

as with new wine, and agree to say, "that nature's best gifts are oftentimes the least revealed to the eye, and that under present circumstances, they cannot do better, than be thankful to the gods for having placed so great a blessing within their reach, and carefully to store it up for their future use."

We may take occasion hence to glance at the immense value of our domestic comforts and advantages, which often escape our observation merely owing to the nearness of our view, and to remark, that however romantic the above supposition may appear, I entertain no doubt that it was in some such manner, that the properties of that delicious beverage were discovered.

Coffee is often spoiled in the roasting: to prevent which in future, I will exhibit a few hints. First: The more suddenly it is roasted the better; consequently a very strong heat is required. Second: Not a grain of it must be burned, or under done, or it will injure the flavour of the whole. To prevent this it must be kept in constant quick motion, not with a spoon or knife, but with a broad stick or spatula. Third: After it is done it should be continued stirring in the heated pan, but off the fire, until it is glazed over with an oil distilled from its own pores. It is not till then that the identical aroma of this seed is developed: it should then be cooled as rapidly as possible, by being spread thinly, and exposed to a current of air. Fourth: Not a particle of sugar, butter, or any other foreign ingredient, should be allowed to enter the process, because they each create an ill taste.

About 150,000,000, pounds of coffee is annually consumed in Europe, and above 30,000,000, of it in France. There seems to be nearly an universal liking for it in the human family; and with very little exception, it universally agrees with its members.

A great part of its excellence, as we have seen, is derived from the process of torrefaction; and, by this process, acorns, peas, rye, a variety of seeds, dandelion and thistle roots, and even sawdust may be converted into agreeable and useful substitutes.

A change nearly as conspicuous, and effected under the same circumstances, ensues to meat as roasted, baked, broiled, or fried, concerning which the apothegm applied to a broiled beefsteak is equally appropos. "It is well it should be done, it should be well done, and done quickly." Let the meat then, in either of these processes have as much fire as it can bear,—be kept as much in motion as possible till done,—be exposed to a moderate heat for a few minutes afterwards,—and if possible be basted in its own fat.

Roasting, is likewise noticeable, and the rules above given, as the best method of dressing potatoes. A roasted or baked potato is a delicacy; and in this condition conveys more and better nourishment into the constitution; so as even to make a second quality of potato equal to the very best, when boiled, the baking and frying of potatoes ought therefore to be much more general than at present, almost to the exclusion of other methods, which injure the product, and cause considerable waste. To the agriculturist—I may say, that I have authority to believe, that hogs and other cattle, will thrive amazingly upon roasted or baked potatoes, instead of boiled, with a saving of about one fourth the quantity.

Roasted coffee, should be preserved in the manner formerly recommended for dried herbs, by grinding, pressing into canisters, and closely covering it.
[To be concluded.]

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1840.

CORN WALLIS.

It cannot fail to afford much satisfaction to all the members of the Presbyterian Church, to learn that the call which was lately made by the Synod of Nova Scotia, to support the Missionary Society which they had organized, has been so generally and cheerfully responded to in different parts of this province. A liberal sum has been raised in Halifax for that important object, which might be greatly enlarged if another Missionary meeting were held in this town.—Collections have been made, agreeably to the recommendation of the Society, in almost all the congregations within the bounds of the Presbytery of Pictou, for the same object. An auxiliary association was formed in Lunenburg, at Mr. Fraser's induction, under the most favourable auspices, which has already collected a liberal sum among its members, and the Presbyterian Congregation at Cornwallis, one of the oldest, and most united and prosperous congregations in this colony, has displayed its wonted zeal for the support of religion, and the propagation of the Gospel, and set an example which others would do well to

imitate. Besides paying a liberal annuity to their aged pastor, Mr. Forsyth, and supporting his able and devoted assistant and successor, Mr. Struthers, the members of this congregation have raised, as appears from the communication which we have this day published, the sum of £18, in the course of one year for the Missionary cause. Such a large contribution as this, from one congregation, shows us what might be done, if all our congregations were animated with the same spirit, and gave for the support of the Gospel as God has prospered them. Four or five congregations contributing with equal liberality, would support an additional labourer in the vineyard, who could break the bread of life to hundreds who are now perishing for lack of knowledge, and a similar effort on the part of all our congregations, would add nearly one fifth to the present small, and lamentably inadequate number of officiating ministers.

If so much has been done in such a short period, and only at the very commencement of the society's operations, what good may be expected to be done, when associations are formed in every congregation, and all are heartily engaged in forwarding the same noble and patriotic object. We await with anxious expectation the annual meeting of the Society, which will soon be held in this Town, when the Committee will lay before the public a full report of what they have already done, and be enabled to ascertain what yet remains to be accomplished.

ANNAPOLIS AND DIGBY.

We are happy to find from the communications which have lately reached us, that the Presbyterian inhabitants at Annapolis and Digby, still entertain the hope of having a minister of their own church soon stationed among them, and have been lately engaged in making arrangements for the accomplishment of this most desirable object. A short time ago a subscription list was opened to raise funds in order to obtain the occasional services of a minister of the Established Church of Scotland at Digby, and thirty pounds per annum were readily subscribed at Digby, Digby strait, Broad Cove, and Gulliver's Hole for his support, to be continued for a period of five years from the time of his arrival in this Colony. At Annapolis, at Granville, at the Dalhousie settlement, and in and around Lawrence-Town, an anxious desire has also been long manifested for the settlement of a Presbyterian Minister in that beautiful and populous district of Nova-Scotia.

Few in number as the Presbyterians at present are, when compared with the other religious denominations in the Counties of Annapolis and Digby, and very widely scattered and little known to each other as they have long been, and but too little attended to by the Presbytery of the bounds, there are still to be found in these two extensive counties a respectable class of persons, many of them emigrants from Scotland and Ireland, and some of them natives of the Colony, warmly and steadfastly attached to the Presbyterian cause, who, in conjunction with their families and acquaintances, whose leanings of love are all on the same side, might easily be formed into an united and growing congregation, were an active and diligent Travelling Missionary appointed to itinerate among them, and dispense the ordinances of Religion at three or four appointed stations. It is truly painful to see, as we not unfrequently do, large families of professing Presbyterians, growing up, some of them even to the age of manhood, without receiving the Sacrament of Baptism, and unconnected with any Religious Society in the Colony. This is an evil which has too long been suffered to prevail in the Western districts of the Province, more especially in the County of Annapolis, and it can only be effectually and completely removed by the appointment of a Minister in whom the Presbyterian settlers can readily confide, one who will dispense the ordinances of Religion among them, according to the pure and simple form which their consciences approve, and the word of God recommends, and who

would extend to them, and to their offspring, that constant and very vigilant superintendance and care, for which the Ministrations of the Church of Scotland have been so long and so justly celebrated.

PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH.

We are filled with indignation, when we hear of any deliberate and horrid crime,—such as fraud, robbery or murder, committed by one human being against a fellow mortal, and yet we can behold with comparative indifference if not with approbation, the most daring and aggravated offences daily and hourly committed against the eternal Jehovah himself. The thief and the assassin are loudly and universally condemned, whilst the man who blasphemes the name and profanes the Sabbath of the Lord his God, is allowed to pass without censure or reproof, although the same Divine authority which has enjoined in the moral law, "Thou shalt not steal," has also declared in the most solemn and emphatic language, "Remember the Sabbath Day to Keep it Holy."

We often read and hear of the licentiousness and profaneness which prevail in France and in other countries on the Continent of Europe, as well as in the United States of America, and we feel an inward satisfaction, perhaps exultation, at the thought that such vices are not to be found among us, that our Civil and Ecclesiastical Institutions would not tolerate the open and habitual commission of such crimes; but are we not aware that within our own borders, and almost under our own observation, a great number of idle and profligate young men and boys were amusing themselves, and entertaining crowds of gaping spectators, on Steel's pond and other fields of ice, during the time of Divine Service on last Lord's Day, as if it had been a day of pleasure and recreation, and not a day of devotion.

How and in what manner the Magistrates of this Town ought to interfere to prevent the repetition of such alarming acts of iniquity, we are not prepared at present to determine; although we have always understood that they are armed with sufficient legal authority, if they have sufficient inclination and moral virtue, to check and put an end to such abominations. But there can be no doubt that Parents and Masters have the power given them by God, and ought to exercise it, to restrain their Children and Apprentices, from the open and deliberate violation of his holy commands. And Parents need not think it strange if their children condemn their authority and disobey their lawful commands, when they allow them, thus openly and deliberately, to insult and condemn their God. Neither ought Masters to be astonished or offended at the carelessness, the insolence and dishonesty of their Clerks and Apprentices, when they allow them, unchecked and unheeded, to rob God of that sacred time which ought to be exclusively devoted to his service.

The conduct of many young persons in Halifax on the Lord's Day, is most distressing to every pious mind. They are to be seen collecting in crowds at the corners of the streets, gazing and laughing at those who are repairing to the sanctuary of God. They are as destitute of modesty and decency, as of piety, and seem, as it were, determined to set public opinion at defiance, and brave the vengeance of heaven itself. Invitations and reproofs are alike disregarded, and that God who "will bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing," is openly dishonoured, "Shall I not visit for these things, saith the Lord, and shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?"

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Duff and his lady left Edinburgh on Friday evening for Preston, on their way to London, from whence they will proceed, through France, to Marseilles,—thence, up the Mediterranean to Alexandria, and from thence successively, to Bombay and Madras, where they will have an opportunity of visiting the Missions of the Church of Scotland at these Presidencies, and afterwards proceed to their destination at Calcutta. We are sure that we express the universal feeling of the friends of Christian missions in this country, when we say that kind wishes and many prayers attend

them, and that a similar feeling will not be wanting for the interesting children, whom, at no small sacrifice, they have left behind. Dr. Duff returns to India in a very different state of things from that in which he first set his foot upon its shores ten years ago. Then all was unknown and untried in the peculiar system on which he works. The Mission itself was scarcely known. Now he has ten country, men and fellow-labourers in India. The system has wrought most successfully—has earned the approbation of the most competent judges on the spot—has been introduced at the other Missions, and is in the course of being copied, in important parts, by different denominations of Christians. During the five years in which the claims of health have compelled Dr. Duff to sojourn in this country, a vast and most favourable change has taken place, both at home and abroad in the public sentiment regarding missions.—To that change his unwearied labours have in no small degree contributed, and now that we can no longer hear his living voice, he has left behind him as a legacy to the Church, a work of the most varied and surpassing excellence—extending to 600 or 700 pages—yet composed in four brief months, amid incessant interruptions and distractions. "India and the India Missions" will doubtless take a high place in the Christian literature, not merely of the day, but of the age, and greatly extend the missionary spirit and zeal of the country. It is an interesting circumstance, that on the very day of Dr. Duff's departure from his native land, the news arrived of the storm and capture of Gauznee, in North-Eastern India.—The great mass of newspaper readers in this country, we dare say, thought very little of the news—but to the far-seeing mind of Dr. Duff they were most important. He had been long and anxiously looking out for tidings; and any one who has a tolerable map of India will, on looking at Cabul, at once see the source of his deep interest. Gauznee is one of three passes from Persia into India—they are close together; and but for them, India, from its immense defensive mountain ranges, is inaccessible to foreign powers.—Hitherto these passes have been in the hands of natives; and had they been successful in the present struggle, the native powers scattered over Hindostan, many of whom are far from being friendly to the British sway, would have been encouraged to rise; and this, fostered by ambitious foreign powers on the north, might have been attended with the most serious consequences—it may have been, with such a state of things as would have distracted and broken up the plans and proceedings of the British in India, if it did not actually expel them from its shores. Now the great natural defences of India are in the hands of the British. What intelligent and Christian mind may not see in this the finger of Divine Providence, securing, at least for a season, the ascendancy of Britain over Hindostan; and why? but that the religion of Britain—the great civiliser of the world—may be diligently diffused. In the meantime politicians may rest assured, that the only way to perpetuate the British rule in India, and promote their own commercial purposes, is to Christianise that country.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Welsh Church in London.—It is in contemplation to erect a church in London for the especial use of the natives of the principality to worship their Maker in their own language. We cordially concur in the object of the promoters of this excellent undertaking, and trust it will meet with the support of the Welsh nobility and gentry throughout the Kingdom.—*Cambrian.*

Revival of Religion.—The Edinburgh Presbytery of the United Associate Synod had a long and deeply interesting meeting on Tuesday on this subject. Almost every member delivered his sentiments respecting the best means to be employed in obtaining what all felt the necessity of earnestly seeking after—greater faithfulness among ministers, greater diligence and devotedness among elders, and a revival and extension of vital godliness among the people. After much serious communing, and free and affectionate interchange of sentiments, a Committee was appointed to put the suggestions which had been made into a practical form, and to report to the next ordinary meeting of Presbytery.—*Pilot.*

SAINT ANDREW'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The public semi-annual examination of this School took place before the President and Directors, on Tuesday last. Present, the Rev. Dr. Alley, President, Rev. Mr. McLean, the Hon. Harris Hatch, the Hon. Thos. Wyer, Dr. Frye, and David W. Jack, Esq. The several classes, Classical, Mathematical and English, underwent a full examination and gave general satisfaction, not only to the board, but to a number of respectable visitors who unanimously expressed themselves highly gratified by the evident improvement generally made by the boys.—*St. Andrew's Standard.*

The Examination of the Academy and Grammar School at Annapolis Royal took place on the 18th day of December last, in presence of the Trustees, the parents of the pupils, and other friends of the Institution.

The examinations of the pupils in the Classics, French, Geometry and Algebra, with the valuable branches of English Education, were alike creditable to the classes and the Principal, Mr. C. Forbes, the former evincing a desire to profit by the instruction afforded them; while the progress made since the re-opening of the Institution gave gratifying evidence of the diligence, zeal and capability which have marked Mr. Forbes' superintendance of the Academy.—*Times.*

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Tuesday, Dec. 31.—Mr. Doyle brought in a Bill, to shorten the duration of the General Assembly.—Mr. Young introduced a bill to amend and continue the Jury act, and to legalize the past acts of Grand Juries under it. Messrs. Morton, Uniacke, Fairbanks, Howe, and W. Sargent, were appointed a committee to prepare an answer to the speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Messrs. Dickson, Fairbanks, and Young, were appointed a committee on expiring laws; and Thursday, the 21st January, was fixed as the last day for receiving private petitions.

Thursday, Jan. 2.—The answer to the speech, was brought up and agreed to. Mr. Young's Bill for legalizing the acts of Grand Juries was, after some debate, referred to a select Committee.

Mr. McKim brought in a Bill for granting counsel to criminals, and another to enforce payment of subscriptions to public works.

Friday, Jan. 3.—Mr. McKim's Bill to enforce payment of subscriptions to public works, was agreed to in Committee.

On Friday the members of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly, waited on his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with the respective addresses from these bodies, in reply to His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Session. These were as usual merely echoes of the speech.

Saturday, Jan. 4.—Mr. Young's Bill for legalizing the acts of Grand Juries was reported from the Special Committee, agreed to in a Committee of the whole House, and ordered to be engrossed.—Sir Rupert George delivered a message from His Excellency, with the Despatches alluded to in his opening speech, which were read and ordered to be printed.

Monday, Jan. 6.—Messrs. Uniacke, Morton, Young, Huntingdon and Forrester, were appointed a Committee on the state of the Fisheries; and Mr. Young brought in the Report of the Proceedings of the Assembly's Delegates.

The American and Colonial Papers received during the week, contain English dates to the 10th of December, from which we have made a number of extracts. They also contain the President's Message to Congress, but its great length renders it impossible for us to give even a brief analysis of its contents in this number. It however contains nothing of great interest to the inhabitants of this colony.

UNITED STATES.—The American papers contain most melancholy accounts of the destruction occasioned by severe gales which appear to have extended along that coast as far south, as Baltimore.

"On Friday night," says the Boston Gazette of the 30th Dec. a tempest again passed over our harbour and city, and the morning light exhibited, in various disasters, its destructive violence. Besides the damage to the shipping many of the wharves sustained injury by the rise of the tide and furious surges against them. We have never before witnessed so much destruction by the elements, at our wharves, and among the shipping.

The storm in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore on the 22d was one of the most severe ever experienced. Snow fell to the average depth of 19 inches, and so blocked up the roads as to impede travel. In Baltimore a great number of buildings were crushed by the immense weight of snow on the roofs.—Great damage was sustained all along the road between New York and Baltimore.—*Journal.*

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.—Although the House of Representatives have succeeded in electing Mr. R. M. Hunter, of Virginia, as Speaker the question of admitting the members from New Jersey, whose seats are disputed, was still under discussion at the latest dates, and prevented the complete organization of the House and the delivery of the President's Message. Twenty days had been spent in useless bickerings.

We regret to understand that Duncan Cameron residing at Chance Harbour, had his barn with all its

contents consumed by fire last evening. We have not been informed of the particulars.—*Pictou Observer.*

In the House of Assembly—31st Dec. 1839.

It is ordered that no Petition of a private nature be received after Tuesday, the 21st January next, unless by special leave of the House.

JOHN WHIDDEN, Clerk.

HEAD QUARTERS,
HALIFAX, 31st Dec. 1839.
Militia General Order.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief requests the respective Commanding Officers to convey to the Officers and Men of the Halifax Volunteer Artillery, and Flank Companies of Militia, who received His Excellency upon opening the Legislature, his thanks for their attendance, and to express to them His Excellency's high gratification with the soldier-like appearance and good state of discipline of these Companies.

By Command,
ED. WALLACE, A. G. M.

A SERMON will be preached in *St. Andrew's Church, next Sabbath Evening*, by the Rev. Professor Mackintosh, in aid of the funds of the SABBATH SCHOOL connected with that Church. At the close of the service a collection will be taken in support of the Library attached to the School. An account will be given of the present state of the School and Library.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Old Baptist Meeting House, next Monday Evening at half past Seven.

POOR'S ASYLUM.—Acting Commissioner for this month, *Thomas Williamson, Esq.*

MARRIED.

On Sunday, Dec. 22nd. by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, JOHN HARRIS, to Miss ELIZABETH VINECOVE, both of this place.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Knowlton, MR. WILLIAM MUNCY, to CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of the late Windham Madden, Esq. of this town.

Last evening, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. WM. SCOTT, to SUSAN, second daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Mitchell, of this town.

At Hammond's Plains, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Gray, Mr. JAMES MELVIN, to Miss SUSAN L. JOHNSON, both of that place.

At Barney's River, on the 10th December, by the Rev. Donald MacConnachie, Mr. DONALD MCGREGOR, of South River, Antigonish, to Miss JESSIE HAGGART, of Barney's River.

At Glenfuechan, St. Mary's, by the same, on the 24th December, Mr. DONALD CAMERON, to Miss CATHERINE CAMERON, both of Lochaber.

At Dalhousie, on Monday, 2d Dec. by the Rev. James Steeven, Mr. JOHN GILBREATH, of Belle Doune, Bay Chaleur, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Vaughan, of St. John, New Brunswick.

DIED.

Yesterday Afternoon, after a long and severe illness, Miss ELLEN MUNRO, aged 54 years. Her funeral will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of the late Mr. James Thompson.

At Dartmouth, on Friday evening last, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. MARY HATFIELD.

At Digby, N. S. on Tuesday the 28th Nov. GEORGE AUGUSTUS, youngest son of the late Rev. Roger Veits, in the 19th year of his age. He had nearly completed his education for the Church, and bore his long suffering with that patient meekness which indicated a sure hope of eternal happiness in another world, where he may again meet those who now lament their severe bereavement.

At sea, on board brig Condor, Capt Lannigan, on her passage from Kingston, Jam. on the 22d instant, ALEXANDER, youngest son of Mr. Matthew Forrester.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

DUTIES PAID—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Alewives, No. 1. none. | Corn Meal, bbl. 26s3d. |
| Codfish, Mer. 14s a 14s3d. | Oatmeal, cwt. 18s. |
| Mackarel, No. 1, 45s. | Oats, bushel, 2s9d. |
| " " 2, 42s 6d. | Barley, " 4s. |
| Herrings, " 1, 16s 6d. | " Pot, cwt. 20s. |
| " " 2, none. | " Peat, " 25s a 30s |
| Beef, N. S. bbl. 45s a 50s. | Rice, cwt. 30s |
| Pork, " " 90s. | Hay, ton, 80s a 85s |
| Sugar, cwt. 36s a 42s 6d. | Straw, " 50s a 55s |
| Molasses, gall. 2s3d. a 2s5d | Potatoes, bush. 2s5d. |
| Butter, tub, lb. 1s | Boards, Pine, M. 60s |
| " firkin, " 10d a 11d. | " Spruce, " 55s |
| Lard, lb. 8d a 10d. | Cord Wood, 17s6d. |
| Flour, Am. sup. 45s a 46s3d. | Coal, Sydney, 27s a 27s 6d. |
| " Quebec, fine, 42s6d. a 45s | " Bridgeport, 26s. |
| " Rye, 27s6d. | Fresh Beef, 100 lb. 37s6d a 40s |
| Corn, Indian, bus. 5s6d. | " Pork, lb. 4d a 5d. |

FIRE ASSURANCE.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON,

Capital, 5,000,000 Sterling.

POLICIES on Real and Personal Estate effected in the *Alliance Office* by their Agents in Halifax, who are authorised in all ordinary cases to settle losses. A division of profits made every five years among all the assured who have paid their premiums for that time.

WM. & GEORGE R. YOUNG,

Agents for Nova Scotia,
Halifax, January 1, 1840. 2w.

POETRY.

MISSIONARY HYMN.

FOR HIS NAME'S SAKE THEY WENT FORTH.
3 JOHN 7.

Who are those that go with gladness
Far from friends and native land?
By the world 'tis counted madness,
But they do not understand:
God is with them,
And they go at his command.

These are citizens of Zion;
Once they loved the world alone;
Now his promise they rely on
Who has claimed them as his own;
And he bids them
Go, and make his mercy known.

There are toils, and there are dangers,
While they traverse land and sea;
Far from home, 'midst foes and strangers,
Is their lot ordained to be,
While they publish
Grace to sinners, rich and free.

Grace be with them, truth and mercy,
In the work they have to do;
Theirs an awful controversy—
Awful and yet glorious too:
Grace be with them,
To whatever clime they go!

Blessings from the Saviour speed them,
And make every burden light!
May the hand of mercy lead them,
Safe to yon celestial height,
Where for ever
All is pure, and all is bright!

CORRESPONDENTS.

For the Guardian.

ON THE UNION AMONG PRESBYTERIANS.
LETTER III.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

In my last, I took a passing glance at two reasons urged, or supposed to be urged by our Seceding friends, why they should not join the communion of the Church of Scotland. There may be many more of which I have not yet heard.

You will observe, that the people commonly called the Presbyterians of Nova Scotia, have no transition to make, and no change to undergo, by returning into the communion of the church from which they have for a short season gone aside. The people are really members of the church, and they should see to the soundness of the creed of their pastors, by duly considering whether they have subscribed the Westminster Confession of Faith, and should it be found that they have not, they should at once insist on their doing so, as by departure from this standard of Presbyterianism, they may lead them into Socinianism or Universalism, as many of the English, and a still greater number of American Presbyterian Ministers have done. Let this common test be once established, as required by the church at home, or as proposed by the Synod of Ulster in Ireland, to their Seceding brethren, and there is then a common bond of union: the minor points of difference will soon yield to the light of reason and scripture.

But I have a word or two yet to add about the corruptions of the Church. I acknowledge that the spirit of her standards has not been followed up, and that for upwards of a century, she has been, to no small degree, under Presbyterian fetters. In the days of Queen Ann, she tamely submitted to a spoilation of part of her birthright. The yoke of patronage was entwined about her neck, and her resistance was too feeble to shake it off. But still there has been a resistance, and there have been men within her pale, who, feeling the weight of these galling fetters, have been earnestly anxious to shake them off, and to return to the good old paths. And the day of her deliverance, I trust, is not far off. The Church of Scotland now stands forth, the admiration of the Churches of Christendom, nobly struggling to get quit of her yoke. Not indeed as some of her enemies would represent her, as being in a state of active rebellion against the State, but suing, with all the earnestness of a captive, for deliverance from fetters which are too galling to be borne, and to whatever obloquy she may be subjected, she has determined to obtain from the State, what was wrested from her by the high hand of domination, in the days of faction and turbulence. She has had her trials, but she is emerging out of them. The government of Great Britain seem to perceive, that they must yield up an assumed right, and let the Church of Scotland follow up her spiritual

enactments, without being entrained by interpositions from the state, and the Queen of the greatest nation on earth, has so far become her nursing mother, (if I am rightly informed), as to give all the patronages of the crown to be submitted to the veto enactment of the church. Lay Patrons must and will follow the example set them by the source of power, and then shall the Church of Scotland have her primitive rights, and all that a visible church, supported by state enactments, could desire. No reclaiming congregation in her communion can fail to be heard, and in none of her congregations can a minister be intruded, without the consent of a majority of the male communicants who are to be hearers.

And all that is noble and dignified in action, all that is praise-worthy in example, is to be found in this said corrupted church. During the last five years, she has raised and expended in the erection of churches, for an overgrown and outcast population, the sum of £250,000, besides thousands more raised and expended for educational purposes in destitute parts of the country. She sends thousands of pounds to the banks of the Ganges, to educate and christianise the heathen there, and that hitherto hopeless territory of pagan idolatry, is giving up its converts to her teachers. She sends her ministers, and thousands of pounds along with them, to rear infant congregations in Australia and Africa, in the West Indies, in Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and its dependencies, &c. &c. while purity of doctrine characterises her pulpit ministrations, and strictness of discipline is enforced by her courts, and the Jews in their wanderings are the objects of her missionary work.

God has honoured her as the theatre of some remarkable revivals of religion, and is honouring her at this day with a wonderful effusion of his Spirit from on high, so that even those whose watchword formerly was "*Delenda est Carthago*," have now assumed the more appropriate motto "*Munienda est Ecclesia*," and yet this church is so corrupted in the eyes of new-fledged theologians in this country, that they cannot conscientiously join the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Before concluding this letter, I have a few words to address to the ministers of the Secession Presbyterian Church who were educated in Scotland. Perhaps brethren, you have received your rudimental education in the parochial schools of your native land, and your earliest lessons in Morals and Divinity, from the parochial schoolmasters of Scotland. At any rate, you received your literary, classical and scientific attainments, at the endowed Colleges of Scotland, and you must have many associations connected with your early history, to remind you of Scotland's schools, colleges and churches. And may it not argue something like indifference, or even ingratitude, to be forgetful of the interests of a church, under whose fostering care you have received so much. Should you stand aloof from her communion, when in the providence of God you can enter within her pale, without any sacrifice of principle, and, in my opinion, without the slightest prostration of conscience, surely something like what is hinted at may lie at your door. Let me, in one word remind you, that here there can be no lordly dominations, no spiritual tyranny, no corrupting influence from the existence of patronage, no debasing connection from Legislative endowment. From these bugbears of corruption you have freedom in Nova Scotia to your heart's content. I doubt not you pray for unity in the faith, for the healing of breaches, for the purity of Zion, for peace within her walls, and prosperity within her palaces, and I would simply remind you, that prayer will be availing only when the deeds of the outer man shall come to correspond with the expressed wishes of the inner man.

You will bear with me, Messrs. Editors, till I add one little word to the sons and daughters of the Scottish Kirk, now in the connection of the Seceding Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. You must know that the church of your fathers has claims upon you. At her schools you received your instruction, from her ministerial visits and catechisings your theology, and from her desks and pulpits you learned to lip your Maker's praise; and if I am not misinformed, you have learned in the land of your adoption, to despise your mother church, and often to make her the butt of your scorn. Whatever foreigners or strangers to Scotland's Sabbaths, ministrations and schools might do, you should know better and feel otherwise. Ingratitude is a sin of a deep die. I would simply bring before you an anecdote, related by Dr. Cook of Belfast, about an Irish boy, who by reading and examining the scriptures became a protestant. And he not only became a protestant, but having read about missions, he resolved to become a missionary himself. The youth applied to a minister, who determined to have him fittingly instructed for the duty which he wished to undertake. Well, this was done, a station was appointed for the youth, and a passage engaged for him. On the day previous to that on which the vessel was to sail, the Irish youth went to

the minister and said, "I cannot go to-morrow." The minister expressed his surprise, and asked the reason. "I have thirty miles to go to-morrow, was the youth's reply, "to see a person," and then he broke out into a pathetic exclamation, "Oh my mother, my mother." The aged mother was still a Roman Catholic, and the Irish boy could not sever himself from her, till he shed his tears on her bosom, and poured his religious instructions into her heart.

The application is easy. You have crossed the wide Atlantic, it is true, but you should cherish the yearnings of the Irish boy for your mother church, and if you have got the christianity of the New Testament in the church with which you stand connected, you should manifest an earnest and anxious solicitude for the best interests of your mother church. And whoever or whatever has taught you to kick at your mother, has not been the minister of God for good to you; and when she opens her arms to receive you into her bosom, let the emotions of the Irish boy, under a different application, urge you to acknowledge your error towards her, and I would earnestly exhort you all to say of her, in the language of the Irish boy, "Oh my mother, my mother," and the result, I doubt not, will be pleasing in the sight of men and angels.

I have yet one communication to make on the advantages which would result from a union, and the disadvantages which must accrue from a state of division, and if I cannot provoke our presbyterian brethren to love and co-operation, I have then to submit to your readers the "overture ament the establishment of a Theological school," brought before our Synod at its last meeting, for the purpose of rearing native ministers for our church. If we cannot get our friends to unite with us in forwarding this object, we trust, under the blessing of God and our own exertions, with the fostering aid of the church of our fathers, to succeed in the philanthropic undertaking.

Yours,

JOHN STEWART.

New Glasgow, 23d Dec. 1839.

—♦—

For the Guardian.

ON EDUCATION.

No. III.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Passing from the *mode*, which formed the subject of my last Communication, to the *means* of imparting Elementary Instruction in Schools, I proceed to observe that whatever system may, upon mature consideration, be accounted the best, it is essential, first to its introduction, and secondly to its permanence and prosperity, that it should be administered by persons not only theoretically acquainted with its principles, but familiarized, by sufficient practical training, with their application. No idea is more unfounded than that the mere possession of knowledge is a sufficient qualification for imparting it to others. For communicating instruction, especially to the youthful mind, a species of tact, if I may so express myself, is necessary, which, in some rare instances, may be intuitive, but in the great majority of cases can be acquired, and in all must be nurtured, by practice alone. Nothing indeed is more difficult to a person of cultivated and expanded intellect, than to clothe his ideas, and communicate his instructions, in language adapted to infantine, or even juvenile comprehension; and, accordingly, observing and experienced Teachers have always found that when an intelligent pupil has mastered a difficulty, he can impart the knowledge he has acquired, to his class-mates or school-fellows, with a facility and rapidity which the tutor himself can rarely attain; and this, by the way, constitutes *one*, and by no means the least, of the advantages of the monitorial system.

Indeed the fact that previous instruction, that serving an apprenticeship, in short, is as necessary to qualify for the due discharge of the duties of a Teacher as for those of any other profession, has of late been so often insisted on, and is in itself so evident, that in repeating the statement I may incur the hazard of being convicted of a truism; but, in this Province especially, it is one of those truisms which, however often in our mouths, are rarely reduced to practice. He who makes a shoe for our foot, must prepare himself by the assiduous application of years, but the individual to whom we commit the much more important and difficult task of developing, forming, and cultivating the mental and moral faculties of the young immortals committed to our charge, and fitting them for usefulness in time, and happiness throughout eternity, we pick up ready made! as if we not only thought, with Dogberry, that to "read and write," but all other intellectual attainments also, and the act of imparting them besides, "came by nature." On the contrary the truth really is, as I have already more than hinted, that not only is the possession of sufficient knowledge an indispensable pre-requisite for a Schoolmaster, but the art of communicating that knowledge, which practice alone can adequately impart, is a qualification still more necessary. The

conviction of this has led to the formation of Normal Seminaries, or Schools for training Teachers, both in the Mother Country and on the Continent of Europe; and it certainly requires no laboured process of reasoning to prove, that here, as well as there, that wherever there are children to be taught, such institutions are essential to the formation of duly qualified instructors of youth.

But the workman, however well qualified for his employment, and however abundant the materials on which he may be called to operate, can do little or nothing without his tools; which, in order to enable him to do justice to his work, must be of a suitable sort, and of the best quality. What tools—the implements of his trade, are to the artificer, books are to the Schoolmaster. Upon their suitability—their justly graduated adaptation to the ages and capacities of his pupils; and upon their intrinsic excellence—the value of the instruction, intellectual and moral, which they are fitted to convey, and the attractive form in which that instruction is imparted, whether in the selection of suitable subjects, or in the graces of composition with which these subjects are adorned; and upon their consequent tendency to stimulate the intellectual appetite, to develop the mental powers, to rectify the judgment and refine the taste, much of his success, however great his abilities, will ultimately depend. There are, it is true, some branches of study, as Arithmetic, Grammar and Geometry, which are little susceptible of embellishment, and generally present few attractions to youthful minds; but even in these abstract studies much may be done, much of late has been done, and much is still doing, in the way of simplification, elucidation and arrangement, to smooth what, to many, is a rugged path, and to captivate, as well as enlighten the mind of the pupil; and the works which most completely combine these varied excellencies, in the simplicity of their style, the brevity, and perspicuity yet sufficiency of the Rules they contain; and the felicitous adaptation of examples to illustrate these rules, are, of course, those most suitable for popular instruction.

Coinciding, as it will be evident to your readers also, in the scope of the remarks "on the choice of suitable school books," contained in an extract published in one of your late numbers, it can only be necessary for me to add, on this subject, that believing, as I stated in a former communication, that the foundation of all truly valuable instruction must be laid in religion, it will not of course appear strange that I consider the bible, at a proper stage, and preparatory thereto, copious, but suitable extracts, from its pages, as indispensable in a christian system of education—to "train up a child in the way he should go;" nor will it excite surprise, that I should hold the opinion, that no attraction arising from interest in the subject, of instruction, or grace, in the style of composition, could atone for the admission of

"—one immoral, one corrupted thought"

into any other school books.

To prevent the heterogeneous assemblage of elementary works in the same school, and often in the same class, to which I formerly alluded, and to terminate the consequent confusion and loss of time and instruction, which so frequently takes place, it would certainly be advisable that the use of similar school books should be enjoined, in at least all those schools which receive provincial aid. This uniformity in the use of works of approved excellence, so desirable, in my estimation, in all cases, to facilitate instruction, would be especially necessary in the event of a uniform system of education being established by authority throughout the colony. How it may be effected will be a subject for future consideration. Here, however, I may briefly remark, that I am quite aware, that the Prussian system, (of which all have heard so much, and of which, by the way, our existing school law is a most unsuccessful imitation,) does not enjoin the use of any particular class books, lest those who have the charge of providing these, should be at any time debarred from procuring the best; but, in the first place, there is no necessity for the regulations on this head being as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and in the second, every one at all acquainted with the state of schools in the country Districts, must be aware that, were the matter left optional, not the best, but the cheapest, and therefore, very often, the worst books would, in too many cases, be provided.

Having thus glanced at the means of imparting instruction, under the twofold aspect of teachers and books, I propose, in my next communication, to attempt the consideration of the provision necessary for its diffusion and support, in which I shall have occasion to investigate the conflicting claims, both of voluntary subscription, and legal assessment, for the maintenance and extension of Education in this province.

I am yours,

SCOTUS.

Halifax, 14th Dec. 1839.

For the Guardian.

CORNWALLIS AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Presbyterian Congregation held at Cornwallis, on the 10th day of September, 1838, the following Resolutions for the formation of an Auxiliary Missionary Society were severally moved, seconded and passed.

Resolved, 1.—That a Society shall be formed in Cornwallis, auxiliary to the Missionary Society in connection with the Church of Scotland, lately formed in Halifax.

2.—That every person subscribing Five Shillings annually, shall be a member of the Society,—and every person making a donation of Fifty Shillings, shall be a Member for life.

3.—That the business of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee, consisting of a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and five Members to be chosen from the Subscribers, five of whom shall be a quorum.

4.—That the Committee shall meet quarterly or oftener, as the business may require, and that all meetings of the Committee shall be summoned by the Secretary, under the authority of the President, and be begun and ended with prayer.

5.—That an Annual Meeting shall be held in Cornwallis on the 2nd Monday of September, when a Report of the proceedings of the Society shall be presented by the Secretary, when the Treasurer's Accounts shall be audited, and a New Committee appointed to promote the general objects of the Society.

6.—That all moneys belonging to the Society, after paying its own incidental expenses, shall be entirely at the disposal of the Halifax Society.

7.—That the foregoing Rules may be revoked, altered or amended, at any subsequent regular meeting of the Committee and Members of the Society.

8.—That the Ladies of Cornwallis be requested to form themselves into a Society, having the same important and benevolent object in view.

9.—That the following persons be the Office Bearers of the Society for the ensuing year.

- Rev. Geo. Struthers, President.
- John Morton, Esq. Vice President.
- H. L. Dickey, Esq. Treasurer.
- H. B. Webster, Esq. Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

- Ezekiel Kinsman, William McKetrick,
- Isaac P. Dickey, S. K. Beckwith.
- Seth Burgess,

At a Quarterly Meeting of the Society, held on the 10th Dec. 1838,

Resolved, 1.—That the Committee proceed to collect the amount at present subscribed, and pay the same into the hands of the Treasurer.

2.—That the Treasurer forward to the Halifax Society the amount so collected and paid.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society held on the 10th Sept. 1839, the following Resolutions were severally moved, seconded and passed, and the account of the Treasurer was audited.

Resolved, 1.—That the present Office-bearers be re-elected for the ensuing year, and that Isaac Webster be added to the Committee.

2.—That this Society shall meet on the first Wednesday of May next, instead of the Quarterly Meetings as heretofore appointed, and that the Annual Meetings shall take place on the Monday in September immediately after the dispensation of the Sacrament.

The Cornwallis Missionary Society, in Account Current with the Treasurer:

| | 1838. | | Cr. |
|-----------|-------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Dec. 22. | — | Rec'd. from Rev. G. Struthers, | £0 10 0 |
| " | " | John Morton, Esq. | 1 0 0 |
| " | " | Wm. Burbidge, | 0 10 0 |
| " | " | John Burbidge, | 0 10 0 |
| " | " | Ezekiel Kinsman, | 0 10 0 |
| " | " | John M. Caldwell, | 0 5 0 |
| " | " | Burgess Newcomb, | 0 5 0 |
| " | " | Wm. Newcomb, | 0 5 0 |
| " | " | Thomas Hardy, | 0 10 0 |
| " | " | H. B. Webster, Esq. | 0 5 0 |
| " | " | Wm. McKetrick, | 0 5 0 |
| 1839. | | | |
| Jan. 1, | " | Dr. John E. Forsyth, | 2 10 0 |
| " | " | H. L. Dickey, Esq. | 2 10 0 |
| " | " | Joseph Chase, | 0 5 0 |
| March 11, | " | Kerr Beckwith, | 0 10 0 |
| " | " | Homes Morton, | 0 5 0 |
| " | " | Isaac Webster, | 0 5 0 |
| May 25, | " | James Newcomb, | 1 0 0 |
| " | " | Ladies Society per | 6 0 0 |
| | | Mrs. J. Morton, | 6 0 0 |
| | | | £18 0 0 |
| | | Dr. | |
| 1839. | | | |
| Jan 20— | " | Paid J. Leishman, Esq. | £10 0 0 |
| July 10, | " | " | 2 0 0 |
| Oct. " | " | " | 6 0 0 |
| | | | £18 0 0 |

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

RULERS AND RULED.

But little attention is paid to the close connexion between the prosperity of a nation, and the moral character of its rulers. And yet all history is eloquent in teaching us, that the destinies of the largest communities have received their colouring from the conduct of their leaders. When the kings of Israel "did that which was right in the sight of the Lord," the nation conformed, at least externally, to their example; but when they did evil, a general degeneracy followed, and the Holy One of Israel was provoked to visit the national defection with his judgments. This general principle is familiarly expressed in the adage, "like king, like people." The influence exerted by one placed in authority, is proportioned to the eminence of the station which he occupies. This determines the force which his example shall have, and the extent of the power which he may, in other ways, exert. A prominent station makes good or bad conduct conspicuous, and the object of general observation. If a private individual observes or desecrates the Sabbath, it will have its influence, but to a limited extent; but if the same shall be done by the highest officers of the land, it will be known and observed of all men, and its effect, for good or evil, will be proportionably extensive. When it becomes a matter of notoriety, that the men who frame our laws, and occupy the chief places of power, are the habitual visitors of the race course and theatre, that they spend the Sabbaths in travelling or feasting and their nights at cards, the effect of their example must be pernicious to public morals, and prove peculiarly detrimental to the youth of our country, who are easily swayed by the influence of example. One immoral man, thus prominent in the public eye, may cause more mischief than the faithful preaching of many ministers can neutralize.

But example is not the only source of evil. The power entrusted to the officers of civil government, will be employed for the weal or woe of the community. The enactment and execution of the laws are entrusted to them, and it is too much to expect from an immoral and irreligious ruler, that, in opposition to his personal example, he will so frame and administer the laws as to make them subserve the cause of a sound morality.

In our own country, where the utmost latitude in the elective franchise is enjoyed, the responsibility in the choice of rulers is proportionably increased. Our rulers are indeed our own, for we select them from the common mass, and elevate them to the seats of authority. Were they imposed on us by hereditary succession, the responsibility would of course be less. What, therefore, we do in this respect, we are accountable for, and the consequences of it must be borne, as having been willingly incurred. If evil befalls us, it is evil which the righteous providence of God commissions to remind us of the abuse, or at least the careless use of our privilege. In this view of the subject, it seems to us to be an imperative duty on every good citizen to guard the public morals through the rulers of the land. The inquiry should not be, in relation to a candidate for office, does he bear the name of a particular party; but is he honest, is he capable, is he virtuous, will he promote the public good by protecting and promoting the cause of good morals? If we give our suffrage for one, who, from his well known habits, cannot be expected to promote the virtue of the community, we are as much accountable for his acts, as if they were our personal acts. We make these remarks without the slightest personal allusion to political men or parties as now existing; we speak as moralists and lovers of our country: for ourselves, we care not what party name an officer of state may bear, provided he feels his responsibility; fulfils his duty to God and his country, faithfully and conscientiously; and exhibits to the community an example of pure morals.—Presbyterian.

A GOOD NAME.

By humility," saith the wise man, "and the fear of the Lord, are riches and honour;" both are the rewards of piety; but comparing them, "A good name," saith he, "is rather to be chosen than great riches;" it cannot therefore be a contemptible thing, nor ought it to be neglected by us; for none of God's gifts, no reward which he proposeth, ought to be slighted. Reason and experience also do concur in shewing that a good name is a valuable thing, not only as a fair ornament of our persons, and a commendable instrument of action toward our private welfare, and as a guard of our safety and quiet, as serving to procure divers conveniences of life; but as very advantageous, very useful on moral and spiritual accounts; qualifying us with greater ease and efficacy to serve God, and to do good; for indeed it is manifest that without it we should be incapable of doing God or man any considerable service. Wherefore in duty and wisdom we should be careful of

preserving this jewel; the which we cannot otherwise do, than by observing this apostolical rule, "of proving things honest in the sight of all men;" for a good conversation is the only guard and convey of a good name: how can men conceive a good opinion of us otherwise, than from a view of worthy qualities and good deeds? They may charitably hope, but they cannot confidently judge well of us otherwise than on good evidence: "Ye shall know them by their fruits," (that is, by apparent works, falling under human cognizance,) is the rule whereby our Saviour teacheth us to distinguish of men.—*Dr. Isaac Barrow.*

A FRIENDLY WORD TO RELIGIOUS POLEMICS.

We are, professedly, going to heaven, that region of light and life, and purity and love. It well indeed becomes them that are upon the way thither modestly to inquire after truth. Humble, serious, diligent endeavours to increase in Divine knowledge, are very suitable to our present state of darkness and imperfection. The product of such inquiries we shall carry to heaven with us, with whatsoever is most akin thereto (besides their usefulness in the way thither.) We shall carry truth, and the knowledge of God to heaven with us; we shall carry purity thither, devotedness of soul to God and our Redeemer, Divine love and joy, if we have their beginnings here, with whatsoever else of real permanent excellency that hath a settled, fixed seat and place in our souls now; and shall there have them in perfection. But do we think we shall carry strife to heaven? Shall we carry anger to heaven? Envyings, heart-burnings, animosities, enmities, hatred of our brethren and fellow-Christians, shall we carry these to heaven with us? Let us labour to divest ourselves, and strike off from our spirits, everything that shall not go with us to heaven or is equally unsuitable to our end and way, that there may be nothing to obstruct and hinder our abundant entrance at length into the everlasting kingdom.—*John Howe.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The packet ship *George Washington* arrived at New York on Friday. She brings London dates to the 26th November. The packet ship *Louis Philippe* arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, bringing Paris dates to the 3d, and Havre to the 4th, embracing dates from London to the 21 December.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN.—The "Special message" to the Privy Council proved to be, as expected, an announcement of her Majesty's approaching marriage. It was published on the 23d of November, as follows:—

"I have caused you to be summoned at the present time, in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people, and the happiness of my future life.

"It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

"Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance, that, with the blessing of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity and serve the interests of my country.

"I have thought fit to make this resolution known to you at the earliest period, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me and my kingdom, and which I persuade myself will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

The Chartist leaders are on the move again to excite the people to riot and rebellion. Several meetings of delegates had been held in the manufacturing districts, to form a National Convention.

The water in the Thames river has risen unprecedentedly, the banks have been overflowed, villages inundated and much damage done.

The London papers announce the death of John Lander, brother and companion of Richard Lander, in his African travels. He was only in his 33d year. Richard died some years ago in Africa.

The death of Professor Hamilton, of the University of Edinburgh, is also announced.

The Marquis of Anglesey is mentioned as likely to supplant Lord Hill as Commander-in-chief at the Horse Guards.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

There appear to be nine plots against the French King's life.

Nearly sixty thousand persons are registered on the books of the twelve municipalities of Paris, as in a state of starvation!

It is stated that the Emperor Nicholas is heartily sick of the war with the Circassians, and is exceedingly anxious for peace. The determined opposition of the enemy produces a lamentable deficit in the Russian Exchequer, and continual defeat discourages the Russian troops.

A gentleman of Liverpool, it is said, has invented a steam engine that will perform the distance between Liverpool, and America in six days.

Great excitement prevailed in France, on the supposed discovery that several thousands of the officers and soldiers of the French army of Napoleon, which invaded Russia in 1814, had been kept in bondage in the mines of Siberia. A Brigadier General of Napoleon's horse guard had arrived in Paris after a confinement at hard labour of 25 years in the lead mines at Tobolsk. The French Government were investigating the matter. Meanwhile, the Russian Government contended that none had been kept in confinement excepting a few persons who had been justly condemned by the tribunals for crime.

The France, of Wednesday, Nov. 22, asserts that the British Cabinet has officially communicated to the French Cabinet the intended marriage of Queen Victoria with a Prince of Cobourg.

EUROPE AND THE EAST.—The Eastern question continues to find occupation for the politicians, but is not yet settled. There are rumours in Paris that an arrangement has been completed between the Porte and Mehemet, under French mediation, by which the Egyptian Pacha is to be secured in the hereditary dominion of Syria and Egypt, with the Government of Candia for one of his sons; but this is not very probable, nor is it altogether consistent with other accounts, which represent England and Russia united exercising paramount influence at Constantinople, to the discomfiture of France. Lord Ponsonby, it is said, received the new French Ambassador to the Porte, M. Pontois, with extreme coldness. Again, another report is to the effect, that another rapprochement has taken place between France and Russia in respect to the Eastern question, and that Lord Palmerston and Lord Ponsonby have been completely outwitted.

CHINA.—The news from China brought by the overland mail from India, is to the 18th July. The trade continued stopped, and a numerous fleet of merchant vessels were assembling at Hong Kong Bay, awaiting regulations about discharging their cargoes.—There was not a single British ship of war there to protect them; a fact which reflects no credit on the Lords of the Admiralty.

ST. JOHN, N.B. DEC. 31.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Twenty-two days later than intelligence per Steam ship Liverpool.

The very fast sailing ship *Robert Bruce*, arrived at this port yesterday, in the unprecedentedly short passage of *seventeen* days from Liverpool. She left that port on the 12th of the present month, and has brought London papers to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 10th instant, with which we have been kindly favoured.—The following summary of their contents we have hastily thrown together:—

The Duke of Wellington, in a letter to a noble Lord says that his health has been improving ever since his arrival at Strathfieldsaye.

There were several heavy falls of snow in England, Ireland and Scotland in the latter part of November, and some keen frost.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

It was stated on *Change* yesterday, that Rothschild & Sons have undertaken to negotiate for Mr. Jaudon, on account of the United States Bank, a new loan of £900,000, on the same terms as that by Messrs. Denison & Co. a short time since, contract price 92 per cent. interest at 6 per cent, payable half-yearly in London or Paris, to be secured by the deposit of an ample amount in American State Stocks, and to be repaid at par in 1841 and 1842, the books to be open for subscriptions until Monday next.

We are able to state that Parliament will assemble for the dispatch of business on Thursday, 16th Jan.

We hear that the title of that gallant veteran, Sir John Keane, the commander of the army of the Indus, is to be Baron Keane, of Cappaquin, in the County of Waterford.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 5.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, G. C. B. and the heirs, male of his body, lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Seaton, of Seaton, in the County of Devon.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 5.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint John, Marquis of Breadalbane, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Argyll, in the room of George William, Duke of Argyll, deceased.

We are happy to learn that the latest authentic accounts respecting Turkey, state that Austria, Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia, continued to be in perfect accord as to the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Turkish empire; and we are confident that the French Government, however it may have

yielded for a moment to the increased clamour of a few individuals who would elevate Mehemet Ali upon the ruins of the Ottoman Empire, will, upon consideration see, that peace in the Levant, as well as the general interests of humanity, will be best secured by that policy to which all the other great European Powers have given their cordial and resolute adhesion.—*Observer.*

It is stated that Prince Albert will return about the middle of March—that he will have the title of Duke conferred upon him—will be presented with a baton as Field Marshal, and the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 11th Dragoons, which are to be made hussars about the same time, until a more crack regiment is vacant.

Prince George of Cambridge is to obtain the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 13th Dragoons, and to act as second Colonel under Col. Stowell.

The Turkish government has prohibited the exportation of wheat, and of every sort of grain, from every port dependant on the empire.

Several arrests have recently been made in Paris, on account of political offences.

A special commission was to be opened at Monmouth on the 10th inst. for the trial of Chartist rioters.

There had been several incendiary fires in North Bucks.

Mr. James Stark, of Edinburgh, has been appointed Queen's Advocate General for Ceylon.

Died at Brighton, on the 30th Nov. after a long illness, Eleanor Louisa, only child of the Right Hon. Lord Brougham. She was buried in Lincoln's Inn; being the only instance on record of the interment of a female in the burying ground of Lincoln's Inn.

On Friday 29th Nov. the East coast of Scotland experienced a severe storm. The brig *Peterel*, of Stockton-on-Tees, Parry, master, from Dalhousie, New-Brunswick, to Stockton, with timber, went ashore on the coast of Fife, at Boarhills. The crew took to the rigging, but in a moment a resistless sea broke over the *Peterel*, and with awful violence split her in two, fair along the middle of the deck. The vessel was literally dashed to pieces, and the unfortunate crew, (with the exception of one man named Henry Thoms,) all met a watery grave; there were nine of a crew and one passenger. A lady passenger, named Elizabeth Westgaff, who had gone on board at Stromness, where the vessel touched, was lost; her trunk contained £400 in bills, and other valuable articles—Seven bodies, including that of the lady, had been picked up.

COLONIAL.

UPPER CANADA.—We stated in our last publication that the union resolutions had been adopted in the Legislative Council: and we can now add that the union resolutions brought forward in the House of Assembly have also been agreed to. The majority in the Council was 8—in the House 13.

The Cornwall *Observer* of the 12th, gives some information of an alarming nature, as follows:—

"We understand that a despatch reached town this morning from above, stating that 3000 brigands were prepared on the American side, for the invasion of this Province. Judging from the two last winters we have very little reason to doubt the accuracy of the report."

MONTREAL, Dec. 16.—Private letters from Cornwall, by this afternoon's mail, state that the Commandant there, Col. Turner had received a despatch from Sir George Arthur, mentioning the gatherings on the American frontier, to which former allusion has been made.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—We are sorry to say we know, from unquestionable authority, that a body of sympathisers, numbering something more than three thousand five hundred, are assembled nearly opposite to Prescott, for the declared purpose of invading the Upper Province, at several points simultaneously.—Such a body of men cannot long be held together in inactivity—they must either proceed to Canada—or they must separate, to meet perhaps again. Nor can they, we feel sensible, have been collected, at all, without the knowledge and connivance of American authorities.—*Transcript.*

By the resolutions the equal representation in both provinces, a permanent civil list, and the joint assumption of the public debt, are all agreed to.—*N. Y. Pap.*

MIRAMICHI, DECEMBER 31.

Fire.—About two o'clock on Christmas morning, we were aroused from our slumbers by the cry of fire. On arriving at the scene of destruction, we perceived that the extensive establishment of Mr. Gavin Rainie, situate in the upper part of Chatham, was in a sheet of flame, and that there was not the slightest prospect of saving any part of the same.

Two small dwellings, the property of T. H. Peters, Esq. on the lower side, were also destroyed; one was burnt, and the other, after taking fire, pulled down. By this judicious measure, the two-story

house, owned by Mr. Martindale, together with a row of houses, in all probability, were rescued from a similar fate.

The exertions of the inhabitants were, however, principally directed towards the preservation of the Foundry of Messrs. Fraser, Masson, & Co. situate on the upper side, and separated from the premises of Mr. R. by a passage about eighteen feet wide. At an early period, a line had been formed to the river, by which a constant supply of water was obtained for the engine and the individuals on the roof, and notwithstanding the centre building was several times on fire, it was we may say, miraculously preserved; but it received much damage, the shingles on the roof, and particularly on the sides, were burnt almost to cinders.—*Cleaver*

ST. JOHN, N. B. Dec. 31.

WILD FLOWERS OF NOVA-SCOTIA.—This is the title of an elegant work containing beautiful coloured engravings of the flowers of our sister Province (which are also our own,) by Miss MARIA MORRIS, a young lady of Halifax, whose talents as a florist, and skill in this branch of a delightful art, are seldom rivalled.—Each flower has been drawn from nature by the delicate hand of this accomplished person, and both in tint and form are *fac similes* of their living prototypes. The work will be published in numbers, each number to contain three plates, under the patronage of Sir Colin Campbell.—We wish this fair artist every success. The subscription list is in the hands of Dr. Gesner.—*Courier*.

MARINE NEWS.
PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Schr. Susan, Hughes, Boston, 3 days—flour, pork, cornmeal, coffee, &c. to Debbis & Merkel and others; schr. Louisa, Lorway, St. John's, N. F. 9 days—fish, bread wine, seal skins, &c. to J. Bazelgette—left brig Hypolite Morrison, to sail in three days for the West Indies.
Friday—Brig Isabella, Moser, St Kitts, 38 days—ballast, bound to Liverpool, NS; schr. Hiram, Doane, Martinique 57 days, via Barrington—molasses; Am. brig Pandora, Eliot, Philadelphia, 15, and Holmes' Hole, 5 days—flour, meal, bread, &c. to R. Noble; schr. Lark, Vanhorn, Yarmouth, 4 days—beef and pork; brig Argus, Walmsey, St. Domingo, 26 days—coffee, logwood, &c. to Fairbanks & Allison.
Saturday—Schr. Thistle, Port Medway lumber.—Riva Packet, McLean, Liverpool, N. S.
Sunday—Am. schr. Caroline, Baxter, New-York, 7 days—flour, beef &c. to D. & E. Starr & Co. and J. H. Braine; Leonard, Ragged Blandy, Mailboat, brig Roseway, Burney, Boston 55 hours—has 5 of the crew of brig Shelburne, of Liverpool N. S. Am. packet brig Acadia, Jones, Boston, 55 hours—pork flour, &c. to D. & E. Starr & Co. R. Noble, and others; left brig Portree, Simpson, to sail in 8 days; schr. John Thomson Brookman, for Halifax next day.
Tuesday—Brig. Chaleodony, DuRkee Barbire, 53, and Barbadoes, 46 days—to D. & E. Starr & Co. spoke, 26th ult. brig Paragon, Lovett, Dominica, 26 days, in lat. 25 50, lon. 63 14 who reported brig Commerce, Hemmeon, sailed 9 days previous, and schr. Adelaid, Hilton, in company for Yarmouth, also brig Lenader, Cann, from Barbadoes for Yarmouth, had been in company and bore up for Bermuda. Spoke, 1st inst. lat. 41 32, lon. 51 23, barque Ann, of Plymouth, 5 days from St. Andrews, bound to London, and lost maintopail and gib, bulwarks and water casks stove.

CLEARED.

Friday—Brig. Reindeer, McColl, B. W. Indies—fish, &c. by G. P. Lawson; brig Starr, Jamaica—fish, flour, &c. by D. & E. Starr & Co. Am. schr. Atlantic, Provincetown, U. S.—wood; brig. Inverness, McDonald, Ireland—deals.
Saturday—Am. brig Victor, Hurd, Boston—wood and coal by G. P. Lawson.
Monday—Barque Corsair, Daley, Liverpool, G. B.—deals and oil by Fairbanks & McNab and R. Noble; Blanche, Newbolt, Kingston, fish and lumber by J. & M. Tobin; brig. Reward, Forrester, B. W. Indies—fish and flour by H. Lyle; schr. Shamrock, Allan, Cork—deals, oil, and staves; Am. schr. Cyrus, Howard, Philadelphia—mackerel by S. Binney.

MEMORANDUM.

PROVINCETOWN, U. S. 23th ult.—Schr Elizabeth Ann, of and for Halifax, from Boston, with flour, fruit &c. drove ashore and sank, her decks were under water at high tide.—The cargo has been all landed to-day in a damaged state.
Brig. Atlantic, Lewis, was driven ashore in Annetto Bay Jan. 23d November, during a severe gale and became a total wreck; crew saved, the hull and materials were to be sold on the 6th Dec. for the benefit of all concerned.
A severe gale was experienced at Boston on 27th and 28th ult.—The Acadia and Portree were considerably damaged.
Three masted brig Loyalist of Yarmouth, went ashore at Brier Island on the 26th ult.—vessel a total wreck, part of cargo (lumber) saved, bound to West Indies.
Brit. brig Matchless of Windsor, went ashore near Portland breakwater 27th ult.
Brit. brig Susannah, from Boston, for Windsor, went ashore on the night of the 27th ult. at Squanto, near Boston, having parted her cables,—she is high up, and no attempt will be made to get her off until the middle of January.
Brig Grecian, (of Pittston) Lemont, from Halifax for New York, with coal and Herring, went ashore on Cape Henlopen, about 3 miles outside the light, on the night of the 23d ult. and drove up to high water mark on the beach, where she remained 25th, tight and dry. Crew and passengers all saved and taken on board revenue brig Washington, ar. below New York.

BOOK & FANCY JOB Printing,
Executed at this office.

Valuable Property for Sale,



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

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

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

His stock of ALE, PORTER, &c. on hand, will be disposed of, from this date, at such reduced prices, for cash, as he trusts will ensure for it a ready sale.

THOMAS LYDIARD.
Halifax, Jan 8, 1840. 3m.

Spices, Drugs and Chemichels.

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.

Bible, Prayer Book, and Tract Depository.

THE COMMITTEE of the Diocesan Church Society give notice, that they have established a DEPOSITORY in George Street, under the care of Mrs. NICHOLLS, immediately above Messrs. Templest & Tupper's, where Bibles, Prayer Books and the other Publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, are on sale at considerably reduced prices.

District Committees will be supplied, as usual, from the Depository of the National School, on application to Mr. MAXWELL, the Teacher.

Halifax, January 8, 1840,

The Temperance Recorder,

A PAPER—published monthly at Albany, N. Y. will be furnished to Societies in this province, at 25 cents a year, beginning in March next—payable in advance. The amount of Subscriptions may be paid in all this month: and the papers will be forwarded to the parties by the earliest opportunities after the arrival here.

W. M. BROWN,
Sec'y H. T. Society.

Halifax, Jan. 8, 1840.

Editors of papers who are favourable to the Temperance cause may advance it by giving the above one insertion.

ANNUALS FOR 1840.

At the Halifax Bazaar and Repository.

JUST received as above the following splendid Annuals for Christmas and New Year Presents.

- The Gift, Edited by Miss Leslie, 9 plates.
- The Token & Atlantic Souvenir, Edited by J. G. Goodrich, 10 plates.
- The Gem, 7 plates.
- The Pearl, 6 plates.
- The Youths Keepsake, 4 plates.

Together with a small assortment handsomely bound BOOKS, suitable for Christmas and New Year presents, and a few handsomely bound Prayer Books.

The above being all ordered for immediate sale will be offered at very low prices for Cash only.
Dec. 25. R. M. BARRATT.

AUCTIONS.

Seasonable Dry Goods.

BY R. D. CLARKE,

At his Auction Warerooms, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

SUPERFINE Black, Blue, and Olive Broad Cloths
Pilot Cloths and Flushings, Merinos, Linens, green Baizes, Plaid Shawls, Bonnets, mens' womens' and childrens' Clogs and Cloth Goloshoes, Boots, Black Silk Hdks. and a variety of other useful Goods, all without Reserve.

Terms at sale—No Postponement on account of the weather. Jan. 8.

BY EDWARD LAWSON,

On MONDAY next, 13th inst. at the Store of Mr. Joseph Jennings, in Hollis Street,

His stock of Groceries, Liquors, Cordials, Shop Furniture, &c.

—AS FOLLOWS,—

GIN; Brandy; Wines; Spirits; Shrub; Peppermint; Anniseed; Cases of Gin; TEAS; Loaf, and Brown SUGAR; Rice; Starch; Blue; Whole, and Ground Ginger; Alspice; Pepper; Currants; Rasins; Indigo; A quantity of

Annapolis Cheese;

Digby Herrings; Tobacco; Soap; A few Barrels Superfine American FLOUR; Bags Corks; Common Tumblers and Wines; Fraills Figs; A quantity of CROCKERY; Olive Oil in Wood and Jars; Seal Oil; Firkins and Tabs BUTTER; a few Bushels

PRIME BLACK OATS;

Bags Fine Salt; Bags Bread; Boxes 8x10 Glass; 1 Barrel Prime N. S. BEEF; Half Tierce English Beef; Sewing Twine; Country Homespun; Socks and Mitts; Salaratus; Bottles Blacking; a Shop STOVE and Pipe; a large Beam and Scales; 2 small ditto for Counter; 1 large Coffee Mill; 1 Spice Mill; Shop Lamps; 3 Nests Drawers; 3 Sets Bins; Measures; Funnels; a lot Empty Kegs and Jars; and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. (Nov. & Rec. 1 ins.)

Halifax, Jan. 8, 1840.

NOTICE.

Public Sale of Bank Stock.

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

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

500 Shares of £50 each.

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

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

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

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

West of England Broad Cloths.

No. 39 BARRINGTON-STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

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

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES

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

ALSO—An assortment of Doe Skins, Tweeds, &c. &c. which he will make up on reasonable terms. ALSO—A Piece of SCARLET CLOTH, which he will make up or sell.

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



SABBATH SCHOOL HYMN.

Assembled, Lord, within the place
Where thou art wont to show thy face,
Thy spirit's influence we implore,
While with thy truth our minds we store.

We thank thee, Lord, for Sabbath days,
When we may meet to sing thy praise,
And to our Teachers dear, repeat
What we've committed thro' the week.

Let nothing sinful now intrude,
Which shall from our young hearts preclude
The light reflected from thy word,
To guide the youth who trust the Lord.

Let not the seed, thus early sown,
By unpropitious winds be blown;
But in each heart secure a place,
Where it may yield the fruits of Grace.

Our Teachers bless, with holy zeal,
Their several duties to fulfil,
And that they guide our footsteps right,
Gird them with heavenly armour bright.

Let truth our stubborn wills subdue,
And form our hearts entirely new;
That we the bliss of those may know,
Who early to the Saviour go.

Then when we've done with things on earth,
Made subjects of an heavenly birth,
We'll rise to dwell at thy right hand;
A pure, a perfect, happy band.

THETA.

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.

Saint Mary's Seminary.

Under the Special Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Fraser, R. C. B. of Nova-Scotia.

EARLY in January, the above Institution will open for the reception of pupils. The object of the establishment is, to afford the Catholic youth of this and the surrounding Provinces, an opportunity of acquiring a complete academical education; and every arrangement has been made, which was deemed necessary or useful, for the attainment of such an end. No pains shall be spared in the effort to bestow upon the pupil an intellectual and moral culture, proportionate to the advanced state of society—the profession, learned or commercial, for which he may be intended—and the GREAT END to which all human improvement should be directed. Nothing shall be omitted that is calculated to call into the most extended action his intellectual powers; but the importance of cultivating his moral ones shall never be forgotten.

THE COURSE SHALL COMPREHEND—

The English—Spanish—French—Latin—Greek & Hebrew Languages.

A course of Natural Philosophy, including Algebra—Geometry—Trigonometry—Mechanics—Astronomy—Hydrostatics—Pneumatics—Electricity—and Galvanism.

Arithmetic—Book-keeping—Geography—History &c.

A class of Moral Philosophy will be formed shortly after the opening of the Seminary, the members of which, it is intended, shall proceed through the usual ecclesiastical course of two years Philosophy and three years Theology. The Holy Scriptures and Ecclesiastical History shall also occupy a due portion of their attention.

In order that the Pupil of every description, by a correct style of speaking and writing his native language, may be able to render his acquirements the more practically beneficial to society, particular attention shall be given to the department of ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Terms for Boarders £33 currency per annum—Quarter in advance.

RICHARD B. O'BRIEN,
Halifax, Dec. 18, 1839. Principal.

Ex barque THALIA from London.

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

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 Desert 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.

HALIFAX PUBLIC LIBRARY,
AND LITERARY ROOM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. M. BARRATT.

Halifax, Nov. 27, 1839.

WINTER CLOTHS.

BY THE TORY'S WIFE.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

JOSEPH JENNINGS.

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

Ship Chandlery Goods, &c.

ANGUS FRASER,

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

Best Gourock Cordage & Canvas, assorted sizes and numbers,
Nails and Spikes, all sizes.

Flannels, Serges, Baizes, Blankets,
Tinned Tea Kettles and Saucepans, assorted,
Patent improved Racking and Bottling Corks,
Boxes London Mould Candles, very superior,
Slop-Clothing, assorted,

And a variety of SHIP STOVES of different descriptions.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Barrels Tar and Pitch, do. Newcastle Coal Tar,
" Philadelphia Rye Flour, and Corn Meal,
" best ground Oat Meal, new grain,

Half do. pickled Digby Herrings,

A few tubs prime Butter,

put up expressly for family use.

All of which will be sold cheap, for cash or approved credit.

W. F. Black's Wharf, Halifax, Nov. 20, 1839.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

and for sale by A. & W. McKENLAY, and R. M. BARRATT, price 2s.

THE MINUTES OF THE

SYNOD OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

With a Statistical Account of the Congregations in each Presbytery,

Drawn up for Publication by order of the Synod.

THIS Pamphlet contains an account of the Congregations within the bounds of the Presbytery of Halifax, furnished by their respective clergymen, viz. the churches at Bermuda, Lawrence Town, St Andrew's Church, Halifax, Lubenburg, Dartmouth, Yarmouth, Shelburne, and Cornwallis, and also an account of the Missionary Stations, at Musquodoboit, Annapolis, and Digby. t. Oct. 16.

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.