at Stockholm. The sorrow generally evinced by the inhabitants shows how deeply is felt the loss sustained by the Church, State, and literature. Wallin was the author of the best translation of the Psalms.—*French Paper.*

SPAIN.—The Queen has determined on dissolving the Cortes. The ministers of the Interior and Marine, whose resignations have been accepted, will be succeeded by men of moderate principles. Espartero, whom the Queen has consulted, has written to say, that no concession ought to be made to the Exaltados.

RUSSIA.—A serious conspiracy has been discovered in the Russian army which resulted in the dismissal

of Gen. Geismar,—208 officers of his corps were arrested in one night, and a number of them shot.

In India, the British army has met with great success. Accounts from there are to the middle of August. The Rajah of Sattara, chief of the Marhawatta States, has been dethroned by the Hon. Sir James Rivett Carnae, acting under the authority of Lord Auckland, in consequence of a non-adherence, on the part of his highness, to the treaty of 1819, by which he held his command, in holding clandestine correspondence, and in cherishing ambitious designs, hostile to British interests. The Resident, supported by the 8th Regt. of Native Infantry, one company of Her Majesty's 41st Foot, and the flank companies of the 31st and 25th Regiments of Native Infantry, proceeded about day-break to the palace of the Rajah and arrested his highness, who surrendered himself at once, and was sent under an escort to a village, about seven miles from Sattara, and about eight o'clock the same morning, Appa Sahib, the ex-Rajah's brother, was proclaimed his successor.

The town of Ghizney, a place said to be one of the strongest in Asia, defended by a garrison of 2500 of the bravest Afghans, and commanded by a son of the ex-King of Cabul, had fallen into the hands of the English, on the 23d July, after three hours, severe fighting. Five hundred Afghans were killed,—the remaining 3000, with their Commander, were made prisoners. The English loss was 191 men *hors de combat*.

Dost Mahomed, who upon hearing of the fate of Ghizney, had sailed out with 13,000 men, had likewise met with defeat, and was obliged to fly with only 300 men, abandoning his artillery, ammunition, &c. The English army immediately advanced on Cabul, and on the 4th of August took possession of that City, into which the Schah Suja made his solemn entry on the 7th, accompanied by the British Minister, the General commanding the army, and a numerous staff.

Two new expeditions were contemplated and in preparation,—the one against Saudpore, the other against Kurnaul. The success of the British army in Afghanistan, the preparations for attacking the two cities just mentioned, and the recent deposition of the Rajah of Sattara, will render more manageable and mild the most untractable enemies.

The Leipsic Gazette, in announcing that great military preparations are being made by Russia, states in proof that a proclamation has been published in the official Gazette of Poland, offering service to no less than six hundred medical men, and requiring them all to make the best of their way to Odessa.

EGYPT.—Mehemet Ali was at Cairo on the 13th October. Private letters from Alexandria refer to the stoppage of the communication with India through Egypt, as a probable event, should the allied powers proceed to a blockade of the Port of Alexandria. The Pacha of Egypt's conduct continues of the same wavering character.

#### FIVE DAYS LATER,

BY HER MAJESTY'S PACKET.

LONDON, November 6.

Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, K. C. B. who was in his eighty-fourth year, shot himself on Monday, at Bath, "in a moment of temporary derangement."

Sir Robert Rolfe, the Solicitor-General is to be the new Judge in the room of the late Mr. Justice Vaughan. At the Meeting of Parliament, new writs for Falmouth and Penryn will be issued.

Accounts were yesterday received from Newport, in Monmouthshire, of an alarming riot which had occurred in that town on Thursday. We take the *Morning Herald's* report:—

"NEWPORT, Monday, 11 o'clock, a. m.—The Chartists have almost entire possession of the town. There are 7,000 or 8,000 marching in from the hills, and attacking the Westgate Inn, where the Magistrates are sitting. I have heard thirty or forty shots fired, and learn that several of the chartists as well as soldiers are killed. What the end will be God only knows; they are firing now. I write by post, but fearing the mail may be stopped, I send this in addition.

"NEWPORT, One o'clock, p. m.—I was mistaken in saying that any soldiers are killed. There is one (Sergeant Daly) wounded with some slugs in the forehead, but not dangerously. Of the special constables there are only two wounded. Mr. H. Williams, ironmonger: a shot had penetrated the forehead, and passing obliquely under the scalp, came out at the side of the head, without injuring the bone: he is also cut upon the knee, and stabbed in the side. A Mr. Morgan, a draper, is also wounded by a ball, but I hope not dangerously. Of the Chartists, nine lie dead in the yard of the Westgate Inn; besides several others, which I have myself seen, whose wounds will prove mortal. The Forty-fifth Regiment put the Chartists to flight in all directions: they were so discomfited as to throw away many of their weapons between 200 and 300 of which, consisting of pikes, muskets, pistols &c. have been picked up. They

were headed by John Frost, who, I regret, is not yet taken. The mayor, Mr. T. Phillips, jun. is shot through the arm, and wounded in the thigh, but I hope not dangerously. I fear that to-night they will come reinforced, and that it will be worse than this morning. A large party of Chartists are gone from Merther to Brecon; but I am informed that there are 400 soldiers in Brecon, so that they will be warmly received."

We have received this morning, by the Batavier steamer, Dutch papers, which state that his Majesty King William in person opened on Monday, at the Hague, the ordinary session of the States General.—The opening speech bears strong testimony to the prosperity of the country. It opens with usual assurances of the friendly disposition which exists between Holland and the other Powers. The only point in the speech deserving particular notice relates to further financial arrangements connected with the Dutch colonies, and to that portion of the public debt which according to the Treaty of London, has to be paid by Belgium, upon which his Majesty remarks that Belgium had not made that progress which he had wished. The inference drawn from the foregoing seems to be, that his Majesty will have recourse to a new loan for the immediate uses of the State.

Russia and the East.—The despatches from Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, which were received yesterday by the Government, are said to be of considerable importance. The conduct of Russia in regard to the affairs of the East has excited a strong feeling of disapprobation on the part of England, France, and Austria. An energetic remonstrance, to which England is a party, is about to be made on the subject.—*Standard.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 16.—The fleets collected off the Dardanelles have already suffered by the bad weather, and have therefore resolved to seek other stations for the present. The French fleet has chosen that of Mytelene. The fleet will, however, in no case withdraw to any great distance from the Dardanelles during the winter; nay, they expect considerable reinforcements, and seem resolved not to quit the Archipelago.

#### FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.

We mentioned yesterday the arrest of five citizens of Baltimore, charged with participation in the slave trade. We learn that the Grand Jury of Baltimore has sent to this city for additional evidence, and that in compliance with an order from the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Butler, the British Consul at this port has sent on documents and a seaman from one of the British cruisers.—*New York Com. Adv.*

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—Of all the facilities for business, afforded by news papers, the advertising columns afford the greatest.—They put it into every man's power to send his business card into houses and families; to make himself ever present to speak for his own cause, whenever the discussion of a subject interesting to himself comes up. If he is a dry goods dealer, and in the family sewing circle the want of any article of clothing, or of any ornament is spoken of, the ready newspaper tells the story, and directs them where they may at once supply themselves. The stove dealer, the coal dealer, the milliner, tailor, shoemaker, grocer, baker, and in fact every tradesman or dealer, whose craft ministers to the comfort or necessities of the family or individual, finds his best and surest friend in the *Newspaper*.—*N. York Morning Dispatch.*

#### FROM LATE COLONIAL PAPERS.

QUEBEC, November 20.

VOLUNTEERS.—A corps of Volunteers, 500 strong, including officers and non-commissioned officers, is to be raised forthwith in this city, for five months' service. The corps will be under the command of Col. Hope, who, from this day will be in attendance, at the splinter-proof barrack, between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m. for the purpose of enlisting men desirous of serving in the corps.

It is not the present intention of Government to raise any other corps of Volunteers in this city.

November 22.

Politics are still the leading topics in the Upper Canada newspapers. "Agitation! agitation! agitation" seems to be the order of the day, with those who have *personal objects in view*, have little useful occupation, or who are victims of violent passions, prejudices, jealousies or wounded feeling. The meeting of the Legislature, the new Governor General and the approach of a general election, furnish subjects in addition to the Union and "Responsible Government."

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.

Generally the business of both Upper and Lower Canada has been rather thriving this fall, and if we have not already felt the pressure in the United States, it is



owing to the army expenditures in the country derived from the British Treasury. All seem to agree that there is no ground to expect any disturbance this winter in Lower Canada; but there may be predatory incursions of refugees and vagabonds from the opposite side of the river in Upper Canada. At all events, while questions are pending with the United States, it is not likely that the British Army and expenditure in the North American Provinces can be diminished; nor in the present, and probably continued disposition of agitators in both provinces, is it likely that events may not arise which may cause the Canadas to be overrun by a foreign or insurrectionary force, whenever it suits the views of the United States. But I begin to wander into the future, which can only be guessed at, from a knowledge of the past and the elements constituting the population of the two provinces, and the agents who may be acting upon them."

The Toronto Examiner of the 13th states "from good authority" that the Governor General has fully resolved, in compliance with his instructions, to carry into effect the union of the provinces, without regard to the opinions of any individuals on one side or the other. The Examiner also says "it is currently rumoured that Sir George Arthur has sent home his resignation by the Great Western."

NOVEMBER, 16.

In one of its late numbers, the *Burlington Sentinel*, which is deep in the interest of refugees and sympathisers threatens renewed disturbances this winter, and the *Albion*, which throughout the whole of both rebellions has been alive to the interests of the loyal, and active in exposing the designs of the marauders and rebels, entertains the same opinion. The movements last year were carried on so silently and the occasional reports which get abroad were disbelieved by most, and those, who had really detected the plots which were hatching, were looked upon as extremely credulous or something worse. But the number and temper of the agitators being known, the proof they have already given of their wily disposition and secretiveness, renders it necessary that the Government, and all who are attached to it should be upon their guard lest the enemy come upon them at an unwary moment.—*Quebec Mercury*.

A re-organization of the *Hunter's* lodges is taking place throughout the province, and particularly in this District, the Districts of Victoria and Prince Edward. These infamous societies are also established in the Midland, Johnston, and in part of the Eastern Districts, also in the Home, Gore, Niagara and London Districts. Let the loyalists of Upper Canada look to their own preservation while they can.—*Cobourg Star*, November 20.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 23.

The Eleventh Regiment it seems will take up their quarters for this winter at Lake Tamisquata. An express passed through this place last Monday on his way from Montreal to Fredericton, with despatches from the Gov. Gen. to Sir J. Harvey. We have not learned the nature of the despatch. The messenger arrived here yesterday on his return, and brought intelligence that the left wing of the 36th Regiment would proceed to the Grand Falls. We consider those movements to be very judicious, as their object no doubt is to keep the communication open between the provinces. It will not be forgotten that threats have been frequently made of stopping the mails this winter, as well as the fact that Gov. Fairfield stands pledged to take possession of the whole disputed territory during the present season. Under these circumstances we consider these movements exceedingly well timed, as in the event of an attempt to carry these threats into execution, we should not be taken by surprise as we were last winter.—*Times*.

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, and JAS. N. KNAUT, Esqrs.
- PICTOU, JAMES PRIMROSE, Esq.
- WINDSOR, JAMES D. FRASER, and HARRY KING, Esqrs.
- YARMOUTH, STAYLEY BROWN, and 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.

AUCTIONS.

Brigantine Inverness.

BY WM. M. ALLAN,

To-morrow THURSDAY at 12 o'clock, at W. F. Black's Wharf.



THE New Brigantine INVERNESS, of the burthen of 93 tons old, and 71 new, with all her materials, a superior vessel, and principally built of Juniper, carries a large cargo, and will bear inspection with any vessel in the harbour. Terms liberal and made known at the Auction Room, where an inventory may be seen.

ALSO,—200 Superior Juniper KNEES, And 100 M. feet seasoned inch Pine BOARDS, Deliverable at the Steamboat Wharf, Dartmouth. Halifax, 11th December, 1839.

BY EDWARD LAWSON,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, at his store, Commercial Wharf,

A large Assortment of Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of Printed, White, & Grey Cottons, Furnitures, Linings, Satinottes, superfine Black, Blue, and Drab Cloths, Vestings, Camblets, Flushing, Padding, Homespuns, Osnaburghs, Drapery, Serge, Flannels, Twil'd Cottons, Tweeds, Fustians, Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Dec. 11.

VOCAL MUSIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER purposes opening an Evening School, for instruction in Vocal Music, at Carpenter's Hall, on Monday evening next, the 16th inst. and will be happy to give Private Lessons also, during the day. Terms, and other particulars, may be known on application to Messrs. A. & W. MacKINLAY, to the Subscriber at the Hall, on the above evening, or at this Office.

JOHN PARKER.

Halifax, 11th Dec. 1839.

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.

Ship Chandlery Goods, &c.

ANGUS FRASER,

HAS received by the ships *Acadian*, *Brenda*, and *Prince George*, a variety of British Manufactured Goods. Consisting of—

- Best Gourock Cordage & Canvas, assorted sizes and numbers,
- Nails and Spikes, all sizes;
- Flannels, Serges, Baizes, Blankets,
- Tinned Tea Kettles and Saucepans, assorted,
- Patent improved Racking and Bottling Corks,
- Boxes London Mould Candles, very superior,
- Slop Clothing, assorted,
- And a variety of SHIP STOVES of different descriptions.

—ALSO ON HAND—

- Barrels Tar and Pitch, do. Newcastle Coal Tar,
  - Philadelphia Rye Flour, and Corn Meal,
  - best ground Oat Meal, new grain,
  - Half do. pickled Digby Herrings,
  - A few tubs prime Butter,
  - put up expressly for family use.
- All of which will be sold cheap, for cash or approved credit.  
W. F. Black's Wharf, Halifax, Nov. 20, 1839.

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK, FOR 1840.

Is now published, considerably enlarged and improved.

November 13, 1839.

BOOK & FANCY JOB Printing,  
Executed at this office.

West of England Broad Cloths.

No. 30 BARRINGTON-STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his thanks to his friends and customers in Town and Country, for the encouragement he has received in business; and begs to inform them, that he has received this Fall a Supply of the West of England Black, Blue, Invisible Green, and other

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES

of superior quality. ALSO—Green, Blue, and Brown, Beaver and Petershams, for Winter Frocks and Over Coats.

ALSO—An assortment of Doe Skins, Tweeds, &c. &c. which he will make up on reasonable terms.

Also—A Piece of SCARLET CLOTH, which he will make up or sell.

WILLIAM McAGY.  
Ladies Habits made to order at the above Establishment. 6w. Dec. 4.

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.

J. N. SHANNON,

HAS Received by the PRINCE GORGE, BRENDA, and ACADIAN, His

Fall & Winter Supply of Dry Goods,

Consisting of a great variety of Woollen, Cotton, Silk, and Linen Fabrics—which together with a good assortment of HOSIERY, Haberdashery, Slops, &c. &c. (all being selected by himself), he now offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved Credit.

November 6. ey.

FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the *Brenda*, *George McLeod*, and *Prince George*, from Britain, his supply of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

which he offers for sale on his usual terms.

—ALSO ON HAND—

a large assortment of FLOWERS in Boxes, & Cotton Wick in Bales of 100 lbs each,

E. L. LYDIARD.

November 6. (Nov. & Times.) 8w.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of FLANNELS, Blankets, Flushings, PILOT CLOTHS, Baizes, rich Figured and Gros de Naple Merinos, Mouseline de Laines, Printed Cottons, Camblet Plaids, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Silk VELVETS, Ribbons, Grey & White Cottons, Moreens, &c. first quality COTTON WARP, in bales of 300 lbs. each.

JAMES DONALDSON.

Halifax, Oct. 23, 1839. 5w.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and for sale by A. & W. MacKINLAY, and R. M. BARRATT, price 2s.

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.

tf. Oct. 16.

ROBERT ALLAN, BOOT and SHOE MAKER, has removed to the shop between Mr. Stewart's and Mrs. Buckley's, and nearly opposite the store of Mr. R. Noble,—where he continues to carry on the above business, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public support.  
October 9, 1839.





**AUTUMNAL HYMN.**

The leaves, around me falling,  
Are preaching of decay,  
The hollow winds are calling—  
"Come, pilgrim, come away!"  
The day in night declining  
Says I too must decline,  
The year its bloom resigning—  
Its lot foreshadows mine!

The light my path surrounding,  
The loves to which I cling,  
The hopes within me bounding,  
The joys that round me wing—  
All, all, like stars of even,  
Just gleam and shoot away,  
Pass on before to heaven,  
And chide at my delay.

The friends gone there before me  
Are calling from on high,  
And happy angels o'er me  
Tempt sweetly to the sky.  
"Why wait," they say, "and wither  
'Mid scenes of death and sin?  
O rise to glory hither,  
And find true life begin!"

I hear the invitation,  
And fain would rise and come,  
A sinner to salvation,  
An exile to his home;  
But while I here must linger,  
Thus, thus, let all I see  
Point on with faithful finger  
To heaven, O Lord, and Thee!

**HALIFAX PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
AND LITERARY ROOM.**

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, and trusts by careful and unremitting attention, to render it worthy of a liberal share of public patronage.

The Library comprises a selection of nearly 2,000 volumes; among which are to be found some of the most approved standard works, recent publications, and periodical literature.

The Reading Room now contains a variety of European, American, and Colonial papers; and the proprietor is making arrangements to obtain the ablest English papers by the latest arrivals.

The terms are extremely moderate, viz. for the LIBRARY and READING ROOM, 20s. per annum; and for either separately, 12s. 6d. per annum; or for a shorter period in proportion.

Particulars can be obtained, on application at the Library, (near the Bank of British North America,) which the public are respectfully invited to visit and inspect for themselves.

In appealing to the public of Halifax, in behalf of this undertaking, the subscriber begs to state his determination to add to his Library, the principal popular works as they appear; and otherwise to increase the variety in the Reading and News department to the fullest extent that the amount of subscriptions will warrant. He also adds the assurance, that while he presumes to hope for a liberal support, no exertion on his part shall be wanting to deserve it.

While Halifax is rapidly advancing in prosperity and enterprise—while a taste for Literature is diffusing itself among all classes—and when an extensive system of Steam Navigation is about to be established, which will connect Halifax, by a constant and rapid communication, with the principal ports of the Old and New World—it is hoped that a comfortable Reading Room, connected with a carefully assorted Library, and enriched with the latest intelligence from all quarters, will not be deemed unworthy of support by the members of an enlightened commercial community.

R. M. BARRATT.

Halifax, Nov. 27, 1839.

**NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to make an alteration in his Business, requests that all persons indebted to him up to the 31st December last, will settle their accounts immediately, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney for immediate collection.

GASPER ROAST.

Halifax, Oct. 7, 1839.

**Bessonett and Brown,**  
OFFER FOR SALE,  
At their Shop, North of the Ordnance,  
JUST RECEIVED,  
**BAR, Bolt, Plough Plate, and Sheet IRON, Cast, German, and Blistered STEEL; Spring Steel; SO SINGLE AND DOUBLE STOVES,**  
from 18 to 30 inches; Tinned Plates, Iron Wire, Rivets, &c. &c. Wilkie's Cast Plough Mounting, Plough Moulds, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Sledges, Screw Plates, NAILS, Brads and SPIKES, in great variety;  
**UNGLAZED COMMON POWDER,**  
Patent Shot, Iron Pots, Ovens and Covers; extra covers; Pipes in Boxes; WINDOW GLASS, from 7x9, to 12x14; Best White Lead; Red, Yellow, Green & Black Paints, Linseed Oil, Ochres, Putty, &c. &c. Saddle and Harness Mounting; Kersey for Horse Clothing, and a great variety of small HARDWARE and CUTLERY.  
November 6. 6w.

**NOTICE.**

A YOUNG MAN who has a few leisure hours in the Evening, would be happy to find employment for a few Months, in Posting, and Copying, on any other branch of business with which he is acquainted. Apply at this Office.  
Halifax, Nov. 27, 1839.

**List of Valuable Publications**

ON SALE BY

**A. & W. MACKINLAY,**

HALIFAX, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

- The SCOTTISH PULPIT, First Series, complete in 5 volumes, 8vo. The finest specimens of Scottish Pulpit Eloquence, that have ever appeared in print, will be found in its pages. This will scarcely be questioned when it is known that it contains Sermons from the pens of Chalmers, Gordon, McCrie, Wardlaw, Welsh, Lorimer, Buchanan, and many other Divines of the most brilliant talent and strictly orthodox persuasion.
- The SCOTTISH CHRISTIAN HERALD, 3 vols. The extensive circulation which the Christian Herald has obtained among all denominations of professing Christians, shows how fully the public appreciate the work.
- The SCOTTISH WORTHIES, in 2 large vols. 8vo. Boards. Biographia Scotiana: or, a Brief Historical Account of the most Eminent Scots Worthies, Noblemen, Gentlemen, Ministers, and others, who testified or suffered for the cause of Reformation in Scotland, from the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to the year 1688, originally collected by John Howie, of Lochgoin, now Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged, by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and Enriched with a Preface and Notes, by Wm. McGavin, Esq. Author of "The Protestant," &c. Volume I contains Memoirs of the Lives of the Worthies. Vol. II. contains the "Last Words and Dying Testimonies," "Cloud of Witnesses," "Naphthali," &c. &c.  
"This is by far the best Edition of this most remarkable work that has ever seen the light."—*Evangelical Magazine.*
- The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MAGAZINE, vols. 1 to 4. The friends of the Connexion of Church and State, will find in it every variety of argument, drawn from Scripture and Reason, from History and Experience, from the Nature of Man, and the necessity of Human Society, in proof of the Duty and Expediency of maintaining that Connexion.
- The GLASGOW MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, 5 vols. 8vo. New and Cheap Edition. The most Eminent and Scientific Men have contributed to these volumes, and numerous have been the laudatory notices from all quarters, that have appeared of it. Lord Brougham characterises the work as having been "carried on with great spirit," and adds that he found it "remarkably full of useful information."
- SMALLS VETERINARY TABLET; being a Synopsis of the Diseases of Horses, Cattle, and Dogs, with their Causes, Symptoms and Cure.
- The PRACTICAL MECHANICS' POCKET GUIDE, containing Rules and Tables for Calculating the Working effects of prime moving Machinery, of the Strength, Resistance, and Pressure of Materials, with Tables of the Weight and Cohesive Strength of Iron and other Metals, and the Elements of Machinery, including the Mechanical Powers, with Practical Examples and Illustrations. By Robert Wallace, A. M.
- A CATECHISM OF PHRENOLOGY, Illustrative of the Principles of that Science. By a Member of the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh.

9. PHILOSOPHY OF PHRENOLOGY SIMPLIFIED. By a Member of the Phrenological and Philosophical Societies of Glasgow.

"This work forms one of the most complete Guides to Phrenology which we have seen, within a moderate compass. In its arrangement it is clear and lucid, displaying great logical skill and mental attainments of no mean order."—*Glasgow Argus.*

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