

John Ferris

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1839.

NUMBER 16.

POETRY.

From the Token for 1840.
"SHOW US THE FATHER."

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Have ye not seen Him, when through parted snows
Wake the first kindlings of the vernal green?
When 'neath its modest veil the arbutus blows,
And the blue violet bursts its mossy screen?
When the wild rose, that asks no florist's care,
Unfoldeth its rich leaves, have ye not seen Him there?

Have ye not seen Him, when the infant's eye,
Through its bright sapphire window, shows the
mind.

When in the trembling of the tear or sigh
Floats forth the essence, trembling and refined?
Saw ye not Him,—the Author of our trust,
Who breathed the breath of life into a frame of dust?

Have ye not heard Him, when the tuneful rill
Casts off its icy chains, and leaps away?
In thunders echoing loud from hill to hill?
In song of birds, at break of summer's day?
Or in the ocean's everlasting roar,
Batling the old, grey rocks, that sternly guard his
shore.

When in the stillness of the Sabbath morn,
The week's dread cares in tranquil slumber rest,
When in the heart the holy thought is born,
And heaven's high impulse warms the waiting breast,
Have ye not felt Him, when your voiceless prayer
Swelled out in tones of praise, announcing God was
there

Show us the Father! If ye fail to trace
His chariot, when the stars majestic roll,
His pencil, 'mid earth's loveliness and grace,
His presence, in the sabbath of the soul,
How can you see Him, till the day of dread, [read.
When, to assembled worlds, the Book of Doom is

* See St. John xiv. 8.

EDUCATION.

LETTER ON SOME POINTS CONNECTED WITH THE
RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF CHILDREN.
BY A PARENT.

[Concluded.]

I have heard it stated, in regard to a Sabbath school admirably conducted by a most zealous and devoted teacher and servant of the Lord in my native land, by one advanced in knowledge and experience of the truth—and I have myself felt fully the force of the remark—that he never visited that school without a feeling of deep humility at his own comparative ignorance and his own comparative deficiency in the practical experience of religious truth. Where the heart is as yet unhardened by evil, unsophisticated by the world, and where the affections are ardent, sincere and generous, are not the truths that God so loved the world, that he sent his only begotten Son to save perishing sinners by enduring the punishment consequent upon their transgressions, and that Christ willingly took upon him this benevolent office, and suffered and died that he might reconcile us to God through his blood, and restore us to happiness, most likely to be apprehended and appreciated? At all events a foundation of such views and impressions will be favourable for the erection of the christian fabric, and to its stability. Parents have the best opportunity of instilling such views; and surely this consideration ought to be a stimulus to them to prepare themselves for fulfilling this duty in the most effectual manner. Mutual regard and affection render the task of the teacher and of the taught more pleasing and efficacious. Instruction is communicated with greater freedom and plainness, and received with greater willingness; the task becomes a pleasure to both from the influence of mutual love; and how can the time or intelligence of a parent be better employed than in implanting and fostering the seeds of early piety in their off-spring, or what object of greater interest to the well conditioned mind can be conceived? It is indeed the most appropriate and the most important occupation of the parent. Yet how little are the obligations to the duty felt? To devolve the task on mercenary teachers can never relieve them from the charge. The parent may indeed, from ignorance and from immoral character, be unfit for his office. In such cases it may be for-

tunate for the child that the charge is devolved upon persons better qualified. Yet ought it ever to be impressed upon the minds of parents that they are responsible to God for the duties incumbent on them in the parental relation. In presenting their children at the baptismal fount, they have confessed the ties of nature and the obligations of their christian calling, they have dedicated their offspring to God through the Saviour, and have vowed to use their utmost exertions and endeavours by His grace, to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. And does the parent delight to behold and foster the increasing stature, the growing intelligence, and ripening affections of his child, and shall he not more sensibly rejoice to witness and promote his moral and spiritual progress? Can any strange teacher unfold the lessons of gospel knowledge and gospel piety with the same effect as a parent? From whose lips will they flow with so appropriate and so powerful an application? Can any task be more pleasing to the mind, imbued with the doctrine and spirit of christianity, than to rehearse and exhibit to so beloved a charge, the wondrous history of God's dealings with our rebellious race, to watch the varied interests which beam in the countenance, while he relates how Adam, the friend of God, walked in the enjoyment of the privileges of an earthly paradise, till disobedience and sin wrought death and all his woe—how God notwithstanding, proclaimed a covenant of mercy—how wicked Cain, filled with envy at the reward of his brother's righteousness raised his murderous hand against him, and wandered a fugitive and a vagabond, under the reproach of conscience, and the curse of God—how the wickedness of man increased upon the earth, till it called down the wrath of God in almost universal destruction, preserving the family of the righteous Noah amid the waters of the flood, that he might fulfil his covenant and his promise to generations yet to come—how Joseph, sold into bondage, became the deliverer of his brethren and his aged father from the famine—how their posterity became bondmen in Egypt, and were rescued by Moses, the heaven-preserved and heaven-inspired deliverer of his nation—of the wanderings and sufferings, the rebellions and repentance of the people in their journey through the wilderness, and their arrival after forty years of hardship and struggle in the promised land—of Samuel and David, the Shepherd King, and Solomon the powerful and the wise—of the building of the temple—of the rebellion against God of the people, and of their being sent captive to Babylon—of the prophets foretelling the glorious appearance of the Messiah and his eternal reign—of the fulfilment of this event—of the Saviour's lowly birth—of his humble state—of his being amid all his work and labour of love, despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief—of his betrayal, his agony, his death upon the cross, his nuding love, his resurrection from the dead, and his ascension to glory, where he ever lives at the right hand of the Majesty on high, the Mediator between God and his offending creatures, our Advocate and Intercessor with the Father.—All these form subjects of pleasing instruction, of warm interest, and of profitable knowledge to the youthful mind; by the very interest which they excite, planting more deeply the roots of principle, and fostering and nourishing the seeds of piety and virtue. And the impression is mutual: the warm and ardent feelings of the child often give life and vigour to those of his instructor, as a person will never feel the power of the truth more effectually himself than when he feels that he successfully impresses it upon the mind of another; especially where interest in the object of his instructions dictates and animates his efforts.

But while the duty and labours of the parent are paramount, other means are not to be disregarded.—For seconding and carrying forward the work begun by them, schools are established, and teachers appointed, who by the entire and exclusive devotion of their time and their acquirements to this object, can effect for many pupils what some parents would not do, what many are unable to do, and what many who, though both able and willing, could not, from other avocations and engagements overtake and accomplish. The advantages of intellectual education, as I before said, are great. He who denies his child these denies him a fair start in the race of life which he will scarcely afterwards make up; and no less does he deny him a fair start in the pursuit of moral excellence.—For intellectual attainments, though they may be frequently abused, will always insure, where rightly employed, a higher standard of moral attainment, and a larger capacity of usefulness. The more sound

knowledge that a man possesses the firmer will be his principles, the more secure and steadfast the foundation of his faith and hope, the more effectually will he secure the respect and regard of men, and the more efficient, will be his means of promoting the great object of glorifying his Saviour in advancing the cause of his gospel, and promoting the best interests of his fellow men. As the best inheritance which a man can leave to his children is a good name, so the best gift which he can bestow upon his children is a good education; by which I mean the means of acquiring knowledge and the principles to improve it. Mere intellectual education without religious principle, carefully inculcated and firmly rooted, may be a curse rather than a blessing. While it leads to the height of worldly eminence it may lead to the ruin of the soul, by putting away in pride the only source of true wisdom which can save the soul. But where intellectual acquirement is united with the spirit of piety, man rises to the noblest eminence of his condition—the highest point of religious attainment, the highest sphere of moral usefulness. And is it not the privilege and the boast of the land of our birth, that the means of education are so diffused, so open to all, that scope is given to the development of talents and of piety in the most obscure and humble rank? How many who have been regarded as the ornaments of learning, who have filled the most prominent and useful stations in the church of Christ have had no other advantage than a parent's fostering care, and the teaching of a Parish or Sabbath School, united with their own ardent diligence, excited by the principles and motives instilled into their minds by early admonition and example! And let me, my friends, excite you by the hope that your children may be honoured and useful, to devote yourselves, in as far as your circumstances and capacity will permit, to the faithful fulfilment of your baptismal vows to train up your children in the knowledge and fear of the Lord, as giving the best guarantee and assurance that they will not depart from them. Knowledge and good principles, drawn from and founded upon God's word, will be by his grace the surest defence of the youthful mind against the snares of an evil heart and an ungodly world, and the firmest ground of encouragement and hope throughout all their earthly pilgrimage; and above all, it will prove their best preparation for that eternal and unchangeable state of being, which after the lapse of a few short years, at most, must open upon them.

As an important auxiliary to the exertions of parents, Sabbath-schools for the instruction of the young in the knowledge of divine things, have been very advantageously employed. But let it ever be remembered by parents, that the responsibility is not thus taken off themselves—that Sabbath-school instruction is rather designed to aid and carry forward than to supersede, parental instruction and discipline. Let it be impressed upon the minds of the teachers in such institutions that they ought in as far as possible to fill the place of the parent both in the objects and in the manner, of instruction. Their labours must be dictated by devotion to the cause of Christ, a desire to promote his glory, by zeal for the salvation of souls, and an anxious wish to be instrumental in raising up a seed among their, as it were, adopted children, to serve the Lord. They must exercise the love, the gentleness, the authority of a parent, in order to be successful, and they must seek to manifest in their own temper and conduct the holy efficacy of the doctrines and precepts which they inculcate. They will find their reward in the consciousness of talents and advantages dedicated to the cause of the Saviour, and to the best interests of their fellow creatures.—*Canadian Christian Examiner.*
DUNDAS, JUNE 24th, 1839.

Judge Erskine made a very impressive charge to the grand Jury at the Dorchester Assizes, last week, upon the necessity of a religious education. He said the question of general education was one of the greatest importance; it had occupied the minds of the most eminent men, and it was to be regretted that some unobjectionable plan for affording necessary instruction to all classes had not been devised. It was known, however, from experience, in this country, and more so from the state of other countries, where extended plans had been carried into operation that mere education, unaccompanied by the instilment of sound religious principles, did not tend to lessen crime. His Lordship continued, with much emphasis, "If you wish to lessen crime by extending education, the education you give the people must be based upon the revealed will of God."

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1839.

ADDRESS TO MERCHANTS AND MARINERS ON THE OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY.

We have often wished that some efficient plan were adopted for promoting the moral and spiritual improvement of the Seamen who frequent this port. Every year hundreds and thousands of poor weather-beaten, hardy Sailors from all parts of the world visit our shores. Naturally generous, thoughtless, and improvident, they spend their hard earned wages too often in the haunts of dissipation and profligacy, and are seldom, if ever seen in the House of Prayer.

It is certainly a very solemn and affecting consideration, to a truly pious mind to think, that the persons on whom our commerce chiefly depends, the bold and adventurous seamen, who are employed in carrying our most valuable commodities from Halifax to the remotest Colonies of the Empire, as well as Foreign Ports, should be so much left to themselves, and so entirely cut off from the blessings of Religion which we happily enjoy. Efforts upon an extended scale should surely be made for their instruction and immortal welfare. They ought to be taught to remember the Sabbath day to keep it Holy, to be invited to attend the Sanctuary of the Lord, and carefully instructed like the rest of the inhabitants, in the doctrines and duties of Christianity.

In all the principal ports of the United Kingdom, and throughout the United States, Societies have been formed for the purpose of superintending the Religious interests of the neglected Sailors, and in many places Floating Chapels have been opened for Divine Service on the Lord's day. The good effects resulting from such exertions, have been extensively felt and gratefully acknowledged; and we are convinced that if a similar place of Worship were opened in the Harbour of Halifax, it would be numerously attended, not only by Sailors from Foreign and Colonial ports, but also by persons from the coasting vessels on our own shores.

The subject is well worthy of attention, and the Address which we have this day published, on the Observance of the Lord's day, ought to be carefully read by every Merchant, Shipowner, Captain, Master and Seamen in this place, as it recommends a duty which is alas! too much neglected, and points out the best and safest course to draw down upon ourselves and each other the blessing of God in this world, and to prepare for perfect and endless felicity in the next.

CAPE BRETON.

We announced to our readers two weeks ago, that the Ladies Association of Edinburgh, which has for a number of years befriended the benighted inhabitants of the island of Cape Breton, had resolved to hold a bazaar of ladies work at Largs, under the patronage of the Right Hon. the Countess of Glasgow, to assist in sending out four additional teachers to that island. The bazaar was held agreeably to appointment, on the 15th and 16th of August, and produced the sum of £119 to the funds of the Association.—With this assistance these benevolent ladies were enabled to accomplish the object which they had so much at heart. On Thursday last, Mr. and Mrs. Munro Miss Gordon, and Mr. M'Donald, all arrived safely in the Acadian from Greenock, and are now preparing to proceed to the scene of their future labours.—Mr. and Mrs. Munro, are appointed to conduct the school at Boularderie Island, Miss Gordon opens school at the Middle River, and Mr. M'Donald proceeds either to Wycogomah or Malagawatch. They are all very intelligent and pious persons, intimately acquainted with the Normal System of teaching, and zealously attached to the cause of Education.

They have come to the province highly recommended, and we have no doubt they will meet with much attention and encouragement in the discharge of the

arduous and important duties which they have undertaken, and are so well qualified to perform. During their short residence in Halifax, they have enjoyed the well known hospitality of their friends, and the Hon. S. Cunard, with his accustomed public spirit and liberality, has granted them a free passage in one of his vessels, now about to sail for Sydney.

Extract of a Letter from one of the Clergymen of the City of Glasgow, to one of the Ministers of this Town.

11 WILLIAM STREET, GLASGOW,
24th August, 1839.

MY DEAR SIR,

"The bearer of this from Scotland is Mr. Munro, who is to be employed as a teacher in Cape Breton. He has been trained at the Normal Seminary here, and bears a very high character for principle, talent, industry, and efficiency as a teacher. I take the liberty of introducing him to you at his own request, believing that you will find him an estimable acquaintance.

Of course you will be acquainted with the important matters in which our Church has lately, and is still involved. I am glad to say that in most influential quarters, her proceedings are better understood, and a very strong desire entertained by all parties, to have the dispute between her and the Civil Courts amicably adjusted. The Lord Advocate and the Procurator for the Church are appointed by the Government to prepare a Bill for Parliament, to give validity to the *Veto Act*, and in the meantime the Crown settlements are to be invariably made in accordance with it. At a meeting of the Assembly's Commission last week, the law of the Church was vigorously maintained, and on the motion of Dr. Gordon of the High Church, Edinburgh, the Presbytery of Auchterarder were enjoined not to settle Mr. Young in the parish of Auchterarder. I do not know what may be your views of the question, but in this I think we will agree, that if a Church Court is to be compelled to give Ordination to a presentee at the bidding of a Civil Court, after he has been pronounced unqualified, the independence of the Church is gone, and she dwindles down in the literal acceptance, to be a creature of the state.

You will be pleased to hear of the rapid advances which are made in Church Extension.—Plans are made by which the *Twentieth* additional Church will be erected in Glasgow within two years to come.—My own which is St. Luke's, is in a most prosperous condition, with a Parish School attended by about 200 children. We have 29 Sabbath Schools in it.—You will likewise be pleased with the movement now made in behalf of the Jews, and the general success attending the other Assembly's schemes. By the way, there is more difficulty experienced now, than formerly, in procuring Ministers to embark for the Colonies. The reason of this probably is, the increase of Churches at home requiring an increase of labourers, and a preference is commonly given by Preachers to Australia. Are you thinking of another Mission to Scotland, to awaken fresh interest in your cause? I don't know if you are acquainted with the Parish of Kilsyth, about 11 miles from Glasgow. Mr. Burns, brother to Dr. Burns of Paisley, is the Minister. There is just now in that parish a *striking revival*, as marked as any of the revivals about the middle of last century. It is universal in the parish, and the most abandoned of the people, are under deep concern. There is worship every day in the Church, and many a night do the people spend at Prayer Meetings among themselves. May the Spirit of God water the interest which he has thus excited, and render it permanent for the spiritual welfare of the enquirers. Last week a similar revival took place in St. Peter's Church, Dundee."

TO THE PUBLIC.

Ever since the commencement of our Weekly Periodical, we have been deeply indebted to our Agents and friends throughout the Country, for their valuable assistance both in procuring additional subscri-

bers in their immediate vicinities, and in undertaking to collect and to remit annual subscriptions on our behalf. Whilst we gratefully acknowledge their kind favours, we would embrace the present opportunity of reminding our friends and well-wishers, that we have still urgent need of their continued patronage and support, in promoting the circulation of our paper, and in rendering it generally acceptable to the public.

They will not fail, we trust, to bear in mind, that the publication of the Guardian is only an experiment, undertaken by one individual, for the instruction of the Community in the doctrines of Religion and Morality, that it is the only paper in these Colonies conducted upon Presbyterian principles, that whilst it has eschewed Religious controversy, it has frequently and strenuously advocated union and harmony among all the members of the Presbyterian Church, and peace and good will toward all men. And ought not such a Periodical to be liberally supported? Is there not a sufficiently wide field for its influence and circulation? Would not many a family throughout the Country feel greatly disappointed if the Guardian should cease to make its appearance in their dwellings? We ask these questions not from any fear of ultimate success, but to stimulate our friends to obtain for us immediate additional support.

The assistance we have already received, is both liberal and encouraging. But we cannot consider our paper as fully established, till it defray its own expenses, if it afford no remuneration to the humble individual who is compelled to spend many anxious and laborious hours in superintending its publication. No time therefore ought to be lost in remitting all the subscriptions due for the last year, to enable the publisher to meet the current expenditure, amounting to almost £2 daily, and also in increasing our list of subscribers. We are convinced that many individuals only require an invitation from some of their nearest neighbours, to induce them to enrol their names in the ranks of our Readers and supporters.

INDIAN MISSION.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that the friends of the General Assembly's India Mission are getting up libraries for the use of the young men educating at the Missions at the different Presidencies. Considerable progress has been made in this good work. Bombay and Madras are in the course of being provided for by friends in Edinburgh and the east of Scotland. We understand that Calcutta is to be left to Glasgow and the zeal of the west; and as it is intended that Dr. Duff shall leave this country early in September, those who wish to aid in this interesting cause have no time to lose in sending in their contributions of books or of money. Either will be most acceptable. Already Messrs. Collins, Ogle, Brash, M'Phun, Blackie, booksellers, have promised, and most of them sent in important contributions of books. We trust their good example will be generally followed. The appetite of the opening minds of the young Hindoos for knowledge, especially British, Dr. Duff declares to be actually "ravenous." How important that it be supplied, and with wholesome food. We believe that, leaving out polemical divinity on points of inferior importance, and works of fiction, whether in poetry or prose, scarcely any books can come amiss. Theology, history, travels, science, art, general literature, will all be welcome and useful. Many men have in their libraries duplicates or inferior editions of good books, which are of little value to them. We know not a better destination for them than the Calcutta library. They will be much more read and valued there than here. Where there are no books to part with, a few shillings may be spared with the certainty of doing good. The Rev. Mr. Lorimer, who is treasurer to the Mission Fund in Glasgow, will take charge of any books, maps, &c. or money, for the objects above described.—*Scottish Guardian*.

Bo'ness, 20th Aug. 1839.—Presentation to the Rev. John M. Brooke.—The Rev. J. M. Brooke, late assistant to the Rev. Dr. Rennie, having been appointed by the Colonial Society to the Church of New Richmond, in the Bay of Chaleur, was, in consequence, ordained by the Presbytery of Linlithgow, on the 18th of July last. His friends in the town and vicinity, to whom he had very much endeared himself by his many amiable qualities, and by the faithful discharge of his duties while employed among them, resolved to present him with a piece of plate, as a token of their high respect for his character, and in testimony of

Their warmest wishes for his domestic happiness, and their earnest prayers for his success as a minister of the Gospel in a foreign land. But Mr. Brooke having been called on, sooner than was expected, to join the ship that was to carry him to the place of his destination, there was not time sufficient to fulfil their original intention; they therefore agreed to present him with a purse of gold coins, instead of a piece of silver-plate. On Saturday evening last a number of his friends assembled in the Hamilton Arms Inn for this purpose, when the Rev. Kenneth McKenzie, minister of the parish, having been requested to present the purse, addressed Mr. Brooke in a most eloquent, appropriate, and impressive speech; to which Mr. B. made a very suitable and feeling reply. All the company most cordially agreed in the sentiments so admirably expressed by Mr. McKenzie, and united with him in fervently invoking the Divine blessing to rest upon Mr. Brooke and upon his labours in the situation to which it has pleased Providence to call him. After wishing a pleasant voyage to Mr. Brooke and his lady, much happiness and success to them in their new sphere of life, and many expressions of mutual esteem and Christian benevolence, the party separated, reluctantly uttering what to some of them must be a last adieu.

Largs.—On the 15th and 16th days of last month, there was a sale of Ladies' work at Largs, in order to promote the religious interests of the Scottish settlers in the island of Cape Breton. It was liberally patronised both by inhabitants and visitors in Largs and Fairlie, and the result was £119, which will be applied to the above truly Christian object; and on Sabbath the 25th ult. a collection was made in Largs church, to aid in erecting a new church in the parish of Lochwinnoch. The ordinary collection for the poor having been deducted, £130s. were obtained for building this additional sanctuary in connection with our Establishment, which, when opened, will be a great blessing to the poor and the working classes in that populous parish.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

The arrival of H. M. Packet Star, Lieut. Griffith, from Falmouth, has added very little to the intelligence received by the British steamers at New York. A number of changes have taken place in the Ministry, but none of them appears to have given so much dissatisfaction, as the appointment of Mr. Poulett Thomson, as Governor General of Canada, an appointment which seems to be almost unanimously condemned.

The war in Spain appears at last to be drawing to a conclusion, Don Carlos at the latest dates was about to leave the country.

The affairs of Turkey and Egypt are not finally settled. The Mediation of the European powers will in all probability prevent an international war, and preserve the independence of the Ottoman Empire a little longer.

The accounts from India are highly satisfactory. After a most fatiguing march of some thousand miles during the latter part of which the troops were sometimes placed on a half and a quarter ration a day, Sir John Keane succeeded in his rout to Candahar, and has overawed by the presence of such a numerous and powerful army the whole of Central Asia. The opium quarrel at Canton is still unsettled, and it is stated that the Siamese have adopted similar measures as the Chinese to put an end to the contraband trade.

In the Southern States the yellow fever and other pestilential diseases, are committing fearful ravages among the population of the principal cities of that part of the Union.

The harvest is nearly completed in all parts of this continent, and although there may have been in some few instances a partial failure of the crops, we believe that the hopes of the husbandman have seldom been so fully realized. Would that our gratitude were as fervent, as our blessings are abundant.

HURRICANE IN BERMUDA.

The Bermudas were visited on the 11th September, with a tremendous hurricane, which raged with but little intermission from the evening of that day until noon of the day following. The houses in the towns of St. George's and Hamilton, suffered severely—many were unroofed, verandahs torn down, &c. the destruction of cedar trees throughout the Island has been immense—fish were found in several gardens, hundreds of yards from the sea, which may

give an idea of the violence of the storm. The break-water at the Dockyard, is nearly destroyed and most of the public buildings and other houses in Ireland Island have suffered—the convict hulk Coromandel broke from her moorings in the Camber, and the whole of her roofing was torn off. Of the shipping in the harbour, four vessels rode out the gale in safety. *Times.*

Her Ladyship, the Countess of Westmoreland, arrived here on Thursday last in the Mail packet Lady Ogle from Boston.

George Town, Demerara, has been declared a Free Warehousing Port.

Her Majesty's ship Pique was ordered to be ready to proceed to Quebec on the 8th September, with the new Governor General.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K. C. B. colonel of the 8th foot, has been appointed to command the forces in Canada, in the room of Sir John Colborne.

Flour is selling at \$5 a barrel at Detroit. Wheat in Illinois is 50 cents a bushel; in East Tennessee at 37½ cents.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—Mr. Murphy, of Sheet Harbour, experienced a very distressing casualty in the gale of Sep. 13, and came to town on Wednesday last, for surgical assistance. During the gale he became entangled in some coils of a cable, it appears and was dragged overboard; he was thrown on deck again, and endeavoured to regain his footing, but fell and found that one of his feet had been completely torn off. He received such attendance as was at hand and remained from that until Thursday, a period of about three weeks, without effectual assistance: on Thursday the stump was amputated, we understand, by Dr. J. Hume. This second renewal of the sufferer's fears and pains, must have been very trying. Mr. Murphy was accompanied to town by his wife and child. The former, no doubt, to act the part of the assiduous nurse, — the latter was an innocent, a year and half old, who lay in its cradle beside its suffering father, entirely unconscious of the care of mortals.

Mr. Murphy was conspicuously active in the rescue of the passengers of the Aide Camp, when that vessel was wrecked near his dwelling, during last summer. He lost a vessel this spring, — and had another seriously injured in the late gale. The latter, it appears, was repaired by the assistance of his sympathising neighbours.

PICTOU, October 1,

The United States schr. Grampus, Com. Payne arrived here on Sunday morning, from Halifax, whence she sailed on Friday. She was visited on Monday by the American Consul, James Primrose, Esqr. who, on leaving was honoured with a salute from the Schr. In the evening a party of gentlemen from town visited the Grampus, and were received with great urbanity by Com. Payne. This is the first foreign man-of-war which, so far as we can learn, ever visited this harbour.

PASSENGERS.

In the Packet Star, W. Young, Esq. & Lady, Viscount Glamis, 69th regt. Miss Caroline Jenkins, 2 Miss Griffiths, Mr. J. McNab. In the Mariner, Mr. Murphy. In the Hope, Messrs. Taylor and Barine. In the Otter, Mr. E. Goudge.

MARRIED.

On Friday evening last, by the Rev. Willm. T. Wishart, Mr. JACOB MOSHER, of the Bay of Islands, to Miss DEBORAH LANG, of Liscomb Harbour.
At St Peter's, P. E. Island on Saturday evening, 28th ultimo, Mr. JOHN DIXON, of Glenfalls, Lot 42, to ELLEN, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Douglas.

DIED.

On Tuesday Inst. inst. at 3 o'clock, Mrs. CHARLOTTE GORHAM, aged 42 years.
On Wednesday, of croup, LOUISA, daughter of Jos. Scrivan aged 2 years and 6 months.
On Thursday morning, in the 82d year of her age, MARY, widow of the late honorable Michael Wallace.
Sunday morning, aged 11 months and 6 days, JOHN MILES, infant son of Mr. J. M. Taylor.
Monday, in the 56th year of his age, deeply regretted, the Honble. JOSEPH ALLISON.
At Truro, on the 25th ult. Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, aged 95 a native of Scotland.
At Sussex, Kings County, on Sunday evening last GEORGE MORTON Esq. aged 76 years, 3 months and 22 days. Mr. M. was one of the early inhabitants of that settlement. He lived respected and esteemed, and died regretted by a numerous family of descendants and a large society of friends, in whose memory his name will be cherished for his correct principles as a man, an example of benevolence, and of those virtues that adorn the Christian character.—*St. John. N. B. Courier, Oct. 5.*

At Fredericton, on Sunday morning last, in the 39th year of her age after a severe illness, which she bore with calm fortitude and true Christian resignation, NANCY, wife of James Taylor, Esquire, M. P. P. beloved and regretted by all who knew her. She was a true Christian, a most affectionate wife, and a kind mother.—*Ibid.*

At Belmont, County of Durham, on the 8th August, aged 65 years. Mrs. MARY MORROW, mother of John Morrow Esq. of this town.

MARINE NEWS.
PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Sloop Lady Hunter, Liverpool; Nancy Labrador—fish; Rambler, Elizabeth, Thistle, and Providence, Port Medway; Delight, Shelburne; Dove, Pence, Labrador—fish; Concord, Crowell, St. Stephens, 5 days,—shingles, &c. Watchman, Whitney, Demerara, 30 days; Morning Star, Liverpool, N. S. barque Acadian, Auld, Greenock, 23 days—general cargo to W. Starr and others—38 passengers, 21 for Charleston; Mailboat Lady Ogle, Stairs, Boston, 38 hours; brig Pearl, West, Martinique, 17 days—molasses to C. West & Son.

Friday—Schr. Only Son, Muirhead, St. Andrews, 4 days molasses to J. L. Starr; Hope, and Zephyr, Shelburne.

Saturday—Mailboat Velocity, Basse, Bermuda, 6 days—with the captain and crew of the brig Scott, of Yarmouth, abandoned at sea, and taken into Bermuda by a French barque; brig Harriet, Carrell, Hamburg, via Jersey, 78 days—general cargo to W. Pryor & Sons; Snow Bird, Shelburne; Hazard and Hope, St. John, N. B.—salt to J. Fairbanks; Spanish brig Emelia, Zorordo, New-York, 10 days—ballast to Creighton & Grassie; Govt. schr. Victory, Darby, Sable Island, with the captain, crew and residue of passengers of the French barque Marie, wrecked on that Island; Vernon, Canningham, Falmouth, Jam. 25 days—rum to J. Strachan.

Sunday—Schr. Mary, Garret, Miramichi, 8 days—lumber, to Joseph Allison & Co.; brig Persa, Pengilly, Malaga, 33 days—wine, fruit, and oil, to T. C. Kinnear, and S. Binney, brig Planet sailed in Co. H. M. packet brig Star, Lieut. Griffith, Falmouth, 29 days; schr. Mariner, Gerrard, Newfoundland, 15 days—dry fish, to Hunter and Chambers, saw brig Pictou at Fogo; Hope, Marraud, St. John's, 20 days—dry fish, to P. Furlong; brig. Planet, Duncan, Baltimore, 12 days—wheat, to W. A. Black & Son; Bermudiana, Newbold, Trinidad, 22 days—molasses, to J. & M. Tobin, left schr. Emeline of Yarmouth; schr. Feronia, Ryan, St. John's, 7 days—wine, oil, cordage, &c. to D. & E. Starr & Co. and others; Seaflower, Martel, do, 6 days—dry fish, to Creighton & Grassie.

Monday—Brig. Otter, Lawrence, Demerara, 23 days—rum to H. Lyle, left brigs Henrietta, Lady S. Maitland, Coquette, dry fish 1 3-4 st, lumber \$24; H. M. brig Ringdove, Bay Funday; schr. Maria, Geron, St. John's 7 days—dry fish to S. Binney; schr. Nancy sailed in Co. H. M. S. Crocodile, hence, arrived 21st ult. True Brothers, Slocomb, Liverpool, 1 day—left brig Union, from Berbice; Orion, Murphey, St. John's, 11 days—dry fish to J. & T. Williamson; Joseph Howe, Fraser, Berlin, 5 days—dry fish, to J. Allison & Co. Ion, Hammond, St. John's, 7 days—do to S. Binney, left schr. Margaret, and brig Jubilee, hence; Isabella, St. Anns—dry fish; Ranger, Pitts, Newfoundland, do; Lord Davis, Michon, Quebec, 17 days—pork; to J. Allison & Co. Mayflower, Sydney—fish and oil; Ellen, do—fish and coal; Emily, Richibucto—codage and salt, to D. & E. Starr & Co. Am. brig Joshua Sears, Ryder, Philadelphia, 8 days—wheat & rye flour, to D. & E. Starr & Co. and S. Binney.

Tuesday—Brig. Anastasia, Power, Bahamas, 30 days—salt; H. M. schr. of War Pickle, Lieut. Holland, Bermuda; schr. Jane, Downe, St. Georges Bay, 7 days—dry fish, oil, salmon, & herrings, to D. McLean.

Wednesday—Schr. Breeze, Stewart, Gaspé, 9 days—700 qtls. dry fish, to Creighton & Grassie.

CLEARED.

Wednesday—Speedy Packet, LaBreton, Gaspé—assorted cargo by Creighton & Grassie.

Thursday—Emilev, Hilton, St. John, N. B.—assorted cargo by J. Fairbanks, W. M. Allan and others; Elizabeth Ann, Lang, Boston—wood by Wier & Woodworth; Gaspe Packet, Bruleit, Quebec—sugar, &c. by J. Allison & Co. Fairbanks & Allison, and others; True Friend, Godier, Quebec—sugar by Salsus & Wainwright.

Friday—Brig. Reward, Forrester, Kingston, Jam.—dry and pickled, fish &c. by H. Lyle, W. Pryor & Son and others; schr. Ariel, Duncomb, B. W. Indies—do do by J. & M. Tobin; Breeze, Potter, Magdalen Islands—assorted cargo by D. & E. Starr & Co.

Saturday—Jane, Lewis, St. John, N. B.—assorted cargo by D. E. Starr & Co. and S. B. Smith; brig John & William Howard, Cowes—assorted cargo by Creighton & Grassie; schr. Forrester, Burrell, New-York assorted cargo by S. Binney, and D. & E. Starr & Co. Emily, Crowell, St. John's N. B.—do by J. L. Starr, Frith Smith & Co. and others; brig Hilgrove, Bell, Trinidad—assorted cargo by Salsus & Wainwright.

MEMORANDA.

BERMUDA, Sep. 24.—Loss of the Brig. Scott of Yarmouth. N. S. Jacob Scott Master.—The Scott sailed from St. Steven's N. B. lumber laden, on the 10th August for Barbadoes—a tremendous squall hove the vessel on her beam ends at 4 p. m. on Monday, 8th Sep. lat. 45 lon. 60, the weather lanyards of the main rigging were cut away, and the vessel righted, with both masts gone by the deck; the mainmast to leeward stove a hole in the starboard quarter, and soon filled with water; the crew remained without any sustenance but a few pieces of pork, fished up out of the cabin and soaked with coal tar, until the 11th when the French barque LaBlayaise, of Bordeaux, Capt. Erable, hove in sight and relieved the crew, 8 in number, from their perilous situation, by taking them on board and conveying them to these Islands, and they were safely landed in St. George's on Sunday last.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, a PRECENTOR, properly qualified to conduct the Singing during the time of Divine Service, and to afford instruction in Sacred Music to the Youth of the Congregation. Persons wishing to become candidates for the situation, may apply either to the Rev. JOHN MARTIN, Minister of that Church, or to Mr. WILLIAM LITTLE, Elder. Oct. 9.

POETRY.

"IT IS GOOD TO BE HERE."

The following touching lines, were written by *Herbert Knowles*, at the age, if we mistake not, of fourteen. The scene is a grave-yard: the time, the evening twilight.—*Ex. paper.*

Metinks it is good to be here:
If thou wilt, let us build—but for whom?
Nor Elias nor Moses appear,
But the shadows of eve that encompass the gloom,
The abode of the dead and the place of the tomb.

Shall we build to ambition? Ah! no!
Affrighted he shrinketh away;
For see! they would pin him below,
To a small narrow cave, and begirt with cold clay,
To the meanest of reptiles a peer and a prey.

To Beauty? Ah! no; she forgets
The charms that she wielded before:
Nor knows the foul worm as he frets
The skin which, but yesterday, fools could adore,
For the smoothness it held, or the tint which it wore.

Shall we build to the purple of pride,
The trappings which dizen the proud?
Alas! they are all laid aside,
And heres neither dress nor adoration allowed,
But the long winding sheet and the fringe of the shroud.

To Riches? Alas! 'tis in vain,
Who hid in their turn have been hid;
The treasures are squandered again;
And here in the grave are all metals forbid,
But the tinsel that shone on the dark coffin lid.

To the pleasures which mirth can afford,
The revel, the laugh, and the jeer?
Ah! here is a plentiful board,
But the guests are all mute as their pitiful cheer,
And none but the worm is a reveller here.

Shall we build to affection and love?
Ah! no; they have withered and died,
Or fled with the spirit above—
Friends, brothers and sisters are laid side by side,
Yet none have saluted, and none have replied.

Unto Sorrow? The dead cannot grieve,
Not a sob, nor a sigh, meets mine ear,
Which compassion itself could relieve;
Ah! sweetly they slumber, nor hope, love or fear,
Peace, peace is the watchward, the only one here.

Unto Death, to whom monarchs must bow!
Ah! no; for his empire is known,
And here there are trophies enow;
Beneath the cold dead, and around the dark stone,
Are the signs of a sceptre that none may disown.

The first tabernacle to HOPE we will build,
And look for the sleepers around us to rise;
The second to FAITH, which insures it fulfilled,
And the third to the LAMB of the great sacrifice.
Who bequeathed them us both when he rose to the skies.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ADDRESS ON THE OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY.

Intended for Merchants, Owners, Captains, Masters, Seamen, and others connected with the Shipping interest of Great Britain.

Allow a few friends, who desire to promote the due Observance of the Lord's Day, to address you on the subject. We are aware of the important concerns in which you are engaged, and commend you, when you appear anxious to seize every lawful opportunity for carrying on your business: the Bible itself commends you. "Not slothful in business," is one motto for the Christian merchant and mariner; but "serving the Lord" is another and equally important. And when we carry the business of the week into the Sabbath, we carry it where God forbids;—we incur His displeasure, and can have no divine blessing on the labours of the other six days. May not this be the secret cause why some of you, who strive and toil, early and late, heaping up riches, not knowing who shall gather them, are constantly meeting with disappointments and losses, and so often find embarrassment, where you anticipated nothing but success?—A secret something hampers the machine and makes it drag on heavily. May it not be this,—that, though diligent and conscientious in matters of business, yet you are neglecting God on his holy day?

If you neglect the Sabbath, you lose that rest and

refreshment of body and mind which are necessary to enable you to follow your pursuits with spirit through the week. You lose that domestic comfort which real Christians enjoy in meeting their family for religious instruction and Christian converse on the Lord's day. You lose that retirement for private prayer, the study of Scripture, and self-examination, so exceedingly necessary amidst the cares and temptations of life. But the worst losses are to follow. You lose the golden opportunities of Public Worship. Great things are transacted between God and his people in public worship. Prayer and praise ascend to his throne—the word of life is read and preached, the Holy Spirit works—sinners are humbled and convinced—the glorious truth is declared, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." Acts xvi. 31. And thus God is glorified amongst us. But where, meanwhile, are you? You are out of the way, and therefore you lose those blessings, for the loss of which no worldly gains can compensate.

And what, if to all these losses is to be added the loss of the soul? If the Sabbath be neglected and abused, a plain command of God is broken; sin is committed; and we know that the wages of sin is death. If the Sabbath be neglected, we are quite sure that Prayer, and the Scriptures, and the Sacraments, and the other appointed means of grace, are neglected likewise. If the Sabbath be neglected, Christ, the Lord of the Sabbath, is neglected also; and without Him there is no salvation for any of us sinners. Now pause, and remember our Lord's solemn question,—What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?

You who are Owners of vessels may do much to promote a holy reverence for the Sabbath amongst seamen. You may manifest to them your own respect for the command of God, by insisting that on the Lord's Day no vessel of yours shall commence her voyage; no part of her cargo shall be moved; no work shall be done on board; no passengers received; no unnecessary labour required from the seamen. So long as the vessel remains in port, you may secure facilities for all connected with her to attend the public worship of God. You may also exhort the commander and seamen even when at sea to respect the Sabbath.

You who are seamen should remember that affecting portion of God's Word which teaches us very plainly, that He who rules the winds and the waves is well acquainted with the seaman's toil. "They who go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters: these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. For he commandeth, and raiseth the stormy wind, which lifteth up the waves thereof. They mount up to the heaven, they go down again to the depths; their soul is melted, because of trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still.—Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them unto their desired haven. Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!" Psalm cvii. 23-31.

Where is the seaman that has not witnessed the truth of the above passage of Scripture? You have seen his wonders in the deep, and he has preserved you amidst many a danger. Does not gratitude, therefore, require you to love and obey him, in return for his wonderful goodness and loving-kindness to you? Have you not peculiar reasons why you should delight in keeping his holy commandments? If you neglect the Sabbath you are without excuse; for there is no class of men who have better opportunities of keeping it holy. You are generally far away from the busy scenes of life, and the temptations of the world. You have much time for reading and reflecting on the Word of God; and you can assemble together for public worship. If you take proper care, you can serve in ships where there is no obscene language, drunkenness, or quarrelling, permitted: but where the Lord's Day is kept holy, and the captain is as the father of a family, and the crew as obedient children; all parties exerting themselves in acts of brotherly love and kindness, and joining at proper seasons in the service of their great Lord and Master. You can avoid the ships and company of the irreligious and profane; remembering that "The wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt. There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked." Isa. lvii. 20.

You who are officers of ships, occupy a station of awful responsibility. Your good or evil example must make a deep impression upon the seamen under your command. We would, therefore, affectionately remind you, that the interests of all committed to your charge will be greatly promoted, both as relates to this world and the next, if you "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." The orderly conduct and

cheerful labour of the ship's company; the neatness and cleanliness of the vessel; the easy and quiet government of all on board; esteem and regard for the officers; a conscientious attention to the interests of the owners; mutual affection and good will; all these and many other blessings are sure to follow, whenever the officers and mariners determine to keep the commandments of God, "and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honourable." Isa. lviii. 13. Divine service can always be performed in the cabin, or some other convenient place. No work should be done except what is necessary for the present management of the vessel. Officers and men should cease from their labours, and devote that day to the service of their Creator, Preserver and Redeemer. The Bible will then be frequently in the men's hands, and its blessed pages will supply many occasions for giving useful and improving conversation. The voice of thanksgiving may be heard and the hymn of praise may ascend from many a hardy crew. Then will the ship become an ark on which the blessing of God will constantly rest, as it floats upon the troubled waters. And within those wooden walls many a tossed and weary sinner may be brought to a knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ; and acknowledge him as the only anchor of his hopes; and when, amidst the wreck of navies, others are sinking in the quickness of despair, he will cling closer and closer to Jesus as the Rock of his salvation.

The Word of God has declared that "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." Let British seamen, then, perform their part. They have often carried forth the missionary, and thus have been humble instruments in the hands of God for conveying the glad tidings of salvation, to the most distant parts of the earth: and, oh! may they be no longer, in any instance, ignorant of Jesus Christ! My dear brethren, consider your high calling; and while you are conveying the knowledge of your Redeemer to distant realms, beware least you yourselves be cast away through unbelief. Let not your bad example cause any to despise or neglect the commandments of God; but do all in your power, by a holy life, to extend the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ upon the earth, wherever the winds shall carry you. When on shore, in England, consider it a blessing to be able to spend the Lord's Day in the service of God, and in his house of prayer. When you arrive in a foreign port, remember the Lord of the Sabbath still, whom the winds and the sea obey: and whilst you "turn away your foot from the Sabbath, from doing your pleasure on God's holy day (Isa. lviii. 13.) you will be showing forth a sign in the face of all men, that you indeed count yourselves to belong to the Church of Christ: and that you are indeed subjects of that Britain where God is still feared, and loved, and worshipped. May all the blessings, both temporal and eternal, connected with a holy keeping of the Lord's Day, rest upon you, in our earnest prayer!

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

CHOICE OF COMPANIONS.

1. Of all the snares to which the Christian is exposed, perhaps the most fatal, the most ruinous, are those which spring from *improper companions*. These are often Satan's grand and most successful instruments for entangling and finally destroying some who bid fair for heaven.

To have no intercourse with those who are strangers to religion, is, in the present state of things, impracticable; "for then must you needs go out of the world." And so to seclude ourselves from the world as to neglect opportunities of doing good to the bodies or the souls of those who may be perishing in sin around us, would be conduct opposed to both the precepts and example of the holy Jesus. Yet, with equal plainness and solemn authority, the God of the Bible forbids his children selecting their bosom friends and intimate companions from among those who are strangers to his grace.

2. The word of God expressly forbids associating with evil companions. "Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away." "If sinners entice thee, consent thou not." "My son, walk thou not in the way with them; refrain thy foot from their path." "Be not unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness?"

As the Most High thus forbids intimate friendship between his children and the followers of the world, his word abounds with weighty motives for obedience to those commands. It describes those as blessed who avoid irreligious associates. "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful." Separation from the evil is also described as necessary, if we wish to

walk in the paths of piety. The Psalmist said, "Depart from me ye wicked men; for I will keep the commandments of my God." As if he had said, I cannot keep those commandments and associate with you; but I will keep them; therefore we must part. On the other hand, to cherish intimate acquaintance with those who are strangers to religion is represented as the way to destruction. "A companion of fools shall be destroyed." The history of Lot affords one of the most affecting examples possible of the effects of evil society. When Abraham departed from his country at God's command Lot accompanied him, and probably then, was influenced by a similar love of piety; but when attracted by the beauty and fertility of the plain of Jordan, he went to dwell in the cities of the plain, how dire was the result! Part of his family perished at the burning of Sodom, and his only surviving daughters, infected with all the depravity of that guilty city, debased their father by making him drunk, and committing with him the most atrocious incest. They became the parents of a guilty and idolatrous race, and he stands upon record, a monument of the bitter fruits of plunging into the society of the evil for the sake of transitory worldly advantage.

But you may inquire, What company is evil? Not that only of the profligate and profane, of the dissolute and abandoned: but that of all those who are strangers to vital piety. The vain, giddy, thoughtless multitude, who disregard the interests of eternity, and live without God in the world, however moral in their conduct or amiable in their manners, are associates that would be ruinous to your best interests.

There is no snare by which young professors of religion are more likely to be undone than this. Urge you, therefore, to shun this snare, consider its numerous evils. Consider that evil company is the root of all evil.

Should you make any that are strangers to religion your bosom friends, you will probably soon become like them. If they are lewd and debauched, they will lead you to the same guilty excesses. Though at first your soul may tremble at their abominations, you will soon join in their revelry and partake of their crimes. If they are scoffers and infidels, though you may think your faith too firm to be shaken, you will soon find your confidence weaken, your hope decline your value for the gospel and religion lessen, and you will go on, step by step, till Jesus and salvation are forsaken, and you sit in the seat of the scorner. But if your companions are of a less openly wicked kind, yet their influence and example will be immediately and eternally mischievous to you. Religion will languish and decline. When you see your favourite friends neglecting that one thing needful, and perhaps representing devout attention to eternal things enthusiasm, you will most probably imbibe their spirit. At first, perhaps, be silent, then laugh with them at what they deem preciseness, then venture on the sinful follies they call harmless pleasures. Your soul will grow cold and dead to the Saviour and his love. With such companions you will learn to profane your Sabbaths. Devotion will become burdensome; and then perhaps be altogether neglected. Your mind will be alienated from its sacred exercises, and have no longer any relish for its pleasures. Can you imagine that when you have spent perhaps all your evening with those whose chief concern seems levity, laughter, and mirth, you can retire to read, to meditate, and pray? Ah, no! the duties of devotion will become a burdensome task: its most important exercises dull and tedious; your heart will be estranged from God, and fixed upon vain and destructive companions. With them, too, you will incur the heavy guilt of wasting many precious hours—hours given you by God to secure a happy eternity—and which, when this scene of vanity is ending, you would give worlds to purchase.

4. But, if you associate with worldly companions, you will not stop here. When you have lost the power of religion, you will most probably go on from sin to sin. Perhaps, as thousands have been, you may be drawn into crimes which may ruin your reputation, blast your prospects, destroy your comforts, and even shorten your days. If this should not be the case, when drawn aside from religion there will be little hope of your ever enjoying its blessings again. Few backsliders are restored. You may live forsaken by God; with a heart hardened in impenitence: by your example you may train up your children, and at last, without hope, meet death, and under the frown of your judge, enter eternity.

Then those thoughtless creatures that were your beloved companions upon earth will be your companions in hell. But their hours of sinful pleasure will then be past; their delights will have reached an eternal close; their laughter at religion and their cheerful songs will have terminated, and all that rendered their intercourse delightful will have come to an end. Then will be published the dreadful declaration, "The companion of fools shall be destroyed."

5. Were you sure that you should not be drawn

altogether from religion by worldly companions, yet there would be many reasons to forbid such unhalloved intimacies. All that are strangers to converted grace have the carnal mind, which is enmity against God; "and should you love them that hate the Lord?" Should you take your chief pleasure in those in whom God takes no pleasure? Should you find your chief delight in them who have no delight in your Saviour, and in whom he has no satisfaction? Is it right that they should have your heart, while the world and the wicked one have theirs? What though their friendship should not be ruinous to your best interests, yet, what pleasure should you find in them who are hastening to eternal death? Shortly there must be an eternal separation between the children of this world and the children of light. They must soon part, and part forever. As thus, after a moment of time, they must separate, and never, never meet again, it is best for the Christian to begin this separation now, and not to set his heart and affections upon those who must be torn from him, and placed at an impassible distance through all eternity. It is best for the Christian to form those friendships now which may be renewed in heaven, and perpetuated forever and ever.

Choose those, therefore, for your friends, who are the friends of God—friends that will be forever they can sympathise with you in your sorrows—the world can not; they may obtain blessings for you by their prayers—the gay and thoughtless will gain you none, but rather deprive you of the blessings your prayers might obtain. They would do you good in your pilgrimage, and you might indulge the comfortable hope of meeting them in heaven, and in joining them there in all the noble employments and exalted pleasures of that happy, holy work. How much better, how much happier, to travel to heaven with beloved companions, heirs with you of the grace of life, than to have associates that are without hope, without God, and without Christ!

Besides all these motives for shunning evil company, the blessed God has graciously furnished a motive, wonderfully endearing and encouraging. He promises you his own friendship, if you renounce the friendship of the world. When he says "Come out from among them and be ye separate," he graciously adds, "and ye shall be my sons and daughters." With such a promise in your hearing, can you hesitate whether to choose the friendship of God, or the attachment of some, perhaps amiable, but ungodly and perishing companions? His friendship for eternity, or theirs for an inch of time? His, that would bless you with eternal life, or theirs, that would rob you of that prize, and sink you in destruction? His favour, that would fill your soul with present peace, and enrich you with the blessings that will be enjoyed without intermission through an eternal day of glory or theirs, which when it does its utmost, can but please a few short hours with vain mirth, that is like a transient blaze followed by eternal darkness?

THE CONSTELLATION.

One of the first objects that attracted my infant attention was the constellation of Orion. There is no personal event of any moment within my recollection—no change, in a life replete with sudden and unexpected changes—that I cannot in some way connect with the principal stars of Orion. To ascertain upon a starlight night, at bedtime, what was the relative position of my sparkling friend, ever formed a matter of careful investigation, when I happened, as a child, to be domiciled beyond the paternal roof; and I believe it is the case to the present time. No scientific inquiries, no stores of astronomical knowledge, are concerned. It is one of those predilections, involuntary associations, that neither time nor change can affect; unless as the lapse of the one, and the bereavements of the other, draw closer the tie, that endearing recollections have strengthened with every passing year. Many a wild and beautiful thought of childhood, many a romantic idea of opening youth, many a soothing reflection of riper years, seems to hang in clusters on the magic form of Orion; revealing themselves to me, while I gaze "in dreamy mood" upon its familiar outline.—In all there is a sweetness known only to such as love to look into the past; but more than the mere luxury of reveries I have found in that constellation.

I can realise the scene with heart-thrilling accuracy, when one glimpse of that bright phantom, as it then seemed, was worth to me all the splendour of a thousand noonday suns. My nominal home was then in another hemisphere; the Atlantic rolled between me and all that could constitute a home. Winter, such as our England knows not, nor can conceive of, had set in with a severity unusual even in that climate. At a very late hour I was returning from a scene of giddy mirth, when the laugh and the song had fettered a youthful party round the supper table until midnight struck unheeded, and a reluctant separation sent them on their respective paths. Mine

lay along a track sufficiently defined by the tread of many feet, and the pressure of many sleighs; but on either side the unbroken, though undulating surface of snow stretched off in the dearest monotony imaginable. To the right it terminated in low lands and the undistinguishable course of a river; on the left, a drift, that covered with its swell the interesting views of wooden fences—for no hedge rows blossom there—became by degrees level with a higher range of fields; then, sinking for a space, it rose again at the horizon, not in the flat line that marked the opposite extremity, but in those peculiar masses that shew a forest, or rather an impenetrable wood of low thick trees, to be buried beneath them. We had ascended a rising ground, which shut out the cluster of houses recently quitted; and the onward path was lost in a confused distance.

Perhaps there is no time when the mind so eagerly turns inward, to brood again over an habitual sorrow, as at the close of a sustained effort to appear light hearted and serene. It was my case, with many aggravations, just then; and the consciousness of that frozen scenery was but a type of the dreary waste that I soon displayed. I walked forward, endeavouring to fancy myself alone; and with gloomy satisfaction, if such a word was then admissible, I secretly lamented the character of an outcast from all that was pleasant, all that was cheering, all that was allied to joy, or hope, or consolation, in a cold and comfortless world. In this mood I looked slowly around me, then raised my eyes, in listless abstraction, above the heavy line of snow-capped woods, and there sparkling among myriads of stars, with an effulgence as indescribable as was the piercing keenness of the atmosphere, I beheld Orion.

And in Orion I beheld my distant, long lost home; I remembered the magnificent limes that shaded my favourite walk; I saw the tall spire of the venerable minster, from behind which the constellation used to steal upon my sight; I beheld the purple clusters of the vine that mantled my father's house, and the smiling faces that rejoiced beneath them.—What though the above was now another's home, and the party scattered, and the paternal head laid low in the dust beneath that massive cathedral roof, and in the scenes that rose to my mental view, I could never, never more rejoice; still, for a moment—and such a moment too, of mid-winter without and within—they were again my own, with all their sunbeams and flowers, glad looks and loving smiles.—My heart beat freely, my step rose lightly, and when the short, sweet vision dissolved in tears, they were tears of resignation, almost of thankfulness. Any sensation is preferable to that of a warm and loving heart striving against its nature, to become a misanthropic icicle; and from such a wretched struggle Orion had delivered me.

It will be evident, that at the time referred to, I had not learned to take heed to the light shining in a dark place, nor to watch for the rising of the day-star in my heart. I considered the heavens the work of God's fingers, but without a reference to the vileness of man, or the amazing love of God in Christ to him. In fact, I knew neither the one nor the other, I grieved not as a sinner, but as a sufferer; and the consolation to be drawn from visible things well suited an earthly nature. Far higher and holier thoughts are now interwoven with those splendid monuments of Divine power—the architecture of the heavens. But though sin atoned for, and salvation wrought out, and an incorruptible, undefiled, unfading inheritance laid up for God's people, are the substance of the tale which the heavens are telling to earth, still a soft and shadowy recollection of all that sweetened or that saddened bygone times, cleaves to the starry forms that won my childish attention, and have hovered around my path to this hour. They are chroniclers of much that would otherwise be forgotten, and which it is profitable to remember. They tell a tale of sin, of ingratitude, rebellion and presumptuous pride, on the one side; of long-suffering mercy, forbearance, forgiveness, and blessing on the other; of dangers wantonly dared, and deliverances miraculously wrought. With a voice more eloquent than angel's tongue could utter, they deliver the admonitory words "Thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God hath led thee these forty years in the wilderness, to humble thee, and to prove thee, to know what was in thine heart and whether thou wouldst keep his commandment, or no."—*Passing Thoughts*—by Charlotte Elizabeth.

CHRISTIAN CONTENTMENT.—It is the usual plea of poverty to blame misfortune, when the ill finished cause of complaint is a work of their own forging. I will either make my fortunes good, or be content they are no worse. If they are not so good as I would they should have been, they are not so bad as I know they might have been. What though I am not so happy as I desire? it is well I am not so wretched as I deserve.—WARWICK. (*spare minutes.*)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM PAPERS BY THE PACKET.

GLASGOW, SEPT. 3.

We announced on Friday the first of the Ministerial changes by which Lord Melbourne is endeavouring to strengthen the position of the Government, weakened as it is by the tear and wear of the last session of Parliament. The London papers of the same day intimate the following additional arrangements:—

Lord John Russell and the Marquis of Normanby have exchanged places. The former goes to the Colonial Office; the latter to the Home Office.

Lord Howick has resigned the office of Secretary at War, and his resignation has been accepted.

Mr. Robert Gordon is to be Under Secretary at the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Baring.

We repeat the previous announcements, in order that our readers may have a complete view of the arrangements:—

Mr. Francis Thornhill Baring is the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, in place of Mr. Spring Rice, who is elevated to the Peerage, and gazetted as Lord Monteagle (the Marquis of Sligo's title, by the way). Mr. Baring was, unopposed, re-elected member for Portsmouth on Friday.

Mr. Poulett Thomson goes out to Canada as Governor General.

Mr. Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade, in room of Mr. P. Thomson.

Mr. Richard Lalor Shiel, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in place of

Mr. Vernon Smith, who takes the Under Secretaryship of the Colonies.

Sir George Grey retains the office of Judge-Advocate, and is to have a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. More O'Ferral, it is said, is to be Secretary at the Admiralty, vice Mr. C. Wood; and

Mr. Wyse takes the Treasury Lordship, vacated by Mr. O'Ferral.

Mr. Charles Wood was to have had the Under Secretaryship at the Treasury, now given to Mr. Gordon. What is now to be made of him does not appear. Perhaps the omission may have some connection with the resignation of Lord Howick, his brother-in-law.

British Association.—By a letter received from Birmingham, we learn that at a meeting of the general Committee of the British Association, held on the 29th August, applications to hold the next, or an early meeting of the Association, were presented from the following places, viz. Glasgow, Hull, Manchester, York, and Devonport. Delegates from these places being heard in support of their respective claims, it was moved by the Marquis of Northampton and unanimously agreed to, that the next meeting should be held in Glasgow, commencing on Thursday, the 17th September, 1840. We understand that the claim of the city of Glasgow was ably supported by Bailie Leadbetter.

Accounts from India will be found in another column. Singapore papers, of the 23d of May, mention that the Siamese authorities, in imitation of the Chinese, had seized a quantity of opium belonging to British subjects. Several Bombay ships with opium were lying off Singapore, waiting the termination of the affair at Canton. About one-half of the opium had been delivered up, and the whole was expected to be in the hands of the Chinese authorities by the end of April. Meanwhile, all business was stopped and the foreigners were kept in confinement.

INDIA.

The accounts from the expeditionary army at Candahar, which had reached Bombay, come down to the end of May, at which date all was well in that quarter. The harvest was just about to commence; and it was calculated that sufficient stores would be collected to admit of the march of Sir John Keane to Cabul about the 15th or 16th of June. No opposition from Dost Mahommed was anticipated. The alternatives presented to him appeared to be to make terms with Sir John Keane, or abandon the country. One report stated that he had already fled to Bokhara.

It appears that the Affghans, reported the bravest and most warlike people of Central Asia, had shown neither courage nor military enterprise in presence of our troops. The only losses suffered by our army in its passage through their country arose from the fatigue and privations to which it was exposed. No fewer than 400 horses perished on the march from Silkapore to Candahar, and the whole army had been reduced before their arrival at the latter-mentioned place to half, and even quarter, rations.

The capture of Candahar, and the restoration of the Schah under such extraordinary circumstances, had produced on the whole country a moral effect difficult to describe. The natives are represented as a fine, frank, manly race, unsparing in their strictures upon all our acts, but on the whole well disposed towards us, although they could not be brought to regard us

as simple "illies." At Herat, where Lieutenant Pottinger had become all-powerful, the success of the expedition had produced a great sensation. A party was about to proceed for that city from Candahar, under the command of Major Todd, who would convey a number of guns, and be accompanied by engineers to put the place in a complete state of defence. No credit was given to the rumours that the Persians were again marching against Herat.

The state of our affairs with Persia remained unchanged. Karah remained in the possession of our troops, but Bushire was unoccupied. Kourschid Pasha still remained inactive on the banks of the Gulf, and would, it was expected, retrace his footsteps, without attempting hostilities against Bassorah or Bagdad.

The *Bombay Courier* publishes a general order of Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane, dated headquarters, Candahar, May 4, 1839, expressive of his satisfaction at the admirable and soldier-like conduct of the officers and soldiers in their difficult but triumphant march to that city from distant and distinct parts of India.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

According to a letter from Odessa, published in the *Augsburg Gazette*, the Russian fleet off Sebastopol had been ordered to hold itself in readiness to sail, and several large bodies of troops were on their march to join the corps stationed along the Pruth, where a considerable force was to be assembled.

The *Commerce* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 14th ult. which states that a conspiracy had been discovered among the officers of the first corps d'armee, and of the Hussars of Imperial Guard, in consequence of which numerous arrests had taken place. The commanders of both corps were moreover removed and placed on half pay.

We are enabled to state, on the best official authority, that the alleged refusal of Mehemet Ali to give up the Turkish fleet on the requisition of the five Powers, is altogether untrue.—*Globe*.

FRANCE. Several persons have within these few days been arrested for participation in the insurrection of the 12th May last. Among them is a hatter named Bozior, and a young man who lost an arm while fighting on the side of the insurgents, and remained ever since in the hospital of the Hotel Dieu. Admiral Baudin landed at Brest on the 27th ult. and was expected in Paris on the first days of September. September 3.

THE HARVEST.—Most of the wheat in South Devon and East Cornwall has been stacked in a very fair condition. The yield also is good. The barley promises to be an abundant crop. As far as the two western counties are concerned, we feel ourselves authorised, from the information we have received from various quarters, to state that the produce on the whole will be beyond an average.—*Devonport Independent*.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4

The Paris papers of Monday announce the receipt of despatches by the French government from Constantinople, of the 10th, stating that a fire had destroyed a great part of Pera and Galata, the suburbs of Constantinople. In the former were the residences, and in the latter the counting houses, of the Christian merchants.

SPAIN.—The last accounts from the north has excited the greatest enthusiasm. Every body regards the civil war as at an end.

According to accounts from Alexandria, of the 6th ult, Mehemet Ali has accepted the Mediation of the Great Powers, but has repeated his demand of the inheritance of Egypt and Syria, as well as of the dismissal of Khosrew Pasha.

SEPTEMBER 5.

The Paris papers of Tuesday are, as might have been expected, occupied a good deal with the present state of affairs in Spain. Maroto has not, as it would appear, altogether abandoned the cause of Don Carlos although that cause is now hopeless.

The *Courier de Bordeaux* of Sunday states—"A report was current yesterday that peace had been concluded in Spain. An aid-de-camp of Maroto's, now at Bordeaux, affirms that a treaty had been signed by Don Carlos, Lord John Hay, Maroto, and Espartero. Don Carlos is to leave Spain, but is to have the enjoyment of his property and to retain his titles. It is also said that the prince, after having signed the treaty under the influence of Maroto, threw himself into Navarre. This intelligence is said to have been brought by a telegraphic despatch to the commandant of the 11th military division."

We learn that army officers of thirty years' full pay service will be allowed to retire on the full pay of their regimental rank.

TELEGRAPHS IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.—We learn from the *Bristol Mirror*, that the town council of Bristol have under consideration the propriety of establishing a line of telegraphs in the channel, in contemplation of its becoming the station for the South American and West Indian steamers.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24.

THREE CHURCHES AND THE NATIONAL THEATRE DESTROYED.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock some of the persons employed in the National Theatre, corner of Leonard and Church streets, discovered a fire in the vicinity of the gas room, which they endeavoured to extinguish with a small force pump, but were soon obliged to relinquish it, and make good their retreat. The building was soon enveloped in flames, which communicated to the adjoining rear of the French Episcopal Church, "De St. Esprit," corner of Franklin & Church sts, and to the African Methodist Church opposite, on the corner of Church and Leonard streets. The inside of the buildings with their contents were entirely destroyed. The rear gallery and a part of one of the side walls of the Theatre fell, destroying the rear part of the two story brick front dwelling, No. 14. Leonard street, setting fire to the Stone Dutch Reformed Church in Franklin street, between Chapel and Church streets, the inside of which together with the roof of the two story school house next adjoining and belonging to the Church, were destroyed. The walls of the French Church and of the Dutch Reformed Church do not appear to be injured, particularly the former, the walls and pillars of which are of white marble. The walls of the African Church and Theatre will probably have to come down. The Churches are supposed to be insured. The Theatre was owned by Messrs. Aymar, & Co. and O. Mauran, and is leased by Mr. James Wallack, whose loss is estimated at about \$25,000—no insurance. The building was valued about \$60,000, and insured in this city for \$40,000.

The N. Y. Commercial estimates the property destroyed at \$220,000, of which probably not more than a quarter part was insured.

THE FEVER. We may safely pronounce the fact that the epidemic is diminishing. The report of deaths by the yellow fever in the different hospitals, and that of interments in the cemeteries for the last week, prove that its mortality has abated very materially. For the week ending on the 8th, the entire number of deaths in the city was 252. During the last week the whole number did not exceed 172—a decrease of 80.—*New Orleans Bee*, Sept. 17.

HEALTH OF THE CITY. We deeply regret that we are still unable to announce to our readers any improvement in the general health of the city. The epidemic still continues its frightful ravages without any symptoms of mitigation. During the past week some of our most useful and respected citizens have fallen victims to the disease, which has already nearly entered every dwelling in our city. The number of interments in the first sixteen days of the month, was 249.—*Mobile Register*, Sept. 17.

COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, SEP. 17.

We publish to-day, for the general information of our readers, "An Act to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament for making temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada" and which received the Royal sanction on the 17th ult. It will, at the first glance, be perceived, that this Act does not very materially enlarge the powers conferred upon the Governor and Council by that of last Session of Parliament, which it affects to amend; and that its provisions come far short of permitting local legislation upon some of the most important remedial measures stated by His Excellency the Governor General to be absolutely necessary, in the present situation of the Province. This is much to be regretted; and it may at once be admitted, that it will be felt as a great disappointment, if not an absolute evil, by the loyal population of the Province, and especially by those who are convinced, that some fundamental changes and improvements ought to be made in the laws and institutions of LOWER CANADA, before its legislative union with an adjoining Province, more advanced in civilization, or before it is individually endowed with a more popular Constitution of Government of its own. It is true, that both regret and disappointment on this subject, are now unavailing; but it appears to us to be the bounden duty of those whose interests and prospects are most deeply at stake, candidly to express their sentiments on a point involving so great a portion of the future welfare and prosperity of this part of the Colonial dominions of the Crown. It is with this view that we have, ourselves, embraced the first possible opportunity to record our serious regret at the miscarriage of our expectations—the expectations, we have every reason to believe, of every well wisher of the country. The calamitous effects of such a stinted and illiberal policy, are self-evident; but this is neither the time nor the place to dwell up-

on them. We must endeavour, in the meantime, to make the best use we can of the limited privilege conferred upon us.

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 21.

Accounts have been received from Upper Canada of the conviction of the Cobourg banditti, who have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the Penitentiary, at Kingston, of from seven years to one year.—A moderate punishment, even in the longest term of imprisonment, for the barbarities they contemplated had their infernal plot succeeded.

ST. JOHN, N. B. Oct. 2.

The Bridge Company talk of renewing their operations in the shape of a Bridge across the harbour.—*Herald.*

The Relief Committee have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a very handsome Donation of £400, forwarded by the Hon. Michael Tobin, the Chairman of the Committee appointed at the Public Meeting held for raising a subscription for the relief of sufferers by the late fire in this city, at Halifax, N. S. and beg, in the name of those sufferers, that the contributors will accept their sincere thanks for their consideration; and to assure them their contributions will be very beneficial, as the Committee had only been enabled to afford partial assistance from the funds placed in their hands for that purpose.—*Zb.*

Charlotte County—Patrick Clinch, Esq. and Mr. James Boyd, have addressed the Freeholders of Charlotte County, as candidates for the seat in the House of Assembly vacated by the elevation of the late member, Thomas Wyer, Esq. to the Legislative Council.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Samuel Ford Wittingham is appointed Commander in Chief at Madras, and Lieut. General Sir Archibald Campbell, the late Lieutenant Governor of this Province, who commanded during the Rangoon War, is appointed Commander in Chief of Bombay.

OCTOBER 5.

SCARCITY OF MECHANICS, LABOURERS, AND BUILDING MATERIALS. The great activity which at present prevails in re-building the Barri District, and in erecting houses in other parts of the City, has caused an unusual demand for Mechanics, Labourers, and Building Materials. Masons, we understand, are not to be had at any price, and labourers' wages are most extravagant, a *shilling*, and, in some cases *fifteen pence an hour* being demanded. Bricks and other materials are selling at very high prices. Persons at a distance would do well to take advantage of this extraordinary demand, as, from present appearances, it is likely to continue during the whole of next season.—*Courier.*

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Oct. 1st.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with Lady Mary and Miss Fitz Roy, Lieut. Fitz Roy, R. A. and the two Masters Fitz Roy, arrived here from Halifax on Sunday, in H. M. Steam-frigate *MEDea*. His Excellency landed about twelve o'clock, under a salute from the garrison, and a guard of honor was drawn up on the Wharf. Next morning the *Medea* proceeded for Quebec, having troops on board for that garrison.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. HUGH MUNRO

INTENDS on Monday first to open an Evening School, from seven to nine o'clock, in his large and commodious School Room, Market Square, to afford instruction to Apprentices, Mechanics, and others, in READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, GEOGRAPHY, and other branches of Useful Knowledge, which they may not have an opportunity of acquiring during the course of the day. For Terms and other particulars, application may be to Mr. MUNRO, at the School Room, from ten to three o'clock.

Halifax, Oct. 9th, 1839.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

THE ensuing Term of the Dalhousie College will commence on MONDAY, the 21st day of OCTOBER next.

By Order of the Board,

Sept. 25.

J. W. NUTTING, Sec'y.

N. B. As the Course of Lectures in the College only consists of One Session during the Collegiate year, it is particularly requested that all Students new on the Matricula, or intending to enter, would obtain their tickets from the Secretary previous to, or on the first day of the ensuing term.

Professor of Logic, Moral Philosophy, & Rhetoric,
REV. THOMAS McCULLOCH, D. D.

Professor of the Classics, REV. A. ROMANS, A. M.

Professor of Mathematics & Natural Philosophy,
REV. JAMES MACKINTOSH, A. M.

List of Valuable Publications

ON SALE BY


A. & W. MACKINLAY,

HALIFAX, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

1. 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, Mc-Crie, Wardlaw, Welsh, Lorimer, Buchanan*, and many other Divines of the most brilliant talent and strictly orthodox persuasion.
2. 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.
3. The SCOTTISH WORTHIES, in 2 large vols. 8vo. Boards. *Biographia Scotica: 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 Lochgoon, now Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged, by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and Enriched with a Preface and Notes, by *H. M. 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.*
4. The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MAGAZINE, vols. I 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.
5. 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."
6. SMALLS VETERINARY TABLET; being a Synopsis of the Diseases of Horses, Cattle, and Dogs, with their Causes, Symptoms and Cure.
7. 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.*
8. 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.*
10. ELEMENTS OF PHRENOLOGY.—By *George Combe.*
11. The HARMONY OF PHRENOLOGY WITH SCRIPTURE. By *William Scott, Esq.* A very valuable work, which ought to be carefully perused by every Student of Phrenology.
12. GELIC SERMONS, by various Ministers, Edited by the Rev. *David Dewar*, Principal of the Aberdeen University.
13. COMFORT IN AFFLICTION; A Series of Meditations.—By the Rev. *James Buchanan*, Minister of the Parish of North Leith.
"We have never seen any work on the subject at all to equal it."—*Aberdeen Herald.*
14. COVETOUSNESS BROUGHT TO THE BAR OF SCRIPTURE; or, a Brief Inquiry into the Nature and Evil of that Sin. By *James Glassford, Esq. Advocate.*
"The subject is placed before us in so strong and impressive an aspect, and yet so entirely freed from exaggeration of statement, that we sincerely hope the Treatise will meet with that extensive circulation which the excellent talents and Christian worth of the Author so eminently deserve."—*Presbyterian Review.*

15. ANNALS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, from the final Secession in 1739, to the Origin of the Relief in 1752, with an Appendix of Biographical Sketches, Illustrative Documents and Notes.
16. LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, with Critical Notices of his Writings. An interesting publication. By *George Allan, Esq.*
17. CHAMBERS'S GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND, 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps and Plates.
18. The HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, Translated from the Latin of George Buchanan; with Notes and a continuation to the present time, 6 vols. 8vo.
19. WODROW'S HISTORY OF THE SUFFERINGS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, from the Restoration to the Revolution; with a Memoir of the Author, a Preliminary Dissertation and Notes.—by the Rev. *Robert Burns, Paisley*, with Portrait. 4 vols. 8vo.
"It is written with a fidelity that has seldom been disputed, and confirmed, at the end of each volume, by a large mass of Public and Private Records."—*Chalmers.*
"No historical facts are better ascertained than the accounts which are found in Wodrow."—*Charles James Fox.*
20. A NARRATIVE OF SUCCESSIVE BEREAVEMENTS, in a Ministers Family.
21. BOSTON ON FASTING.
22. EDWARD'S HISTORY OF THE WORK OF REDEMPTION, with a Life of the Author, and Notes—By *James Brownlie, Esq. Advocate.*
23. BROWN'S ESSAY, towards an Easy, Plain, Practicable and Extensive Application of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism.
24. KNOX'S HARP OF ZION, a Series of Lyrics founded upon the Hebrew Scriptures.
22. OWEN ON INDWELLING SIN.
26. The WORLD'S RELIGION, as contrasted with Genuine Christianity.—By *Lady Colquhoun.*
27. COCHRANE'S MANUAL of Family and Private Devotion.
28. CALVIN'S TREATISE ON BAPTISM and the LORD'S SUPPER.
29. MAIN'S VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.
30. The MOTHER IN HER FAMILY.—By *Dr. Alcot.*
31. JAY'S SHORT DISCOURSES, 3 vols. 8vo.
32. HALDANE'S EVIDENCE and Authority of Divine Revelation, 2 vols. 8vo.
33. TUCKERS LIFE OF JEFFERSON, 2 vols. 8vo.
34. CHAMBERS EDINBURGH JOURNAL.
35. " INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.
36. " EDUCATIONAL COURSE.
37. " PEOPLE'S EDITIONS of approved works in all Departments of Literature.

REMOVAL.

 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.

AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE AT WINDSOR!!!

To be Sold at Public Auction at Windsor, on the First day of November next,—if not previously disposed of at Private Sale.

WHAT well known Stand for Business, owned by the Subscriber, and known as the Old Jail Corner. There are on the Premises Two well built DWELLING HOUSES, with an excellent Barn and well arranged Stables.

The Lower Dwelling House is well adapted for a Gentlemen's residence, having been recently thoroughly repaired and finished throughout. It is admirably calculated also for a Genteel Boarding house.

The Upper House has been long occupied as a Public House, and is so well known as to require but little description. It is situated at the corner of the road leading to Winckworth Ferry from the village, about 1/4 of a mile from the Market Slip. And from its Publicity and long Establishment, will always ensure a large share of Public Patronage. Any person wishing to purchase the premises, or either of them at private sale, may learn the terms of sale and other particulars on reference to Messrs. KING & FRASER, Solicitors, at Windsor, or the Proprietor,

DAVID WILEY.

Windsor, Aug. 29th, 1839.

SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received an assortment of NEW SUMMER GOODS, which he offers Sale at low prices,
JAMES DONALDSON.

Store—Barrington Street, opposite the Grand Parade.
May 59.



THE END OF SUMMER.

BY SELLECK OSBORNE.

We sat beneath the embowering shade
Which summer's rustling foliage made,
Saw where the curling breezes played
Along the wave.

No mark'd decay had sear'd the plain;
The sportive hands of Pleasure's train,
Each said that Summer's joyous reign
Would not end.

Round went the jest, the song rose high,
And mirth, and joy and melody
Sat throned in every conscious eye,
With laughing glee.

Sudden, to hush the merriment,
A messenger by heaven sent;
The gale passed by, and with it rent
A yellow leaf.

Awhile it circled in the beam,
Like the phantom of an early dream,
When lighting on the silent stream,
Was borne away

Ceased is the song; the jest as vain
Died on the lip—no mirth remained;
Each saddened eye proclaims the reign
Of Summer done.

Then woke the moralist's reply,
And said with many a heavy sigh—
"Like yonder stream that's gliding by
Is human life.

Upon its waves like leaves we ride,
Hope swells the sail—onward we glide;
Then, sunk beneath the increasing tide,
Are seen no more.

"We may before the year is flown,
Or ere the Winter's frosts are strown,
Or Spring again her green has shown,
Be cold in Death.

"Or when the bond of friendship cleaves,
Be scatter'd like the autumn's leaves,
Or chaff of Summer's golden sheaves,
Wide o'er the world."

Miscellany.

KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM.

Knowledge is a brave thing. I am a plain, ignorant, untaught man, and know my ignorance. But it is a brave thing when we look around us in this wonderful world to understand something of what we see to know something of the earth on which we move, the air which we breathe, and the elements whereof we are made: to comprehend the motions of the moon and stars, and measure the distances between them, and compute times and seasons; to observe the laws which sustain the universe by keeping all things in their courses; to search into the mysteries of nature, and discover the hidden virtue of plants and stones, and read the signs and tokens which are shewn us, and make out the meaning of hidden things and apply all this to the benefit of our fellow-creatures. Wisdom and knowledge make the difference between man and man and that between man and beast is hardly greater.

These things do not always go together. There may be wisdom without knowledge, and there may be knowledge without wisdom. A man without knowledge, if he walk humbly with his God, and live in charity with his neighbours, may be wise unto salvation. A man without wisdom may not find his knowledge avail him quite so well. But it is he who possesses both that is the true philosopher. The more he knows, the more he is desirous of knowing; and yet the further he advances in knowledge the better he understands how little he can attain, and the more deeply he feels that God alone can satisfy the infinite desires of an immortal soul. To understand this is the height and perfection of Philosophy.—*The Dr. (Southey)*

The Christian Race.—Begin the Christian race from the cross, and whenever you faint or grow weary look back to it.—*ADAM.*

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

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

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

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

G. E. MORTON.

APOTHECARY'S HALL.

THE above—well known Establishment—has received by recent arrivals, a fresh supply of—

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, GLASSWARE, &c.

to the attention of which are recommended Town and Country Practitioners

—ALSO—

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

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

—ON HAND—

A Quantity of CONGO, SOUCHONG, POASHONG BOHEA, and HYSON TEAS.
LOAF SUGAR in Hogsheds.
October 25. T. HUMPHREY & Co.

BESSONNETT & BROWN

OFFER FOR SALE,

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

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

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

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

WHAT excellent FARM, on the Windsor Road, about 15 miles from Town, at present occupied by John Morris, containing 375 Acres, considerable of which is under plough, and fenced in. There is on the Property a Stone House, Barn, and Stabling—would answer well for a Tavern, as the Buildings are large and commodious. Possession given immediately. Terms will be made easy for purchasing, as the principal part of the Money, if required, can remain by Security on the Property.

ALSO—TO LET.

A HOUSE, with Stable and Garden attached, in Maitland Street, near the North Barracks, at present occupied by Mr. Charles Beamish. Possession to be given on 1st May.

For further particulars concerning both, enquire of the Subscriber. A. KEITH, Halifax, March 20th, 1839.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

MR. HUGH MUNRO, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that having taken the well aired and commodious rooms, over Mr. SHANNON'S Store, opposite the *Province Building Garden*; his Seminary will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 20th instant. From the experience which he has had in this method of Education, and the success which has hitherto attended the "TRAINING SYSTEM", under his management, the advertiser ventures to solicit the continued support of the public; and he pledges himself to spare no time nor labour in endeavouring to guide those pupils who may be entrusted to his care, in the paths of knowledge and virtue.

Terms and other particulars may be ascertained by application at the School.
Halifax, 14th August, 1839.

Ex William Ash from London.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his usual supply of

Wines, Brandy, Holland's Gin, &c. Which he now offers for sale, by the Package, along with his own stock of Halifax brewed ALE & PORTER, at his Brewery, Water Street. He has received on Consignment, from the house of Alexander Watson, Wine merchant, Leith, 30 casks best Sherry WINES, which he offers for sale at cost and charges, —and by the schr. Jos. Howe from St. John's, N. F. a few qutr. casks Newman & Co's. best Port Wine. August 14. ALEX. KEITH.

SPRING GOODS.

A. & H. McDONALD,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have received per the HARRIET from Liverpool, a general assortment of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.

Which they now offer for Sale at their Store, Lower Water Street, Opposite Brown's Wharf.

And partly consists of—Woollens, Cloths, Flannels, BLANKETS, Bed Covers, Merinos, Bombazetts, Shaloons, Checks, CROSSOVERS, Gingham, and Bed Ticks; White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS, generally; Irish Linens, Ducks, Dowlas, Brown and Black Holland, SHAWLS & HANDKERCHIEFS, Cambrics, Muslins, &c. &c.

—A L S O—

Fashionable assorted Plated Beaver HATS, of the best quality; Mackerel and Herring NETS, Cod Lines and Soap, with Sundry other Articles too numerous to insert.

The whole having been selected by A. McDonald, at the Manufactories, can recommend them as sound and substantial, and purchased with ready cash, are determined to sell them low for prompt payment or short credit. June 5.

SPICES AND DRUGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to receive Fresh Supplies of the above from the most approved sources—which he will dispose of at very moderate prices for Cash,

—ON HAND—

A few Jeffrey's RESPIRATORS, a variety of TRUSSES, Lancets and new Chemical Preparations.

—ALSO—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

American Red Clover and Nova Scotia Timothy Seed, DRY Stuffs, Starch, Fig Blue, Braziletto and Logwood, 80 dozen superior Toilet White and Brown Windsor SOAP, Hair, Cloth, and Tooth BRUSHES, Gold Leaf, Silver BRONZE Varnish; Dry Paints, Superior OLIVE OIL, in casks and cases; Lorillard's Macabau and Yellow SNUFF, Perfumery and a general Assortment of the best PATENT MEDICINES.

Holts Street, Halifax.

G. E. MORTON.

May 8.

THE GUARDIAN,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED (FOR THE PROPRIETORS) EVERY WEDNESDAY,

BY JAMES SPIKE,

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

Terms of the Guardian—15 shillings per annum in Town, and 17 shillings and 6d. when sent by Post to the Country, one half in advance.

** ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the Guardian for the usual charges.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING, of all descriptions executed at this office, with neatness, despatch, and on the most reasonable terms—the smallest favours thankfully received and immediately attended to