

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1840.

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POETRY.

I AM WEARY.

I am weary of straying—O fain would I rest,
To that far distant land of the pure and the blest,
Where sin can no longer her blandishments spread,
And tears and temptations for ever are fled.

I am weary of hoping—where hope is untrue,
As fair, but as fleeting, as morning's bright dew:
A long for that land whose blest promise alone,
As as changeless and sure as eternity's throne.

I am weary of sighing—o'er sorrows of earth,
O'er joy's glowing visions, that fade at their birth;
O'er the pangs of the loved, that we cannot assuage,
O'er the blightings of youth, and the weakness of age.

I am weary of loving—what passes away—
The sweetest, the dearest, alas may not stay!
A long for that land where those partings are o'er,
And death and the tomb can divide hearts no more.

I am weary, my Saviour! of grieving thy love;
O! when shall I rest in thy presence above:
I am weary—but O, let me never repine,
While thy word, and thy love, and thy promise is mine.
Episcopal Recorder.

MISCELLANY.

EGYPTIAN SCHOOLS.

Schools are very numerous, not only in the metropolis, but in every large town; and there is one at least in every considerable village. Almost every mosque, *sebeel* (or public fountain), and *hhod* (or drinking place for cattle) in the metropolis has a *koottab* (for school) attached to it, in which children are instructed for a very trifling expence: the sheikh or *fick'ee* (the master of the school), receiving from the parent of the pupil half a piaster (about five farthings of our money), or something more or less, every Thursday. The master of a school attached to a mosque or other public buildings in Cairo, also generally receives yearly a *turboosh*, a piece of white muslin for a turban, a piece of linen, and a pair of shoes; and each boy receives, at the same time, a linen skull cap, four or five cubits of cotton cloth, and perhaps half a piece (ten or twelve cubits) of linen, and a pair of shoes, and, in some cases, half a piaster or a piaster. These presents are supplied by funds bequeathed to the school, and are given in the month of *Ram'adan*. The boys attend only during the hours of instruction, and then return to their homes. The lessons are generally written upon tablets of wood, painted white; and when one lesson is learnt, the tablet is washed, and another is written. They also practise writing upon the same tablet. The schoolmaster and his pupils sit upon the ground, and each boy has his tablet in his hands, or a copy of the Koran, or one of its thirty sections, on a little kind of desk of palm sticks. All who are learning to read, recite their lessons aloud, at the same time rocking their heads and bodies incessantly backwards and forwards; which practice is observed by almost all persons in reading the Koran, being thought to assist the memory. The noise may be imagined. The boys first learn the letters of the alphabet; next, the vowel-points and other orthographical marks; and then the numerical value of each letter of the alphabet. Previously to this third stage of the pupil's progress, it is customary for the master to ornament the tablet with black and red ink, and green paint, and to write upon it the letters of the alphabet, in the order of their respective numerical values, and convey it to the father, who returns it with a piaster or two placed upon it. The like is also done, at several subsequent stages of the boy's progress, as when he begins to learn the Koran, and six or seven times as he proceeds in learning the sacred book, each time the next lesson being written on the tablet. When he has become acquainted with the numerical values of the letters, the master writes for him some simple words, as the names of men, then the ninety nine names or epithets of God; next the *fat'hhah* (or opening chapter of the Koran) is written upon his tablet, and he reads it repeatedly, until he has perfectly committed it to memory. He then proceeds to learn the other chapters of the Koran: after the first chapter, he learns the last; then the last but one; next the last but two; and so on, in inverted order, ending with the second, as the chapters in general successively decrease in length, from the second to the last inclusively. It is

seldom that the master of a school teaches writing, and few boys learn to write, unless destined for some employment, which absolutely requires that they should do so, in which latter case they are generally taught the art of writing, and likewise arithmetic, by a *akabbanee*, who is a person employed to weigh goods in a market or bazaar with a steelyard. Those who are to devote themselves to religion, or any of the learned professions, mostly pursue a regular course of study in the great mosque *El-Az'har*.—*Lane's Modern Egyptians.*

SCIENCE IN EGYPT.

Mehemet is becoming quite a savan in his old age, or rather, he manifests a wonderful readiness to aid in scientific researches. The learned men in Europe have instituted an extensive plan of magnetic observations, to be taken in different parts of the earth every two hours for three years to come. It was deemed important to erect an observatory in Egypt, and application was made to Mehemet for permission to build. He immediately ordered one to be built at his own expence, appointed a Frenchman in his employ to superintend the observations, and requested the English Royal Society to send such instruments as they pleased, for which he would pay when received. He seems disposed to keep pace with other governments in the promotion of science.

A CHINESE MAP OF THE WORLD.

It is two feet wide by three and a half high, and is almost covered with China! In the left hand corner, at the top, is a sea, three inches square, in which are delineated as small islands, Europe, England, France, Holland, Portugal and Africa. Holland, is as large as all the rest, and Africa is not so big as the end of one's little finger! The northern frontier is Russia, very large. The left corner, at the bottom, is occupied by "the western ocean," as it is called, containing the Malay peninsula, pretty well defined. Along the bottom are *Camboja*, *Cochin China*, &c. represented as moderate-sized islands, and on the right is *Formosa*, larger than all the rest put together. Various other countries are shown as small islands. I should have given an engraving of this curious map, but that a true reduction to the size of a page would have left out most of these countries altogether. The surrounding ocean is represented as huge waves, with smooth passages, or highways branching off to the different countries, or islands, as they represent them. They suppose that ships which keep along these highways go safely; but if they, through ignorance or stress of weather, diverge, they soon get among these awful billows, and are lost!—*Malcom's Travels.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

The population of South America, is of a very heterogeneous character. The highest and most aristocratic class of it, is descended from the original invaders, or marauders, who took over with them European mistresses, or wives. The next grade, or caste, is that descended from mixed Portuguese, and Indian or African ancestors: then comes a sort of dubious race, claiming descent from a European male parent, but with very equivocal pretensions to it: your mulatto, of decidedly African cast, follows next: and last of all comes poor *Sambo* himself, from Congo. But the greatest dons are your real Europeans, men who, having given up a wine shop at *Oporto*, or abandoned a counter at *Lisbon*, are converted into *fadalgos* in *Brazil*, and consider all classes of mixed blood, as the dust beneath their feet. The hostility between the natives of the mother country and creoles is so bitter, that it is no uncommon thing to see a European father, endeavouring to coerce his American born son, into all the degradation of bondage. What is worse, the Europeans, having always been comparatively few in number, appear to have acted, from the first conquest of the country, on that intuitive and constitutional fear, which has at last proved to be well founded, that their own offspring would one day rise up against them, and wrest from their fathers the soil which these obtained by conquest, and the others possess by inheritance. The population of *Rio* is as various in hue as it is jarring in principle. Of about one hundred thousand inhabitants, the amount of the population when I was there, at least fifty thousand were negroes; twenty thousand mulattoes, one, two, or three castes removed from black; of native born subjects, descended from European parents, there were about twenty thousand; and of foreigners and Portuguese, who had

migrated from home, about ten thousand. The European, and especially the Englishman, when he first lands amid so motley a family, is struck with the desperate inequality which exists between the black man and the white. The negro, in a state of almost complete nudity, does the work of a horse; and he carries home the earnings of the day to his heartless master, who, in return, feeds him with *farinha* and *banana*, and drills him to hard labour, by means of the thong or of the cane. Then, so great is the preponderance of the coloured population over the white, that in the streets you can scarcely believe you are not in a colony of blacks and mulattoes—their misery, their filth, their nakedness, their disease, their howlings as they work, the pitiless rigour with which they are treated, and the premature death to which they are too often doomed,—are all things which, on an Englishman's first arrival, alternately chill his heart with horror, and melt it with compassion. Yet so fatal is the influence of habit, so invariable in its workings is the familiarising process of association, by which we come at length to contemplate even misery with indifference, provided it be always before us, that ere I had been three months at *Rio*, my susceptibilities became blunted, and my impressions upon first landing, were almost worn from my mind.—*Robertson's Letters on Paraguay.*

NEWSPAPERS.

A return has been laid before the House of Commons of the number of stamps issued to newspapers in London and the country, from the year ending Oct. 10, 1836, to Oct. 10, 1839 together with the number of papers, and the amount of stamp and advertisement duty. It appears from these that the greatest increase has taken place in the English provincial press. In the year ending Oct. 10, 1836, the total number published was 194, the stamps issued, 8,535,396, and the amount of duty 113,804*l.* In 1839 the numbers were, 240 newspapers, 20,187,780 stamps, considerably more than double the amount in 1836, and the duty 83,528*l.* The advertisement duty paid by the provincial papers has also increased considerably—the total amount in 1836, being 43,007*l.* In the London papers, during the same period the number of advertisements had increased from 539,908 to 633,490, the duty being in the respective years 41,235*l.* and 48,511*l.* The number of papers of all sorts had increased from 19,241,640 to 29,352,283, and the amount of duty had fallen from 256,556*l.* to 121,883*l.* In Scotch papers, there has also been a considerable increase; the number of stamps issued in 1836 being 2,654,438, and in 1839, 4,014,894, producing a duty of 10,044*l.* while in 1836 it was 35,392*l.* The advertisement duty had increased from 10,609*l.* to 13,737*l.* In the Irish papers the increase is very trifling, the total number of stamps issued in 1836 being 5,144,682, and in 1839, 5,622,124, The advertisement duty had increased from 8,395*l.* to 9,438*l.* It thus appears that the increase of the circulation of newspapers in these three years, has been in the following proportions:—Irish 10 per cent; Scotch 14 per cent; London 53 per cent; and Provincial 137 per cent. The increase altogether has been 54 millions of copies, which would bring in a revenue of 15,000*l.* a year for paper duty, supposing that the newspapers remained of the original size, but most of them have been greatly enlarged; so that the increase in the paper duty for newspapers alone may be safely reckoned at 25,000*l.* a year. The increase on the advertisement duty has been 20,000*l.*

GAMBLING.

Games of mere chance with dice, or with cards, or other things, if money is won or lost merely by play, have been viewed by all soberminded men as a most pernicious pleasure; and very severe laws have been enacted to prevent, or to punish public gambling, even in respect of the nobility and gentry.—One of the articles of the apprentice's indenture expressly forbids the practice, under the penalty of losing the freedom of the city. Gambling is an offence, from its consequences, of a very grievous nature against God, your employers, and yourselves. It is a sad waste of time, and is a source of distraction to the mind. It leads people to become connected with swindlers of every description, and it promotes idleness, theft, and sensuality of all sorts, as it generally associates itself with the most profligate habits. One person can only gain as another loses: and therefore deceit, and evil tempers, and bad expressions, are constantly occasioned by the pestilent practice of

gaming. Even gain at first may bring to the winner ruinous losses afterwards, as it excites a spirit of covetousness to gain more, and in that endeavour every thing is often lost. No parent can have the least confidence in a child, nor master in a servant, when this pernicious and ruinous habit, the love of play, as it is called, is once formed in the mind. It has tempted many to supply themselves with money for the gaming-table by robbing their masters; or some other mode of fraud has been invented and practiced, which at length has been detected, and the delinquent has fallen into deep distress, and perhaps under condign punishment. Many horrible suicides in high life have been the effect of losses at the gambling-house. Those who acquire an inclination for gaming will find little inclination for business. The disposition for the one is quite the opposite to that for the other. Caution, frugality, modesty, self-denial, strict honesty in word and deed, must all meet together to form a respectable tradesman; but the very reverse of all these good qualities belong to the gamester. He soon becomes extravagant, fraudulent, licentious, and intemperate in every thing. He, therefore, that would not expose himself to shame, punishment, and ruin, must be careful not to spend his time in cards, dice, billiards, &c. "Wealth gotten by vanity shall be diminished; but he that gathereth by labour shall increase" (Prov. xiii. 11.) Let my young reader, therefore, avoid all such company as may lead to this deadly evil of gaming, as he would avoid offending God. Obtain all that you spend in an honest way, and not by the loss or the pain of others, as you would stand high in the credit and esteem of your master, and enjoy a quiet, peaceful conscience. No money will wear well that is not gotten honestly.—*Advice to Apprentices.*

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A BROKEN SPIRIT.

While the body is invigorated by health, and the mind is animated with courage, and its elasticity, yet unbroken, is sustained, by hope it is wonderful with what reverses of fortune human nature will struggle, what calamities we are enabled to endure, what difficulties we will overcome. But there are afflictive dispensations of providence, which, whether through the severity of their own nature, the circumstances connected with their infliction, or the character of the persons through whose instrumentality they are brought upon us, or the combination of some or all of those circumstances, crush the feeble minded to the dust, and make even the mightiest bend beneath their pressure, exclaiming "a wounded spirit who can bear?"

It is especially under the weight of such severe distresses, when every earthly stay has been removed, or has proved a broken reed, that has wounded the hand which leaned upon it, or a barbed arrow which pierced the heart which prized it and trusted in it—it is in such circumstances pre-eminently, that the value of true religion is tested, that the support which it affords, the consolation it imparts, and the encouragements it holds out are felt by the christian, and manifested to the world. The believer knows and confesses that his heavenly father will not suffer him to be tempted above what he is able to bear; that in the day of tribulation, no less than that of temptation, Divine grace shall be sufficient for him, and the Redeemer's strength made perfect in his weakness; that the more he is enabled to glorify God, by patient resignation to the afflictive dispensations of his providence, and by reducing to practice the lessons they are calculated and intended to teach, the more effectually will they promote his own best interests; and that thus, though weeping may endure for a night, joy shall visit him in the morning.

But when such signal external calamities, as those now mentioned, befall the wicked, and the terrors of God also set themselves in array against him, and the arrows of the Almighty are within him, and the poison whereof drinketh up his spirits, he often exclaims in anguish, and in the bitterness of his soul, "my punishment is greater than I can bear."

It is true there are too many, who contrive to allay their apprehensions, and drug their consciences with some soul drenching, or brutifying opiate, till they almost seem to have lost the faculty, of distinguishing

between right and wrong; or by the frequent and long continued practice of daring and high handed iniquity, they indurate them so that they become seared as with a hot iron; but even to these miserable individuals, on the bed of death, if not before, conscience sometimes awakes, and marshalling before each of them, in horrible array, his numerous and aggravated offences, points his view to the blackness of darkness and exclaims, "Hell, from beneath, is moved for thee at thy coming." Who, in such an hour as this can bear?—who can conceive, far less express the agonies of a spirit thus wounded? And yet how much more inconceivably fearful, must the condition of the impenitent sinner be, when, with a voice more dreadful than ten thousand thunders, the Judge shall pronounce the awful sentence, "Depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels."

If then, we would avoid experiencing in this, its utmost bitterness, the torments of a wounded spirit, and flee from the wrath to come, let us "seek the Lord while he may be found, and call upon him while he is near;" let us return unto Him, through Jesus-Christ, "and he will have mercy upon us, and unto our God, for he will abundantly pardon." But let us beware of deceiving ourselves, by deferring this important duty till some future period, till we are reminded of it perhaps by sickness, or a death-bed. Let us remember that even under the most favourable circumstances, the longer this return is delayed, the more difficult will it become; that such, and so intimate, is the connection between the body and the mind, that the one cannot be affected by disease, without the other being to a corresponding degree unhinged. Is it then wise in us to delay our repentance, till the body is racked with pain, and the mind is enervated by sickness, and tormented with anxiety? Is it safe for us to wait till our dying moments, before we take a review of the iniquities of a misspent life, repent of our numerous and aggravated sins, obtain pardon for the past, and prepare for the eternity that lies before us? Still more let us beware of insulting the Almighty, by the presumptuous idea of offering to his acceptance, only the mere dregs, the expiring moments of a life spent in the service of the devil, the world, and the flesh. If we will not hear his voice proclaiming "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation," what right shall we have to complain, if, to our prayers, in the hour of extremity, He should reply, "Because I called and ye refused, I stretched out my hand, and no man regarded, I also, will laugh at your calamity, I will mock when your fear cometh." Let us remember that if the scriptures record the pardon of one sinner (the thief on the cross) at the hour of death, that none may despair; they record but one such instance, that none may presume, and let us all be persuaded to attend to the things which belong to our peace, ere they be hid from our eyes. For in such an hour as we think not, at the moment when he is least expected, and when we may be least prepared for his approach, the son of man cometh, to judge the world in righteousness, and render unto every one, according to his deeds.

COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL CHURCHES.

We beg leave to direct the attention of our Readers to an able and most interesting statement made by this Committee to the public, previous to the annual collection in April last, which will be found in another page of this day's paper. From this public document it will appear that the Church in the Mother Country, is every year becoming more and more alive to the spiritual wants of our Colonial population, and is making more and more combined and strenuous efforts to raise funds and send out Missionaries to preach unto them the Gospel of Salvation. It cannot fail to afford satisfaction to the poorest and to the humblest settlers in British North America, and in other distant Colonies, to learn that the Church of Scotland amidst all her present trials and difficulties, is so attentive to their necessities, and so very desirous to impart unto them the richest blessings which immortal beings can possess or enjoy. We hope that no

efforts will be wanting on the part of the Colonists themselves, to secure and to perpetuate the dispensation of the Ordinances of Religion in every settlement throughout the land, that all may be led to "know and to serve the Lord, from the least even to the greatest."

GLASGOW NORMAL SEMINARY.

A few years ago an Educational Society was formed in Glasgow, with a view to obtain and diffuse information regarding the popular Schools of Scotland and other Countries, their excellencies and defects, to awaken the attention of the public to the Educational wants of Scotland, to solicit Parliamentary enquiry, and aid in behalf of the extension and improvement of the Parochial Schools, and in particular to maintain a Normal Seminary in connection with the Parochial Institutions, for the training of Teachers in the most improved modes of Intellectual and Moral Training, so that School-masters might enjoy a complete and Professional Education.

Normal Schools have been established for a considerable period on the Continent, particularly in the Prussian Dominions, and can be conducted on any of the common modes of Education, whether Monitorial, Explanatory, Lancasterian, Intellectual, Pestalozzian, or any other system, which may obtain the preference. The principle adopted by the Glasgow Educational Society, is the Training System, which differs from one and all of these now mentioned, in as much as it trains the whole man in his intellectual, physical, religious and moral habits. At first the system was introduced into one small school for training very young children. After the business of the institution had been conducted for eight or ten years in different Schools in the City of Glasgow, a large and spacious edifice was erected for the express purpose, and the system introduced in all its branches in the school-rooms of this Seminary.

The Model Schools of the Glasgow Normal Seminary, now consist of three departments in one continued and unbroken series, namely, the Infant School for children under 6 years of age, the Juvenile School for those of 6 to 12 or 14, and the Female School of Industry for girls of 10 years and upwards. These three Model Schools with 16 class rooms, Secretary's rooms, Students' halls, and 5 playgrounds for training children and students, are the platform of the Normal Seminary. Connected with the Institution, there are besides a Rector, seven Masters and Mistresses; for the Infant department a Head Master and an Assistant; for the Juvenile department a Head Master, a second Master, and an Assistant; for the Private and preparatory classes for Students, a Head Master and an Assistant; for the School of Industry, a Head Mistress and an Assistant, and a Music Master and an Elocution Master.

A portion of the Institution consisting of one large hall, two class rooms, and two playgrounds, has lately been appropriated by the Society for a Private Seminary, and as a Model of the training system, for children of the wealthy classes. In this private Seminary there are three Trainers and two Assistant Masters, one for History and one for Latin. Lectures are also given by Professor Wilson, of the Andersonian Institution, on Natural Philosophy, History and Geography. Since the publication of the last Report the average attendance of Students for Training, has been about forty, and the total number trained since the commencement of the Institution is 505.

The following statements regarding the Extension and the beneficial effects of the System, which we extract from the Fifth Report of the Educational Society's Normal Seminary for the year 1839, are peculiarly deserving of attention and consideration, and cannot fail to afford delight and satisfaction to parents and the Friends of the rising generation, wherever they are published.

Extension of the System.—The Society rejoices to know that its great principles and peculiarities are extending far and wide both at home and abroad. Some are adopting the mere skeleton and apparatus

it is true, and many borrow the terms, Training, Moral Training, &c. &c. without in the slightest degree adopting the principle; but there are many enlightened teachers and directors of schools who are copying its leading features. It has been introduced into the Home and Colonial Infant School Society by its Head Master, who was trained in this Seminary; into Australia by seventeen trainers from the Seminary; into the West Indies by twenty-one; into the High School of Glasgow, in the Junior Class, by a gentleman trained in the Seminary; into British America by several male and female trainers lately sent out from this Institution; into a great number of town and country parishes in England and Scotland, and in several cases into Ireland. A most important point in the progress of the Training System has been attained by its introduction into the Poor Law Unions of England by several of the Poor Law Commissioners, but particularly by Dr. Kay at Norwood, who has stood foremost in this philanthropic work. This school has about 1200 children; five of our Christian trainers are at the head of the several departments. It is well known that there are 14,500 poor neglected outcast children in these Unions throughout England, who have too generally been turned out upon society to this extent every few years, ignorant and untrained, and therefore pests of the community. What a noble attempt this is at the moral emancipation of so large a number of our fellow creatures!—an enterprise befitting the efforts of any society for Christian missions. Bible Training and Moral Training are the fittest instruments for such a glorious work. Lately this Society has furnished a trainer to Parkhurst Reformatory Prison, Isle of Wight, for juvenile offenders; and this has led to an order for two trainers for a similar institution in Scotland. The National School-Society of England has made repeated movements in our direction, both privately and officially, with a view to introduce some portion of the Training System into their extended sphere of usefulness; and the equally celebrated British and Foreign School Society is in process of erecting a Normal Seminary, in which, as far as is consistent with its principles, the Training System is to be introduced; and with this view galleries, playgrounds, &c. are being provided. The Society has had communication with the Synod of Ulster, to extend the benefits of the Institution to our sister island. The Wesleyan Methodists in some parts of England and Ireland are also adopting the system, and have availed themselves of this Seminary for the training of schoolmasters. Several Missionary Societies have sent their foreign missionaries to acquire the system of Bible Training. The heritors and ministers of our country parishes have not been backward in introducing the system into their parochial schools.—Their chief barrier is the necessity of adding to and re-arranging the whole school establishment and apparatus! viz. inclosed play-ground, gallery, &c.—Many trainers have gone to Episcopalian clergyman, noblemen, and country gentlemen in England, and many more are ordered. Ministers of all denominations frankly introduce members of their respective congregations to be trained. Dr. Duff, who has paid considerable attention to the system, and also lately spent some days in the Seminary, has taken with him to India a complete set of models of galleries and all the apparatus.

The amount of correspondence from every quarter of the world is greatly on the increase—ordering trainers and plans of schools, stating difficulties, and other questions regarding the power, simplicity, and capabilities of the System.

The Normal Seminary has thus gradually risen from one small school for training very young children and teachers, in 1826-7, to its present extent and celebrity.

It is frequently asked, What will be the probable result of this BIBLE TRAINING, in contradistinction to mere Bible reading, or committing passages to memory? We will not presume to say what may be the uniform results in Week-day or Sabbath Schools, but we may give one example from the Sabbath School, consisting of thirty scholars, in which the system was first worked out. Seventeen of the number are Sabbath School Teachers, each with a small locality—three are Infant Trainers—several are elders of the Church—one is studying for the ministry—one is Superintendent of the Government Mico Charity Schools in Antigua and the neighbouring Islands—and three who for a time faithfully taught and trained their more ignorant neighbours on Sabbath and on week-days, have died rejoicing in the faith of the gospel. The master of this humble school had the pleasure seven years ago, as an elder of the church, of handing the elements to nine of his own scholars at one communion. A great proportion of the number are now married, and are bringing up their children in the most Christian and exemplary manner; and it is worthy of remark, that the parents of three families in the school, the one consisting of

three sons and one daughter, the second of three daughters, and the third of two sons and one daughter, were never known to attend public worship until the whole of these ten young persons were brought to a knowledge of the truth,—one proof among the many that a very direct mode of influencing careless parents is through the medium of their children.

UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS.

“We have always been very zealous advocates for the Union of Scottish Presbyterians of all kinds in the Colonies, where the ordinary causes of disunion should have no place, and where a compact and united front is so essential to the general interest of all. Many years ago, Sir George Murray, when Colonial Secretary, earnestly pressed the matter on the attention of all parties, and particularly on the Presbyterians in connection with the Established Church. We regret that matters of etiquette should stand in the way. These should yield to considerations of common good; and we hope and pray that the Committee to whom the question of conditions has been intrusted, may be wisely directed, and that their deliberations may issue in an edifying result. The matter becomes peculiarly important in connection with the subject of a common educational plan for the Colonial Ministry. The idea of as many Colleges as there may be independent bodies calling themselves Presbyterians will not go down; and the case of the Synod of Ulster, and the Seceding Synod of Ireland, may be useful as a lesson to our North American brethren. Government has said to them, We will endow your chairs, so as to give you a complete Theological apparatus for education, but the condition of our doing so is, that you Unite first among yourselves! The hint will not be lost, either in the sister island, or in the west.”—*Edinburgh Christian Instructor.*

Meetings for Prayer for the Church of Scotland.—The weekly meetings for prayer in the Tron Church, on Wednesday evenings, in behalf of the Church of Scotland, in her present difficulties, continue to be most encouraging. The attendance is numerous, and the exercises are exciting the deepest interest. Last Wednesday, the services were conducted in a most impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Burns of Kilsyth, and the Rev. Mr. Napier of St. George's-in-the-Fields. On the previous Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Willis and the Rev. Mr. King officiated; and on the Wednesday before, being the first of the meetings, the Rev. Dr. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Fairbairn. The whole of the services have been most appropriate and solemnizing, and, under the divine blessing cannot fail to prove eminently useful. We strongly recommend to the office-bearers of the Church to countenance and encourage the meetings.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Non-Intrusion Question.—The non-intrusion question is a quaint term, employed to signify the right of the heads of families in Scotland to interpose a veto upon the appointment of any clergyman whom they may think unqualified to perform his spiritual duties with advantage among them. In the vindication of this right, which has been recently invaded by a decision of their civil courts, they are so enthusiastic, that we have heard Scotchmen declare that they would rather turn out upon the hill side, as their fathers did of yore, than see this great privilege lost to them and their children.

We envy the natives of this division of our Island their unanimity and their enthusiasm in such a cause and we envy them also the certainty they have of succeeding. Had such a right as this been obtained by our laity, and guarded with watchfulness and spirit, how much heartburning, how much tyranny, how much scandal to religion would it have saved, and how different a Church of England should we now have had?—*London Atlas.*

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

An Act has been passed by the Legislature of New-Brunswick, for ascertaining the number of the population throughout the Province, the number of Houses building, inhabited and uninhabited, the number of places of Worship, Grist and Saw Mills, the estimated quantity of cultivated and cleared land, and the number of Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

The number of Universities belonging to the German Empire is nine, Prague, Vienna, Padua, Pavia, Limburg, Gratz, Olmutz, Inspruck and Pesth.

By a recent regulation deserving soldiers quitting the army, are presented with a medal and a sum of money.

Dr. Chalmers has lately made a very able and forcible appeal to the dignitaries and Ecclesiastics at large of the Church of England, on behalf of the Church of Scotland, in a long letter addressed unto

them and published in the London and Provincial Newspapers.

A solemn prayer is to be offered up in all the Protestant Churches of Prussia, in celebration of the anniversary of the Reformation. The King of Prussia, as the Frankfort Journal states, is the author of the form of prayer to be used on this occasion.

There is a valley near Kentniere in Westmorland, where it is stated the original language of the Danish inhabitants is still retained in so high a degree of purity, that a native of Denmark at the present time is able to hold a ready conversation with the peasantry in his own language.

The Charitable Institutions in England are said to amount to 5,627, and the Friendly Societies to 6,756, and £5,600,000, are collected in rates annually for the support of the poor.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that a Library and Reading Room, shall be established for the use of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, at each of the principal Barracks throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies, to encourage the soldiery to employ their leisure hours in a manner that shall combine amusement with the attainment of useful knowledge, and teach them the value of sober, regular and moral habits. The Master General and Board of Ordnance, have appropriated suitable apartments for a Library and Reading Room, at all the principal Military stations in the United Kingdom, and in Canada, Nova-Scotia, Bermuda, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius and Ceylon in the Colonies.

The number of Booksellers and Musicsellers in Leipzig, is 119, the number of sheets annually printed there about 40,000,000, and the weight of bulk of books brought thither every year about 30,000 cwt.

A public meeting has been lately held in Edinburgh, and an Association formed for the purpose of collecting and diffusing information in regard to the extent of the destitution, misery and mortality at present existing in these parts of Scotland, its causes and the most efficient modes that can be applied for its mitigation.

Colonel Nichols, late Governor of Fernando Po, gives his decided opinion that there is but one effectual means of destroying the Slave Trade, which is by introducing a liberal and well regulated system of Commerce on the Coast of Africa.

P. E. ISLAND, April 18.

On Wednesday last, both houses of the Legislature waited upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with a Joint Address, requesting him to forward the Congratulatory Address, from the Legislature of this Colony to her Majesty, on the event of her marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha. It is gratifying to perceive, that the Legislature express their full confidence in his Excellency—a confidence which his conduct, in his communications with the two Houses insures.—*Herald.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, April 11th, 1840.

The Queen has been pleased to confirm the appointment of the Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, as Colonial Secretary and Registrar, and Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils of this Island.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. John Spencer Smith, Treasurer of this Island.

His Excellency, in Council, has been pleased to appoint James Duff Macdonell, Collector of Impost for the District of Charlotte Town.

MAY 5.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday last, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor repaired, in the usual state, to the Court House, at the entrance of which he was received by a Guard of Honour of the 37th regt. and having taken his seat in the Council Chamber, the Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command, to summon the attendance of the House of Assembly at the Bar. The Speaker and several of the Members having accordingly attended, His Excellency was pleased, in the Queen's name, to give his assent to several bills which have passed both houses in the course of the Session. After which His Excellency was pleased, to close the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
The business of this protracted Session having been brought to a close, I am enabled to permit you to return to your homes.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies, to enable me to carry on Her Ma-

For the Remainder of Halifax Head See page 373.

POETRY.

COMMUNION WITH GOD IN SOLITUDE.

'Tis not within the noise and din
Of this vain world, or aught within,
The Christian seeks for peace:
'Tis in the tranquil hour of prayer,
When, 'reft of every earthly care,
He finds a short release.

Shut out from this world's guiling power,
He goes to pass one peaceful hour,
In solitude with God:
Then what a land of bliss appears,
Beyond this gloomy vale of tears,
In Zion's blest abode.

No mourning souls in Zion weep;
All shall a joyful harvest reap,
And live in endless love:
The sad farewell is heard no more,
When pilgrims gain the welcom'd shore,
And join the saints above.

Sweet solitude! I'll taste thy charms,
Thy soothing powers, thy healing balms,
And seek repose in thee:
Reclining at thy peaceful shrine,
Teach me all earthly joys resign,
And live in purity.

O solitude, my choicest hour,
I claim thee as my richest dower,
Foretaste of heavenly bliss!
Teach me in thee to live to God,
To die, relying on his word,
And rise to righteousness.

Church of England Magazine.

Missionary Intelligence.

COLONIAL CHURCHES.

By the late Act of Assembly, the Annual Collection in aid of the Funds of the Colonial Committee fails to be made on the second Sabbath of April next.

In the prospect of the collection, it may not be improper to call the attention of our readers to the following statement by the acting Committee, as to their proceedings since last Assembly.

The Colonial Committee was appointed by the General Assembly in the year 1836. Its object is indicated by its title. The labours of the Committee have been increasing from year to year; and, with the exception of India (the well-known field of the labours of another of the Assembly's Committees), they now embrace nearly all the British Colonies in which Presbyterian settlers are to be found.

A brief abstract of the most important proceedings of the Committee during the past year, will, it is hoped, show the importance of this Scheme of our National Church, and afford additional inducements for increased liberality on the part of her members.

During the year ten ministers have been appointed or sent out to different Colonies by the Committee, viz.:—The Rev. Messrs. James Bell, to Hobart Town; Andrew Love, to Geelong; William Macara, to O'Brien's Bridge, near Hobart Town; William Paterson, to Adelaide, South Australia; John Gibson Macvicar, to Ceylon; John Macfarlane, to New Zealand; John Macmorine, to Melbourne, Lower Canada; William Simpson, to Cowan's Mills, Lower Canada; William Meldrum, to Upper Canada; Geo. Galloway, to Upper Canada.

For the salaries of several of these clergymen the Committee are bound, if their funds permit, in some cases for one, in others for three years, and in another, until a proper provision has been made by Government, or by the congregation formed in the place to which the clergyman has been sent.

Of these ministers eight have already proceeded to their different destinations, and the remaining two will be ordained, and proceed as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

During the year the Committee have paid for the outfit and passage of ministers sent out by them, £570; for the salaries of ministers previously sent out, £417; towards the building of churches, £300. They have also voted to the Synods of Canada and Nova Scotia, for the maintenance of missionaries and unendowed ministers under their superintendence, £700. To the Presbytery of Van Diemen's Land, to aid in building churches, £200; and to aid the salaries of ordained Presbyterian clergymen, where the Government grant is limited to £100 per annum, in consequence of a proportion of the people residing 21 miles beyond the minister's station, £200. To the Glasgow Colonial Society, which has long laboured with zeal and success in the Colonies, £400. In all, £2787.

All that has been accomplished by the Committee, however, bears little proportion to the necessities of

our Colonial brethren. Numerous applications of the most urgent nature have been received by the Committee in the course of the year for ministers and missionaries, which the state of their funds, and the absence of a sufficient number of suitable candidates, have prevented them from adequately meeting. And scarcely a week passes in which there is not a new appeal upon their sympathy. From all our Colonial settlements—from Australia—from Canada—from Nova-Scotia—from New Brunswick—and more lately, from different parts of the West Indies—the cry is loud and frequent, "Come over and help us!"

Nor are the claims limited to ministers and missionaries. Applications for aid in building Churches have been received from the following places:—Rogers Hill, Pictou; Chatham and Grenville, Stratford-on-Avon, Dundas, Peterborough, Pictou, Canada; Cape Breton; Montego Bay, Jamaica.

In reference to this department of their operations, the Committee find it necessary to exercise much caution; and before granting assistance, they require answers to be given to a list of printed queries, prepared with a view of bringing out full information.—Such applications are also required to be certified by the Presbytery within whose bounds the church is proposed to be erected. These precautions the Committee judge necessary, to prevent the abuse of the liberality of the Christian public at home. But, when the information is satisfactory, the Committee conceive that they make a legitimate use of the funds intrusted to them in affording assistance. It must be remembered, that the congregations of many of our ministers in the Colonies are poor and widely scattered. And there are cases before the Committee, of zealous servants of the Lord Jesus, who, after preaching at one station in the morning, have to proceed ten miles, sometimes also on foot, to another station, where their hearers are crowded together in a school-house, or in some temporary shed that ill protects them from the scorching rays of a tropical sun. In colder climates, also, ministers have frequently to proceed from one station to another along roads all but impassable; and when they arrive, find nothing in which to meet the few families that wait on their ministry, but a rudely constructed log-house that scarcely mitigates the rigours of a Canadian winter. When such cases are satisfactorily certified, a few pounds are surely well-bestowed, in diminishing the hardships endured by our expatriated countrymen, in their anxiety not to forget the assembling of themselves together.

The difficulty of finding licentiates of the Church disposed to become candidates for Colonial situations has been experienced by the Committee in an increasing degree from year to year, and more particularly in regard to the numerous applications for ministers and missionaries from Canada. This, with other considerations, has deeply impressed them with the conviction, that it must be to the Colonies themselves that Presbyterian settlers must ultimately look for a supply of spiritual instructors. The Committee, therefore, have hailed with great satisfaction the prospect of the establishment of a university in Canada, upon a plan which will secure a complete course of instruction to qualify young men for entering into the work of the holy ministry. A bill has been brought in, and has passed the Local Legislature, for the establishment of a university. It is to be built and endowed chiefly by subscription. Considerable progress has already been made in getting subscriptions in Canada. The Committee have had much correspondence with the Synod and Presbyteries in Canada on this subject. The plan and constitution of the university has been carefully examined and approved of by them; and they hope that a subscription, which is about to be opened in this country in aid of the scheme, will meet with the support of all the friends of Christian education; as, when established, this institution will tend greatly to strengthen the Presbyterian cause, and to promote the interests of religion generally in the Colony; and may be expected ultimately to render Canada independent of the pecuniary assistance of the mother country for the supply and support of Presbyterian ministers.

Meanwhile, the exertions of the Committee are more loudly called for than ever, and must not be relaxed. Some time must necessarily intervene ere the university can be in operation, and several years must elapse before it can send forth young men to take part in the spiritual instruction of the Presbyterian brethren in Canada. But the state of spiritual destitution in the Province will not brook this delay. The Committee learn, that at the present moment, from eighty to a hundred ministers and missionaries would be required in the Canadas alone.

A bill, in regard to the Clergy Reserves in Canada, has already passed the Local Legislature, and has arrived in this country, for the consideration and sanction of Parliament. The Committee cannot speak as to its precise nature, as they have not yet seen a copy of it; but, viewing it as a measure deeply af-

fecting the interests of the Presbyterian ministers and people of Canada, they will attend to its progress.

The Committee have merely glanced at the more important objects to which their attention has been directed during the past year. They wish they could have embodied, in the short compass of such a statement as this, all the affecting appeals which have lately been made to them for help. A specimen or two, however, must suffice. A clergyman in Australia writes thus:—"Instead of two, we should have four ministers labouring in this vast field of spiritual desolation; and, although we had four, our cry would still be, 'What are these among so many?' and our prayer would still be, that the Lord would send forth more labourers. . . . I am not without some faint hopes that, when your wealthy merchants many of whom are connected with New South Wales,—your opulent manufacturers,—your prison-discipline reformers,—your parents, who have sons here 'pushing their fortune,'—your devout and humble saints, who are praying for the speedy appearance of the glories of the latter day,—hear of the way in which one guinea may be made to do the good usually effected by two" (alluding to the principle of the Government to double whatever may be contributed, from private sources, to build or endow churches), "not a few of them will cheerfully give their aid towards the spreading of the light of truth in this land, where darkness may be felt."

In a letter, received within these few days from the Presbytery of Bathurst, Upper Canada, it is stated that there are already eighty stations in Canada in immediate want of ministers of the Church of Scotland, of which more than fifty are in the Upper Province. Many of these, it is to be feared, will, if our Church delay to supply them, accept of any ministrations they can obtain.

In regard to Upper Canada, another clergyman states,—"Would that the Church at home would send out a deputation to see our condition, and then return to tell every student of divinity, and every licentiate, our tale of spiritual destitution, and also the beauties of our fine, rich country, and the kindness of their countrymen and brethren. Would they but come and prove them. We propose, as a Presbytery, sending an appeal to Scotland forthwith. Obsecrate it with all your strength when it appears; and let our hearts be cheered with the sight of a whole array of missionaries next spring. . . . We have work enough for upwards of an hundred missionaries betwixt both Provinces; and we have no means of obtaining them, but by appealing to the Church at home."

The Synod of Nova-Scotia, in a very recent communication, say, "Upwards of 12,000 souls, in connection with our Church in Nova-Scotia, are in utter destitution of the stated means of grace, except they may hear two or three sermons a year from some member of Synod. The field of labour is so wide, that it is not possible to overtake it with our present number of clergymen; and hence the Presbytery of Pictou have been compelled to employ one of their number, for twelve months, in order, in some measure, to relieve themselves from the state of absolute slavery to which they have been subjected for the last two or three years, and the more effectually to be able to supply the crying want of thousands of immortal souls, who are depending upon them to break the bread of life among them."

In considering these extracts, along with many other passages of a similar nature that have been addressed to them, the Committee desire to thank God and take courage. A great door and effectual, for preaching the glorious Gospel, stands open in the Colonies; and they cannot but entertain the humble hope, that He who has called forth in their brethren this longing after the Word of Life, will, in His own good time, fill the hungry with bread. The present is indeed, but the day of small things; but in the little that has been accomplished, they think they see the earnest of something greater. During the four short years that the Church of Scotland has for the first time, as a Church, made it a distinct object to send forth preachers among Scottish inhabitants in Colonial Settlements, applications upon the Committee for assistance have increased ten-fold, and are daily increasing; and they cannot but believe that the anxiety thus manifested will call forth an increasing spirit of supplication and of liberality on the part of the Church at home, which will find an answer in the Lord of the harvest sending forth labourers into the Colonial vineyard. Having invited her expatriated children to look to her for assistance, the Church of Scotland cannot, when the affecting appeal is made to her, send them empty away.

The chief difficulty that the Committee have to struggle with is, in finding young men, with suitable qualifications, who are willing to leave their native country, while there are so many openings of usefulness at home. This difficulty, however, would be greatly diminished in various ways, if an increasing interest were manifested by the public in this sub-

ject. And the Committee have to state, that while a continuance of support on the scale in which it has hitherto been contributed, will be barely sufficient to enable them to fulfil the engagements under which they have come—for extending their operations, a greatly enlarged measure of annual aid will be requisite.

The Committee are deeply impressed with the conviction, that hitherto the interest excited in the Christian public generally, in the cause of our Colonial Churches, has never been in any degree proportioned to the importance of the subject; and that, relatively to its magnitude, this great scheme has not met with encouragement. This state of things they are convinced, arises from the members of our Church not being fully aware of the amount of spiritual destitution in our Colonial Settlements. And the Committee would respectfully, but most earnestly, suggest, that ministers would take occasion to explain to their respective flocks the duty of the Church, and of every member of the Church, in this great department of usefulness; and that, in their approaches to a throne of grace, they would lead the hearts of their people, Sabbath after Sabbath, to wrestle in earnest supplication with God, for our brethren that have gone to far countries,—And the prayers and alms of our thousand parishes coming up together as a sweet memorial before the Lord, will, it is hoped, be diffused in streams of refreshing and gladness, to the hearts of Scotchmen in many and distant lands.—*Home and Foreign Missionary Record.*

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

IS YOUR PASTOR COMFORTABLE?

It is characteristic of the good man to desire the comfort and happiness of all about him, and especially of those who administer to his comfort and happiness. I have no doubt, therefore, that the situation of his Pastor is a subject of careful investigation to every one who has any real claim to goodness.

No one contributes so much, and so directly to the comfort of believers as their Pastor. The inquiry therefore, at the head of this article, may be proposed with great appropriateness to every one professing to love the Lord Jesus Christ. Is your Pastor comfortable? That this question may be answered in a suitable manner, let me state what in my mind makes a Pastor comfortable, and on the other hand what tends greatly to his discomfort.

1. It is a great comfort to every Pastor, when he has reason to believe, that the people of his charge are harmoniously united in him. When in visiting his people, or looking over them from the pulpit, he can say and feel that they are all his friends, and delight in receiving instruction from him, he has great happiness. But if the flock be divided and dissatisfied with him, if he has any sensibility at all, he will be very uncomfortable.

2. It tends greatly to a Pastor's comfort, when his ministrations are regularly and fully attended by the congregation.

Nothing renders a faithful pastor more uneasy and uncomfortable, than to find his people grow remiss and careless in attending upon the services of the sanctuary. After carefully and oftentimes laboriously preparing for the instruction and edification of his flock, and then on the Sabbath finding a house full of empty pews, he feels any thing but comfortable. He feels as though his labour were lost. His people care so little for the gospel at his mouth, that a little wet, or cold, or heat, or a little fatigue from the labours and business of the week, will keep them at home. Such conduct makes a Pastor very uncomfortable.

3. When he sees the people of his charge striving both to profit by what he teaches and to exemplify the doctrines of the cross he feels happy. They are then his joy and his rejoicing. He feels that his labour is not vain in the Lord. But when they seem to be forgetful hearers, and suffer themselves to be careless and worldly minded, his heart sinks within him and he is ready to despair.

4. When his people strive together for the faith of the Gospel, and maintain the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace, then his joy and comfort abound.

5. When his people free him from worldly cares and harassments, by the cheerful and punctual contribution of a full and sufficient salary, every Pastor feels comfortable and happy, so far as such things can make him so. When he devotes his intellectual, moral, and physical energies, for the welfare of his people, it is as little as they can do, to keep him not only above want, but free from harassing care. Where they are unwilling to do this, it cannot but cause, not only discomfort in the circumstances of the Pastor, but also turn his mind against the people. No man of sensibility can feel comfortable, when he is asked for debts which he might pay, if his people paid what they promised at the time their promise

became due; but which because of their failure he finds himself unable to pay. It makes him feel that his people care nothing for him; that notwithstanding his efforts for their good, they are unwilling to relieve his temporal necessities. It cannot be expected that any man can attend to the duties of the Pastoral office with comfort, where his people are so mean spirited as to compel him to enter into some other engagements in order to sustain his family. Every church, thus treating her Pastor, will soon find that she is not only injuring one who feels a deep interest in her, but also laying the foundation for her own destruction.

It is an ordinance of God, that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel; and both scripture and reason declare, that "the labourer is worthy of his hire." If this be so, then to withhold a comfortable support to the minister of the Gospel, is as unjust as to grind the face of the poor, or to stint and oppress the hireling in his wages. And if God will visit for such conduct, surely he will for the like conduct towards his ministering servants. But I cannot enlarge. In view of what I have now stated, as making a pastor comfortable and uncomfortable, let me ask every church member, is your Pastor comfortable? Have you done, and are you doing all you can to make him comfortable? Are you satisfied and pleased with him? Do you regularly and punctually attend upon his ministrations, in public and in the social prayer meeting? Are you willing to take part in prayer when requested by him? Do you strive to profit by his preaching, and is it your earnest endeavour both to maintain the truth, and to preserve the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace? Have you paid and do you pay punctually and liberally your portion of the salary? Do you visit him occasionally? Are you in the habit of showing your respect and affection for him by making him an occasional present, &c.?

I would like you to think of all these questions and give them a suitable answer. And in closing I would suggest, that every church and every church member, begin immediately and examine this subject: see whether their Pastor be comfortable or not, and if he is not, take no rest until he is made so. You will thus greatly cheer his heart, and strengthen him for increased effort, for your spiritual and eternal welfare.—*Presbyterian.*

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

When the keen-eyed eagle soars above all the feathered race, and leaves their very sight below, when she wings her way with direct ascent up the steep of heaven, and steadily gazing on the meridian sun, accounts its splendor all her own; does she then regard, with any solicitude, the mote that is flying in the air; or the dust which she shook from her feet? And shall this eternal mind, which is capable of contemplating its Creator's glory; which is intended to enjoy the visions of his countenance; shall this eternal mind, endowed with such great capacities, and made for such exalted ends, be so ignobly ambitious as to sigh for the tinsel of the state; or so poorly covetous as to grasp after ample territories on a needle's point? No; under the influence of such considerations, I feel my sentiments expand, and my wishes acquire a turn of sublimity. My throbbing desires after worldly grandeur die away; and I find myself, if not possessed of power, yet superior to its charms. Too long, must I own, have my affections been pinioned by vanity and unmured in this earthly clod. But these thoughts break the shackles. These objects open the door of liberty. My soul, fired by such noble prospect, weighs anchor from this little nook, and coasts no longer about its contracted shores; doats no longer on its pitiful shells. The immensity of things is her range and an infinity of bliss her aim.

Had the brightest archangel been commissioned to come down, with the olive branch of peace in his hand, showing his Maker's readiness to be reconciled, on our bended knees, with tears of joy and a torrent of thankfulness, we ought to have received the transporting news. But when instead of such an angelic array, he sends his only begotten Son, his Son, beyond thought illustrious, to make us the gracious overture: sends him from the "habitation of holiness and glory," to put on the infirmities of mortality, and dwell in a tabernacle of clay; sends him, not barely to make us a transient visit, but to abide many years in our inferior and miserable world; sends him not to exercise dominion over monarchs, but to wear out his life in the ignoble form of a servant; and at last, to make his exit under the infamous character of a malefactor! Was ever love like this? Did ever grace stoop so low? Should the sun be shorn of all its radiant honours, and degraded into a clod of the valley; should all the dignities of heaven be deposed from their thrones, and degenerate into insects of a day, great would be the abasement. But nothing to thine, most blessed Jesus; nothing to thine Prince of Peace, when, for

us men, and for our salvation, thou didst not abhor the accommodations of a manger, thou didst not decline even the gloomy horrors of the grave.—*Hervey.*

THE INFIDEL IN THE APPREHENSION OF DEATH.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, who gloried in his infidelity, and whose unquestionably fine talents were fearfully desecrated, was apparently a person of the most heroic character, and not likely to feel any serious alarm in the hour of danger. When sailing in Lord Byron's Yacht, a storm arose which threatened the destruction of the vessel. Shelley was immediately alarmed—nothing could render him tranquil; he called out in agony for mercy from the very Being, on whose laws he had not only himself trampled, but whose sovereignty over the hearts of others, he had sought to overthrow, and whose name he had never mentioned; without the most profane ridicule. His terrors are described as having been fearfully awful.—He is not the only infidel, however, whose last hours have been embittered at the near prospect of death. In the season of health and supposed security, the blasphemer may deride the idea of a God of judgment and eternity; his feelings will be far different, when God causes his waves to go over him, and judgment and eternity are at the very door.

ANECDOTE.

An excellent clergyman, possessing much knowledge of human nature, instructed his large family of daughters in the ordinary practice of music. They were all observed to be exceedingly amiable and happy. A friend enquired if there was any secret in his mode of education. He replied, "when any thing disturbs their temper, I say to them, sing; and if I hear them speaking against any person, I call them to sing to me, and they sing away all causes of discontent, and every disposition to scandal." Such a use of this accomplishment, might seem to fit a family for the company of angels. Young voices around the domestic altar, breathing sacred music, at the hour of morning and evening devotion, are a sweet and touching accomplishment.—*L. H. Sigourney.*

ON PUNCTUALITY.

"METHOD is the very hinge of business, and there is no method without punctuality. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the peace and temper of a family; the want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes that duty. The calmness of mind which it produces, is another advantage of punctuality: a disorderly man is always in a hurry; he has no time to speak to you, because he is going elsewhere; and when he gets there, he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. Punctuality gives weight to character. "Such a man has made an appointment—then I know he will keep it." And this generates punctuality in you; for, like other virtues, it propagates itself. Servants and children must be punctual where their leader is so. Appointments, indeed, become debts. I owe you punctuality, if I have made an appointment with you, and have no right to throw away your time, if I do my own."—*Cecil's Remains,* p. 344.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

A spider had prepared his web in one corner of my room, with great care and skill, and having completed it in the most perfect manner, he retired to its darkest recesses to lie in wait for his prey. Soon, a little thoughtless fly became entangled in the net, and the spider, warned by the struggles of the victim to obtain his freedom, leaving his hiding place turned one web around him, and retired upon some slight cause of alarm. By and by he again approached the fly, turning another web around him and retired.—This was repeated several times, till the fly was fast bound and incapable of resistance, when the spider fell upon him and deprived him of existence by sucking his life's blood.

The thought occurred to me while I was watching this process, that there was a striking analogy between the spider, his web and the fly, and the venturer of intoxicating drinks, his shop and his customers. The vender builds or hires his shop, fills it with barrels, decanters and glasses, all arranged in the order best calculated to allure attention and inflame the appetite, and then a sign varnished and gilded, "waves in the wind," or glitters on the front. He then takes his stand and waits for the receipt of custom.—Soon, some unsuspecting one approaches and enters. A glass of "cordial" is poured out, drank and payment is made. Thus the web is turned once round. By and by he comes again, and another web is turned, and then another, and another still. Now the victim may make an effort to escape, but in vain. The web is fixed—the fetters are strong—the appe-

title is confirmed. There is no hope. His life is given for a prey, and a great ransom cannot deliver him.

But to return to the spider. All his designs and plans, from the first moment that he spins his thread and attaches it securely, regards only his personal benefit. Solitary and alone he lives, and spends his life in depriving others of that which he cannot restore. No matter what others may suffer, he is the gainer. The struggles and the pains, and the tortures they undergo, are of no concern to him. His object is gain. And is there no resemblance here? Do not the widow and the fatherless cry, and the land mourn because of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and do not the venders shut their ears? But once more—the spider preys not upon his own species.—He sucks the blood of a different race. But to whom does the spirit dealer sell his baneful draught? To men—to husbands—to parents. The consequences of a spider's daily depredations upon the insect tribe, affect only the individual victim. The effects of the spirit dealer extend to a whole circle of relatives—affect a whole neighbourhood; a town—a nation—the world—time—eternity.—Geo. Banner and Advocate.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPE.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th March, Sir Hussey Vivian brought forward the ordnance estimates. He said the amount of them was £1,971,032, but, deducting a balance standing over from last year's vote, he had to ask for 1,885,000. He added that there was an excess of charge upon this year's estimate, as compared with the amount of last year, of £152,000. The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means. A sum of £1,000,000 was voted out of the Consolidated Fund for the public service.

Lady Cecilia Underwood has been raised to the peerage by the name, style and title of Duchess of Inverness.

Pensions on the Civil List granted since the 20th June, 1838—Eliza Cameron, widow of Colonel Cameron, a distinguished officer, wounded at St. Sebastian, £100.—James Montgomery the poet.—Mrs. M'Grie, the widow of Dr. M'Grie, author of the Life of Knox, &c.—M. D. Stewart, daughter of the late Professor Dugald Stewart.—Mrs. Somerville, author of the Mechanism of the Heavens, &c.

Lord Aberdeen.—Rumor says, that the Duke of Wellington being unable to resume the leadership of the Lords' Opposition, that post will be occupied by Lord Aberdeen; that the latter peer is selected instead of Lord Lyndhurst, as the more popular and discreet Tory Peer.

The Board of Stamps has advertised for contracts for 24,000 reams of paper for the proposed letter-covers. This will provide for 24,000,000 stamps.

WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL AT GLASGOW.—About £8,000 have been subscribed for the erection of the monument in Glasgow, commemorative of the public services of the Duke of Wellington.

Sir John Phillimore, C. B. died on Saturday last at an advanced age. He was Companion of the Bath and Aid-de-Camp to the Queen, and he was posted in 1807, and was one of the senior-captains of her Majesty's navy.

The vaccination board state in their report, just published, that by vaccination as many as 4,000 lives are annually saved within the bills of mortality only.

At the Levee, last week, the Duke of Norfolk presented Sir Moses Montefiore to the Queen, on his return from the Holy Land, and as a bearer of an address of congratulation on her marriage from the British Jews.

A memorandum, says one of the papers has been addressed to the Protestant monarchs in Europe, on the subject of the restoration of the Jewish people to the land of Palestine. The document in question, dictated by the peculiar conjunction of affairs in the East, and the other striking "signs of the times," adverts to the original covenant, which secures that land to the descendants of Abraham, and urges upon the consideration of the powers addressed, what may be the probable line of duty, on the part of Protestant Christendom, to the Jewish people in the present controversy in the East. The memorandum and correspondence which have passed upon this subject have been published. The subject is one of deep interest.

SWEDEN.

The speech of the king of Sweden, at the opening of the diet at Stockholm in January, is as long as an American President's message, a thing unusual in royal communications. He represents the kingdom to be in a state of high prosperity, and states that, although the taxes have been annually diminished, there has, since 1814, been expended in public works, up-

wards of \$15,050,000. Particular attention has been paid, to the moral and religious education of the people, and the states are recommended to authorise the establishment of a primary school in each of the 1200 parishes. His majesty enumerates all the improvements made in the government since his accession.—Among these is the extinction of the whole of the foreign, and a great part of the home debt; an increase of the profits of the bank from 248,000 thalers to 700,000; the formation of an army of 100,000 effective men; the creation of a coast guard of 250 gun-boats; an augmentation of the fleet; an increase of commerce and manufactures, and general industry; and, finally a perfect union between Sweden and Norway, which had been previously divided by a mutual spirit of animosity. His Majesty, at the conclusion of his speech, made a feeling allusion to his own advanced age, and the happiness which the actual condition of the country afforded him. There is probably no monarch in Europe, more popular among his subjects, than the king of Sweden and Norway.

COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, APRIL 23.

The Special Council met on Tuesday, at one o'clock, when the following Members were present: Honble. the Chief Justice; Messieurs Moffat, M'Gill, Gerrard, Quesnel, Christie, Molson, Knowlton, Austin, Harwood, Ogden, Daly, Herriot.

The last three named gentlemen have been added to the Council since its last meeting.

The Quebec Gazette says that advices have been received, that the Church of Scotland will contribute five thousand pounds to the erection of the Kingston University, so soon as five thousand pounds are collected in the Canadas to commence the work. The subscriptions in the two Provinces, already amount to about seventeen thousand pounds, and an instalment will be required to be paid in, immediately, to the amount of five thousand pounds.

QUEBEC, April 25.

FIRST VESSEL FROM SEA.

SIX O'CLOCK.—The vessel proves to be the Ship Vere, 460 tons, Captain Willis, of and from Poole, in ballast, to Messrs. William Price & Co. The Vere left Poole on the 26th of March, and has, consequently, made the passage in thirty days.—Mercury.

ST. JOHN, N. B. MAY 5.

The Rev. Mr. Newton, of the Methodist connexion, arrived at New-York, in the packer ship United States from Liverpool, last week. He is delegated from the Wesleyan Society in England, to visit the American churches of the same connexion, and attend the annual conference at Baltimore.

At the General Annual Meeting of the Members of the SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK, held on Tuesday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen Trustees of that Institution, for the ensuing year:—The Hon. Ward Chipman, the Hon. Hugh Johnston, John Ward, Junior, John R. Partelow, George D. Robinson, Thos Barlow, and James T. Hanford, Esqrs.—And at a Meeting of the Trustees, the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN was re-appointed President of the same.

School of the Mechanics' Institute.—We felt great pleasure when we first heard of the School under the patronage of the Mechanics' Institute, and we rejoice that our anticipations of its utility, have not been disappointed. Yesterday the labours of the teachers and the students of this Seminary were closed, after having accomplished all the objects contemplated by its founders. The result of the examination which then took place, before the most respectable and talented of our citizens, was highly creditable to the various classes composing the school, and evinced by indisputable proof, the skill and assiduity with which they had been instructed. Several of our young Artizans have acquired since the commencement of this school, a very considerable knowledge of Geometry and Algebra; and will thus be enabled to prosecute studies which will at once tend to improve their minds and qualify them for the exercise of their vocations. All of them have been instructed with great advantage in penmanship and arithmetic, and not a few exhibited a considerable proficiency in French and the learned languages. The specimens in drawing executed by Mr. TOLER's pupils were highly deserving of attention.—Morning News.

MIRAMICHI, May 5.

THE SEASON.—We believe it is universally admitted, as far as the season has yet advanced, a more favourable one for the business of the country generally, was never witnessed in Miramichi.

The Farmer, situate on high and dry land, has got through his ploughing, and been enabled to perform many other of his spring duties, full three weeks earlier than he has been able to do for some seasons past.

The intelligence from the lumberers in all directions, is also satisfactory. The gradual manner in which the snow melted, and the seasonable rains

which have fallen at intervals, has kept up a constant freshet, and the result has been that a large portion of the parties have already completed brook driving, and are now busily engaged in rafting.—Gleaner.

Halifax Head Continued from page 369.

jesty's Government in this colony. You may rely on my applying them, to the purposes for which they were appropriated.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In relieving you from further attendance upon your Legislative duties, I have again to express my regret, that you have not been able to agree upon a satisfactory measure, for the regulation of the Fishery Reserves; but I still hope that, before the next Session, some plan may be decided upon, by which these Reserves may be made available to the public, in the manner pointed out by Her Majesty's Government.

INDIAN MURDERS.—The Seminoles, in Florida, have murdered 95 persons within the last nine months, besides killing many soldiers of the U. S. Army. They have lost only 10 of their number that time.—N. Y. Herald.

The ship India is loading, at Philadelphia, for Liverpool, with white corn, in bulk, an entire cargo; say 10,000 bushels.

No less than 7,428 passengers arrived at New York, from Europe, during the month of April, an average of 247 per day.

LATER FROM CANTON.—The ship Providence, which arrived yesterday from Canton, left the river earlier than our previous dates, but spoke an English ship on the passage, and took from her a quantity of letters to Dec. 20th. Those letters state that an edict had just been issued by the Chinese Commissioner, Lin, forbidding the bringing up to Canton of any British manufactures, even in American ships; and declaring that if it was attempted, both goods and ship should be confiscated.—N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

The Army.—The forces now in British North America amounts to about 14,000 rank and file, which will be considerably augmented in the spring by strong drafts which will be sent out to join the service companies of the several corps stationed there.

The Cape Breton, Steamer, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon last, from Miramichi—being her first trip this season—sailed the same evening for Pictou, and returned again on Saturday morning.—P. E. Island, Royal Gazette.

LAUNCHES.—On Thursday the 30th ult. from the Ship Yard of the Hon. George Smith, the ship Lord Wenlock, 655 tons register. The Lord Wenlock is one of the finest vessels ever built in Pictou, and reflects credit on the builder, Mr. Wm. Henderson.

On Tuesday morning May 5, from the ship yard of Mr. Jas. Purves, a fine barque of 529 tons register, built by Capt. Robert Edgar.—Pictou Observer.

SUPREME COURT.—The libel case, Mr. E. Ward, against Messrs. English & Blackadar, was tried last Monday, by the Chief Justice and a Special Jury. Verdict guilty, damages £40, which carries costs.—Nov.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, May 5, 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that the principal Officer of Her Majesty's Customs in this Province, with the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has appointed the Store lately erected on Mr. Thos. Killam's wharf, in the port of Yarmouth, to be a bonded Warehouse, under the authority of the 36th Section of the 3 and 4 Wm. 4, cap. 59.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Gilbert Fowler Ditmars, to be a Seizing Officer at Moose River, in the Township of Clements, and county of Annapolis; and Thomas James Esq. to be a Seizing Officer at the Breakwater in Wilmot, in the same county.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Drilling Match which was to have taken place on Tuesday the 5th inst. was deferred, in consequence of the weather, until the following day at three o'clock, at which time eight Ploughs appeared on the ground, ready to compete for the Prizes offered by the Agricultural Society. The ground being prepared in a style highly creditable to the Proprietor, Mr. McCulloch, and the requisite arrangements completed by the Committee, each Ploughman began his work, which was limited to twelve Drills of moderate length. The operations went forward with much spirit and interest, and all were finished at

about an hour and three quarters. When the teams had all left the Field, the Judges, Messrs. Veith, Lynch, and Walker, were called on to decide who were the successful competitors. After a patient and close inspection, their decision was handed to the Secretary, and awarded Prizes as follows:—

First Prize, a Silver Medal, value Ten Dollars to Mr. John Winters; Second, do \$8, Wm. Mitchell; Third, do \$6, Sam. McCulloch; Fourth, do \$4, Wm. Winters; Fifth, do \$2, John Kline, junr.

The Judges reported the work to be executed in a superior manner, and highly creditable to the Ploughmen on the Peninsula, as well as decided improvements on the work done at the Drilling Match in May, 1839.—Journal.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The *Great Western* steamer has arrived at New York. British newspapers have been received at Keefler's Reading Room, but no American papers, to tell of the day of her arrival, (probably the second.) passage out, &c. London dates are to the 14th. The news is not of much importance.—Times.

The bill for the Union of the Canadas was read a second time on the 13th April, in the House of Commons, and ordered to be committed, May 11.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia and Mr. C. K. Murray, had an interview with Lord J. Russell at the Colonial Office, May 13.

The 37th Depot has left Waterford, for Parsons-town.

Sir James Graham's motion on the Ministerial policy with regard to China, was defeated by a Ministerial majority of 9, on the 9th April.

WAR-OFFICE, April 10:—23d Foot—Lient. W.G.C. Monins, to be Capt. by pur. vice Phillips, who retires; Second Lient. F. A. D. Roebuck, to be First Lient. by pur. vice Monins; J. H. Albuoy, Gent. to be Second Lient. by pur. vice Nicolk

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR,
April 30th, 1840.

At a convocation held this day, Mr. C. Scott Jeffery, Commoner of this University, was admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Arts.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. The Annual Meeting was adjourned last Wednesday evening, in consequence of non-attendance. Members are particularly requested to attend this evening, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received two letters from our diligent and zealous Correspondent at St. John, N. B. with a long list of new Subscribers and other enclosures. We are happy to find that our weekly periodical is considered so deserving of encouragement in that growing city. The instructions he has suggested respecting the transmission of the papers, will be carefully attended to. We have also received, during the week, several valuable communications from different parts of our own Province, some of which will appear in our next number.

PASSENGERS.

In the *Allion* from Aberdeen, Miss Grigor, and 22 in the steerage.—In the *Britannia* from Liverpool, GB.—Mr. Hoovartman, Capt Allan, and 3 in the steerage.—In the *Ranger* from Newfoundland.—Mr. J. Gordon.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. JOHN McFARLANE, to Miss MARY ANN PANTON all of Halifax.

At De Sable, P. E. Island, on Thursday, the 16th April, by W. B. Wellaer, Esq. J. P. Mr. ROBERT INMAN to Miss JUDITH FARROW: Same day at Crapaud, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL MILLER to Miss CATHERINE M'FADYEN.

At Miranichi, on Tuesday evening, the 21st April, by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Rector, in Chatham, JOHN M. JOHNSON, Esq. High Sheriff of the County, to ELIZABETH, Relict of the late Richard Blackstock, Esq.

At Belle Vue House, Dalhousie, on the 21st April, by the Rev. James Steven, ARTHUR RITCHIE, Esq. Merchant, to ANNABELLA, third daughter of the late Oliver O'Hara, Esq. Collector of H. M. Customs, Gaspe.

DIED.

This morning, after a lingering illness, Miss CHARLOTTE DRIPPS, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Matthew Driggs, aged 22 years. Funeral on Friday at 4 o'clock, when the friends of the family are requested to attend.

At Portuguese Cove, on Thursday, 7th inst. in the 71st year of his age, Mr. John Munro, a native of Morayshire, Scotland, leaving a large circle of friends and acquaintance to regret his loss.

At Windsor Road, on the 26th ult. Mr. WILLIAM SPENCER, Gent. in the 73rd year of his age. An old and respectable inhabitant—a native of Aberdeenshire.

At Truro, 30th ult. MARGARET NASH, wife of Mr. James Gildred, after a short but severe illness.

At Sydney, C. B. on the 5th ult. SOPHIA HARRIET, daughter of Mr. Thomas Leonard, formerly of Halifax, in the 2d year of her age.

At St. John, N.B. on Monday, the 4th inst. at the residence of John Walker, Esq. Prince William street, in the 93d year of her age, BARBARA CAMPBELL, a native of Caithness-shire, Scotland.

At Montreal, on the 19th April, after a lingering illness, MONSIEUR JEAN JACQUES LARTIGUE, Roman Catholic Bishop of that Diocese.

At Toronto, on the 12th ult. at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Philipps, at Weston, STEPHEN JARVIS, Esq. in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Jarvis was born in the year 1756, in that part of the British North American Provinces which has since become independent of Great Britain, and is one of the number, and almost the last, of those officers who took up arms in support of the unity of the Empire, at the period of the Rebellion.

MARINE NEWS.—PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Brig Margaret, Smith, Havana, 13 days—umber to McNab, Cochran, and Co; brig Albion, Leslie, Aberdeen, 43 days—general cargo to Deblois and Merkel and others; Am. schr. Phoebe Baxter, Baker, Philadelphia, 14 days—flour to D. & E. Starr & Co.

Friday—Brigt. Isabel, Matthews, Terceira, 27 days—fruit, wheat &c. to R. H. Skimmings; brig Bride, George, Harbour Breton, NF. 7 days—4500 qts dry fish to the master; schr. Plymouth, Murray, Yarmouth; Micmac, Gaspe; Manly, Aitchat—fish, &c.; Amanda and Woodbine, P. E. Island—produce, &c.; brig Standard, Hinson, Baltimore, 14 days—pork and flour to Frith, Smith & Co.

Saturday—Schr. Margaret, John, Venus, Malouey, Seaflower and Sovereign from P. E. Island—produce; Carleton Packet, Landry, Dalhousie, 7 days—shingles to J. & M. Tobin; Mary, Boudroit, Restigouche—dry fish to do; Amanda, Sydney—coal; James William, Antigonish.

Sunday—Brig Britannia, Oliver, Liverpool, G.B. 37 days—bordage, salt &c to Fairbanks & Allison; schr. Ranger, Fennel, Catalina, NF. 9 days—dry fish to J. & A. McNab; Eliza, Bridgeport—coal; Inverness, Port Hood—produce; Rising Sun, Bras d'Or; Uniacke, Landries, P. E. Island.

Monday—Schr. Regulator, Hayley, P. E. Island, 2 days—produce, Bee and Eliza Ann, Sydney—coals; Planet, Doane, St. John's, NF. 5 days—dry fish to J. & T. Williamson; Reliance, Bell, do. 10 days—dry fish to G. C. Whidden; sloop Prickle, Campbell, do. 6 days—dry fish and salmon; Master; schr. Mary, Sydney, Coal; Chance, Vignean, P. E. Island—produce.

Tuesday—Brigt. Snipe, Grissel, Harbour Breton, NF. 5 days dry fish to Creighton & Grassie; schr. Harmony, Pearson, Havana, 15 days, 12 to the light, cigars and coffee to the Cuba Company; schr. John Ryder, Kendrick, sailed 4 days previous; Brothers, Sydney, coal.

Wednesday—Schr. Wave, Wilson, Jersey, 33 days—cordage, &c. to Creighton & Grassie, and Fairbanks & McNab; Sylph, Young, Lunenburg; Swift, Reynard, Bermuda, 13 days, (arr. at Port Midway 7th inst. 7 days) Port Midway 1 day—ballast to the master; Phoenix, Fortune Bay, 4 days—350 bbls herrings, to W. H. Rudolf.

CLEARED.

Thursday—Am. schr. Compeer, Lincoln, Eastport, U. S.—Jo; Am. schr. Delphi, Nickerson, Provincetown, U.S. cordwood by the master; brig Lady Chapman, BW, Indies—fish, pork, flour &c. by J. H. Harvey & Co; Ketch, Sparty, Spencer, do—flour and fish by W. J. Starr; barque Spartan, Tarbet, Greenock—timber &c. by S. Cunard & Co; schr. Antelope, Daley, BW, Indies—dry and pickled fish, &c. by Fairbanks & McNab.

Friday—Brig Helena, Outerbridge, dry and pickled fish by N. Le Cain & Son; schr. Speculation, Gorman, St. John's, NF—potatoes, &c. by W. Lawson junr.; schr. Ann Marie, Anderson, Montreal—sugar, &c. by S. Binney; brig Eclipse, Arestrop, BW, Indies—dry fish and flour by Sallus & Wainwright; Mayflower, O'Bryan, Pictou; schr. Annandale, Wightman, Charlotte-town—merchandise by Black & Brothers and others; brig Falcon, Hooker, Jamaica—fish, oil, &c. by J. Bazalgette; shallop, Gracious, Glasgow, coasting voyage to Newfoundland and Labrador—assorted cargo by E. P. Archbold.

Saturday—Brig Adriana, Hunt, BW, Indies—flour, pork, and fish by J. & M. Tobin; barque Admiral Benbow; schr. St. John, NB—ballast; Am. schr. LaGrange, Allan, Alexandria—65 tons Plaster, by S. Binney; Schr. Lord Lovat, Downey, Montreal—molasses, hides and oil, by J. & M. Tobin

S A I L E D.

Monday—H.M.P. barque Skylark, Lieut. Ladd, Falmouth.

MARKETS.

At Barbadoes, 11th ult.—Dry fish \$33.4 to 4; Flour \$8; Pork \$17; beef \$12; lumber \$22.—At Demerara, 2d inst. codfish, 2 5-8 sty. flour \$10 1-2 pork \$19, Mackerel \$11.

At a Special Sessions, held this day, the following Assize of Bread was set, and ordered to be in force on Friday next, the 8th instant.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
1 st . Loaf of fine wheaten flour is to weigh	0	10	11
3 rd . do. do do do do	1	5	6
6 th . do. do do do do	2	10	12
1s. do. do do do do	5	5	8

JAMES S. CLARKE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Halifax, 5th May, 1840.

MR. W. F. TEULON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.

DESIROUS that Professional aid at the Confinements of Mothers (considering themselves at present unable to afford it), might be generally rendered as in Great Britain, and other countries, offers himself to attend such, in any part of the town, at the same rate which obtains there: namely, £1 1 0 Sterling, visits during the recovery of the patient included.

Upper Water Street, Halifax, opposite Mr. W. Roche's Store.
May 13, 1840. 3w.

AUCTIONS.

SCHR. INVERNESS.

BY J. H. REYNOLDS,

On *BROWN'S Wharf, To-morrow, THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,*

PORK, BEEF, BUTTER, LARD, OAT-MEAL, &c.

Just received per the above vessel from Judique, Cape Breton.
May 13.

Sale of Cuba Company's Cigars!

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 14th inst. at TWO o'clock, at *Strachan's Wharf,*

The Cargo of the "HARMONY," direct from HAVANA.

Specially selected by an eminent "Corinthian" to suit the taste of the most fastidious smoker—will be offered to the public competition at Strachan's wharf—Consisting of superior CIGARS, composing among others the following celebrated Brands—

- REGALIAS,
- TACON REGALIAS,
- ULTRA DELECIAS REGALIAS,
- PALMAS,
- DEMI IMPERIAL,
- DELICIAS DEMI IMPERIAL,
- CALIDAD,
- LADIES, &c. &c.

EDWARD LAWSON,

May 13. Auctioneer.

SEEDS, SEEDS.

THE GROWTH OF THE LAST SEASON,

RECEIVED per *Allion* from ABERDEEN, and now open at the Subscriber's Store, Hollis Street, a large supply of the above, comprising Yellow, White, Globe and

SWEDISH TURNIP;
Mangel wurtzel, French and English Beans, and white Dutch Clover, with a complete assortment of the Kitchen Garden.

Also, A good variety of FLOWER SEEDS; Catalogues of which will be furnished on application.
G. E. MORTON.

May 13, 1840. 3w.

NOW PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORES,

A SERMON, preached in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N. S. on Friday, 1st May, 1840, before the Nova-Scotia Philanthropic Society, on the occasion of their celebrating the Nuptials of Her Most Gracious Majesty, QUEEN VICTORIA, with His Royal Highness, Prince ALBERT, of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha—By WILLIAM COGSWELL, A. M. Curate of St. Paul's, and a member of the Society.—Together with a complete narrative of the aforesaid celebration, preceded by remarks on similar celebrations by other Charitable Societies in Halifax, and by the people of Nova Scotia generally, by J. H. CROSSKILL. The whole contained in a neat pamphlet, which Every Individual in the Province ought to read, and of which every Nova Scotian ought to preserve a copy.—Price 1s. 3d. each, or 12s. 6d. per dozen. May 13.

Spring Goods.

A. & H. McDONALD,

RESPECTFULLY inform, that they are now landing from the Ship *PANDORA*, part of their SPRING IMPORTATION, and will comprise a General Assortment of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,
Namely—Woollens, Cottons, Linens, Hats, Nets, Twines, Cod Lines, &c. &c. which they offer for Sale very low, for Cash or short credit, at their Store, opposite Brown's Wharf, Water street.
May 6. 6w.

PLAIT.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received, and offers for Sale, an assortment of BERMUDA PLAIT at low prices,
March 18. E. L. LYDIARD.

BOY WANTED.

WANTED immediately as an Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, a lad of about 14 years of age, of good Moral Character.
April 29.



SPRING.

The voice of the spirit
Of beauty and bloom,
Hath bidden earth's verdure
Awake from its tomb ;
The snow shrouding mantle
Hath vanished away,
And plant, shrub and flower,
Come forth to the day.

All nature rejoices
From valley and hill,—
The gush of the fountain,
The flow of the rill,
The music of waters,
Unshackled and free,
Blend with echoing notes,
And hum of the bee.

Field, forest and meadow,
The mountain and plain,
With new life are teeming,
And aid the glad strain,
To welcome the spirit,
Of beauty and bloom,
Who hath burst earth's fetters,
And scattered the gloom.

Awake ye in gladness,
Ye children of earth!
For 'tis God who hath given
This glorious new birth ;
Shout for joy! for he speaks,
And bids you confide,
In that power and mercy
That e're will abide.

Ladies Repository.

HALIFAX PUBLIC LIBRARY,
AND LITERARY ROOM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Halifax, Nov. 27, 1839. R. M. BARRATT.

To be Sold at Private Sale.



A CORNER LOT IN DARTMOUTH nearly opposite the English Church 120 feet by 120 feet. This lot is eligibly situated for establishing a Country House being in the most Public Street leading from the Country.

March 4. JOHN METZLER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING this Day, entered into COPARTNERSHIP, the Business hitherto conducted by E. L. LYDIARD, in Granville Street, will be continued under the firm of

T. & E. L. LYDIARD,

At the Store lately occupied by J. N. Shannon, Esq. opposite the Provincial Building, where they will be happy to execute any Orders with which they may be favoured.

THOMAS LYDIARD,
E. L. LYDIARD,

Halifax, April 1, 1840.

The Subscriber will be obliged by an early settlement of all accounts due him, and those against him being sent in for payment.

E. L. LYDIARD.

April 1, 1840.

Halifax Bazaar & Repository,
RE-OPENED,

and Removed to the Stone Building (near the Bank of British North America.)

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

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

He is now ready to receive Goods to be disposed of at Private Sale; and has at present on hand,

A VARIETY OF ARTICLES,

which he solicits the public to call and examine—Among which are to be found:—

- A few superior CLOCKS & WATCHES,
- A small assortment of Superior JEWELLERY,
- A Handsome set of Dessert Knives and Forks, with fruits, 38 pieces, Silver Handled, quite a splendid article.

Ladies WORK BOXES.

A large variety of Indian Quill Work.

A small selection of BOOKS, some of them very valuable, among which are—19 vols. of the MEDICO CHIRURGICAL REVIEW; Scott's Prose Works, 6 vols.; SCOTTISH PULPIT, in 5 vols.; Leighton's Complete Works; Milner's Church History; Paterson's do.; Ferguson's Lectures; Walker's Dictionary; Selections from Montgomery's Poetical Works; Grant's Beauties of British Poetry, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

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

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

R. M. BARRATT.

November 27, 1839.

Spices, Drugs and Chemicals.

By the FLETA from LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER has completed his supply of the above, comprising all the principal requisites for the Chemist and Physician,

ALSO RECEIVED—

JEFFRY'S ORAL RESPIRATORS, for the use of Asthmatic and Consumptive persons, giving warmth to the air drawn into the lungs in breathing.

CUNDELL'S BALSAM OF HONEY, POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED for the cure of Cough and Asthma, and other approved Patent Medicines. A variety of Toilet Soaps, Brushes and PERFUMERY, with a large assortment of SPICES, which are offered on the best terms at his Store, Hollis-street near the Bank.

Halifax, Jan. 8, 1840. G. E. MORTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, at his Stores on Brown's

- Wharf, the following articles, viz:—
- 1300 barrels HERRING, 190 do. Mackerel.
- 16 do. Salmon, 8 do. Trout.
- 150 quintals Haddock, 30 do. Codfish.
- 20 casks Whale Oil.
- 300 barrels Nova-Scotia BEEF.
- 80 do. do. PORK, 500 firkins Butter.
- 200 tubs do. (a superior article.)

Also,—Canada prime Mess and prime Pork. Ship Bread, Paints, Hawsers, casks and cases WINE, Boxes 8 x 12 Window Glass, Congo, Orange Pekoe, and Bona Teas, 3 cases French Potatoes, 1 case Eau de Cologne, boxes RAISINS, &c. &c.

December 18. J. H. REYNOLDS.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB.

Halifax, March 4, 1840.

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

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

Halifax, March 4, 1840.

BANK OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

Halifax, 2nd December, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE following AGENCIES have been Established by this Bank.

ANNAPOLIS,

CHAS. T. C. McCOLLA, Esq.

LIVERPOOL,

S. P. FAIRBANKS,

PICTOU,

and

JAS. N. KNAUT, Esqrs.

WINDSOR,

JAMES PRIMROSE, Esq.

YARMOUTH,

JAMES D FRASER,

and

HARRY KING, Esqrs.

STALEY BROWN,

and

JAMES BOND, Esqrs.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MR. MUNRO, of the Normal Seminary of Glasgow, begs to state that he is prepared to receive any number of Pupils that may present themselves, to acquire a knowledge of this system of Teaching. Any well qualified person may become master of the Training System in about three months, and as the Normal Schools are every where meeting with unprecedented success, Mr. Munro is anxious to see them in operation in every County of Nova-Scotia.

Halifax, April, 22 1840.

R. D. CLARKE.

THANKFUL for the very liberal support he has received, since he has resumed the AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS, respectfully begs to intimate that his Rooms are open for receiving and sale of all descriptions of Merchandize, Household Furniture &c. on which liberal advances will be made if required.

March 4.

JOHN FRASER,

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

Dry Goods & Grocery Line,

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

N. B.—Orders from town or country punctually attended to on the shortest notice. J. F.

Halifax, Nov. 27, 1839.

THE 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.