

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

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HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

POETRY.

ISRAEL.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

When Israel of the Lord beloved
Out from the land of bondage came,
Her father's God before her moved,
An awful guide, in smoke and flame.
By day along the astonish'd lands
The cloudy pillar glided slow;
By night Arabia's crimson'd sands
Return'd the fiery column's glow.

There rose the choral hymn of praise,
And trump and timbrel answer'd keen;
And Zion's daughters pour'd their lays,
With priests' and warriors' voice between.
No portents now our foes amaze,
Forsaken Israel wanders lone;
Our fathers would not know thy ways,
And thou hast left them to their own.

But present still, though now unseen,
When brightly shines the prosperous day,
Be thoughts of thee a cloudy screen,
To temper the deceitful ray.
And O! when stoops on Judah's path,
In shade and storm the frequent night;
Be thou long-suffering, slow to wrath,
A burning and a shining light!

Our harps we left by Babel's streams,
The tyrant's jest, the Gentile's scorn;
No censor round our altar beams,
And mute are timbrel, trump, and horn.
But thou hast said the blood of goat,
The flesh of rams, I will not prize:
A contrite heart, a humble thought,
Are more accepted sacrifice.

Missionary Intelligence.

DR. DUFF'S SPEECH, IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ON THURSDAY, MAY 24.

The Rev. Dr. Duff rose and said—In all human probability this may be the last occasion I will ever be allowed to address this House, and I cannot do so without a certain painful emotion; but still I feel the influence given by that beautiful phrase, "Trust in the Lord, for ever trust, and place your strength in the Lord Jehovah." And my confidence is awakened by the full assurance that Jehovah is present with this House. There was a time, indeed, when even in this House it was necessary for one to betake himself to the Bible to prove that it was the duty of a Christian Church to engage in missions.—We have, I dare say, all heard the story of the venerable Erskine having once said, "Rax me the Bible," when he was to prove that this House should engage in missions. Blessed be God that day has gone by, and if there was any prayer that had more than another, it would be that it should be buried so deep in oblivion, that there should be no room on the tablet of history for its epitaph. This House, fifteen years ago, resolved in its corporate capacity to come forward and acknowledge, by its testimony, the obligation to engage in the mighty cause of missions. It was the first National Church which in its national capacity did so; and since that time, notwithstanding all the blessings that our Saviour has conferred on our labours, the Church ought to remember that she was still but to begin. Many have endeavoured to lull us into sleep by their syren songs of success; but in the midst of this fatal slumber, the truth is that we have scarcely begun. What is the state of the world at this moment? From a calculation made by an intelligent old missionary, it has been ascertained, that if the Gospel was to progress at the rate of the last thirty years, it would take 20,000 years before the world could be nominally Christianised. That is enough to humble us all. Now, it is marvellous that we should be living in that state of things in the nineteenth century, since the Lord issued the great command appointing his apostles to go forth to all nations. It does seem strange, that at this particular year, day, and hour of the nineteenth century, the cry should ascend, that the world is still under the dominion of apostasy—it is enough to rouse us to exertion. It becomes this House and this Christian assembly to consider what may yet be done in order that the Gospel may be more widely extended.

The Rev. Doctor here mentioned an instance of a young Hindoo, who was pronounced a phenomenon of intellectualism, having been admitted by baptism into the Church, calmly braving the derision and ill-treatment of his friends. Now, let one and another sigh be added to the number, and who can charge us any longer with sowing plentifully and reaping sparingly? Let them be added until by separating themselves from the surrounding mass, the same gradually begins to crumble away; the collective mind would no longer exist after it was fairly set loose: and as easy might they attempt to recall one of those icy fragments which crown the Alpine range, after its adhesion gives way before the genial heat of summer, and dashes and thunders with resistless force down to the level plain; as attempt to recall those who fall off from the mass of superstition before the pure light of Christianity. The Rev. Doctor then alluded to the native superstition taking refuge as if in a stronghold in the great antiquity of their chronicles—that they have remained for 3000 years unchanged, while all other sects have been changing and springing up. They beheld the Brahmins rising up with those fantastic regions of the past, which exclude all things present. But the Bible had declared that all kindreds and families of the earth should yet come and bow down before the Word. This ought to inspire the Church with confidence to go forward among the mighty fabrics of superstition in the East, and sound simultaneously the trumpet of true religion. With regard to the Hindu cults of the House, he might talk with a fearlessness and freedom he would not otherwise presume to do. He thought that there was one grand delusion at work, and it was in reference to what was called the effect of public meetings. They would easily get a thousand men to congregate together if they got an opportunity to address them, in the same way as a dog could attract a multitude by the exhibition of a pair of ears; a few men who can enrage the walls of a building to ring with their eloquence, must call forth the sympathies of those they address. Now, the delusion was that the people went away in raptures, in the idea that those feelings are actually transferred through the country, whereas it was very likely that in Edinburgh, for instance, and other large towns, there were many thousands who knew nothing of the exciting cause. He really thought that all this was a delusion, and that they must go deeper than this or any other scheme of the Church to prosper. He confessed that he never had been present at such meetings without being painfully impressed with the truth of what he described; and indeed the feeling called forth at these meetings, and its actual effect, reminded him of the description in a Latin poet in regard to a rocky mountain casting forth glowing embers, which fell on ice and snow, and were speedily extinguished—so the enthusiasm of those meetings is dissolved, and extends not to the mass; and it was at the mass they ought to reach, both as regarded the Missionary and the Church Extension Scheme.

He had, however, found in his progress through Scotland that Christian ladies could do a great deal. One had accosted him full of love for the scheme, and said, "I know quarters in which I can secure you £500; and in the north, 'We will not allow England and said to him, 'We will not allow England to outdo Scotland: we shall endeavour to get the land to outdo Scotland: we shall accordingly set about an agency on the principle of centrifugal force until it spread over the kingdom, and the circle, after it had extended and widened from the agitated centre, at length began to contract, and £800 was accosted into our funds. There was nothing like active exertion—words were totally unavailing without it. When coming to this, his native land, he had been told at the Cape of Good Hope that a creature had carried off an infant. What did the mother do? Did she run distracted among her neighbours, asking them how they would advise her to attempt the recovery of her child, and thus lose the precious moments in vain words? No, she flew after the creature to the mountains, reached its den, and there she found her darling child unhurt and uninjured. The next day when she looked at the rocks, and chasms, and dangers she had passed, her soul was dismayed at the thought, she could not believe that she had surmounted such obstacles. But what would not a mother brave for her offspring? and in like manner should be the Christian love of this Church for the Brahmins—it should go fearlessly forward in devising

books for the children. Some one said, Give me the songs of a country, and I will let any one else make the laws," and another said, "Give me the school-books, and I will give you both the songs and the laws." But he said, give him the schoolmaster, and he had no objection to allow others to make the laws, the sciences, literature, songs, and all.

The Reverend Doctor again in the most impressive and eloquent manner enjoined on the Assembly the all-important and parting command of the Saviour—to go unto all nations, and preach the Gospel to every creature. We have heard it said this day that the knell of the Church has been rung. Is must be rung if we do not obey the command—if we do not obey the commission—which has been given by our Saviour. Am I at liberty to pick and choose which of his commandments I shall obey? Suppose I provided that I obeyed all the others, but violated this great command, I am guilty of the breach of them all. Apply this test, then, to the present case; and what have the church courts done, in obedience to this command, at home and abroad?

We are guilty as a Church of neglecting our commission. It is not enough to say that we shall rise and resolve to act otherwise. We must first express our deep contrition for our past neglect? Why not appoint a day of national humiliation and fasting and prayer; that in the presence of Jehovah we may pour out a broken and contrite heart, the confession that we, our kings, printers, and prelates, have done wickedness. I do feel that unless we thus resolve and humble ourselves, it is in vain that we profess our zeal for the cause. I do not proclaim to others what I would not press upon myself; and a minister may say how dare he ask his congregation to give what he does not give himself? His tongue is loosed—his heart is shut up—he cannot do it. And why should he have such scruples, knowing that many of his congregation are bestowing their fifty and hundreds of pounds on all manner of drugs that stupefy the faculties? Does he not refrain because he does not wish to set an example—an example which would certainly be followed? Show me a minister that has set an example; have the people not followed that example? Yes, universally. I have known instances and could state them. We must begin at home. We dare not ask others to do what we are not doing ourselves. Let us but imitate the example of our fathers. We cannot hear too much of the deeds of our fathers, and think it good that God that we had such fathers, and think it good that as an element in the education of our land, we have such glorious names to animate our energies and to be among us as a watchword and a trumpet sound. Yes, when borne down by the anxieties of a missionary's life in another land, and ready to sink down into despondency, and realise the feelings of the exile of old, who by the rivers of Babylon sat and wept, yet returning home and finding the cloud of witnesses reading of their sufferings and trials, I have fallen down before God, and restrained disinclination to enter upon my duties, moved by the cry, feeling, and freshness, and fullness of what those men achieved. They set an example which we ought to imitate. The direction of Christ was "if a man would follow me let him deny himself." We are willing to follow, but not to deny ourselves. Give me that which costs you something—which requires the exercise of self-denial. Instead of £2000, we should have 600,000. Yes, this may be marked down as some Brahminical extravagance of the East. I envy, if we imitate our fathers, it will not be an extravagance, but a sober truth. Let others do what they please; let them talk loudly and boast of the deeds of their fathers. Oh, if we had the thousands which some men here possess, flowing into the Christian treasury!

(To be Concluded.)

PIETY OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Duchess Dowager of Beaufort has been the means of much spiritual good among the higher ranks of society. I happen to know that she carries on an extensive correspondence with persons in her own station of life, on the subject of evangelical and experimental religion. Among her Grace's correspondents on purely religious topics is the Queen Dowager, Adelaide. I can state with certainty, that since the Queen Dowager left this country, twelve months ago for Malta, for the benefit of her health, she has written her Grace a series of letters which indicate a remarkable spirituality of feeling, a most intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures, and the clearest views of evangelical truth.—Metropolitan Pulpit.

Concluded from the Supplement, page 56.

tion and conversion of many sinners? Oh! if His Holy Spirit should bid light and life spring up around us, while we move steadily forward through this dark world, in the path traced by the bleeding footsteps of our crucified Master—if, while we publish peace and salvation, the cold hearts of our people were to be warmed and melted—if the young, forsaking their youthful follies, were to devote the first-fruits of their affections to their God and Saviour—if the hoary heads of aged sinners were seen bending in humble penitence round the foot of the Cross—if, among our own beloved flocks, and throughout the great mass of our population, the love of God were to be in the heart, and the precepts of his word were to adorn the character—if the present generation, as in the days of their forefathers, were to sanctify the Sabbath, that a holy stillness should spread over our houses, our streets, and our highways, while man and beast rested from their weekly toil—if the whole land should once more become vocal with our morning and evening devotions, and the solemn anthem of the palace should be echoed back in hallowed strains from the lowly cottage—if such were, under the blessing of our Supreme Head, to be the fruit of our pastoral labours, what words could express the privilege, the honour, the immeasurable delight, of such a consummation!

Right Reverend and Right Honourable,—I trust you will accept of my heartfelt acknowledgements for the kind support and friendly countenance I have received at your hands during a period of most intense anxiety and excitement. Your favour raised me to a distinction of which I am unworthy, and I am deeply sensible, that while I have endeavoured to discharge its important duties faithfully, impartially, and assiduously, I have erred in many things, and fallen far short in all. Your tenderness and generous forbearance under these trying circumstances, I shall never forget—they shall live in my heart while consciousness remains. Your welfare shall be my daily prayer—my constant prayer shall be that, though separated in this world, we may be united by ties of Christian love which can never be broken; and, when called from the discharge of earthly duties, we may meet to part no more in the general assembly of the first-born, whose names are written in heaven.

The Moderator then dissolved the Assembly in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Great Head of the Church, and indicted it to meet on the 21st May, 1840; after which, turning to His Grace, the Lord Commissioner, he said—

May it please your Grace, It is my grateful and honourable duty to be the organ of this Assembly in presenting our humble acknowledgments for the attention you have shown to our accommodation and convenience; for your faithful attendance on the several diets of this Court; and for the marks of kindness which the members of this Assembly have received at your hands, in the whole of their intercourse with your Grace. For myself personally I hope that I may be permitted to add, that I feel peculiarly gratified with the urbanity and friendly attention with which your Grace, in your regard, not to the humble individual, but to the office he unworthily holds, has condescended to honour me.

Your Grace has witnessed the free discussion of subjects in which the vital interests of the Church and of religion were deeply concerned. If on such subjects our deliberations should have sometimes exhibited a warmth natural to ardent minds, we do trust that you must have perceived in them all a pervading sentiment of loyalty to our earthly Sovereign, mingled with a sense of paramount duty to our Divine Head;—and that you will carry to the foot of the throne an assurance, that whatever may be our differences of opinion in other respects, there is one sentiment in which we are all most cordially united—that of an earnest desire to promote fealty and dutiful subordination among her Majesty's subjects, while we endeavour above all to advance the spiritual efficiency of our Church, and the moral and religious welfare of the people of this land.

May it please your Grace.—You are well aware of the unanimous and earnest desire of the Church to relieve the spiritual destitution which so unhappily prevails in various districts of Scotland, where the rapid increase of the population has far outgrown her means of pastoral and parochial superintendence; and your Grace is also acquainted with the disinterested efforts which have been made, and the pecuniary sacrifices which have been incurred, for abating this evil. I need only therefore mention it as the last and earnest request of this, as it was of the preceding Assembly, that in the influential circles to which your Grace has access, our urgent claims for the extension of our churches and of our schools, may be promoted by your Grace's countenance and friendly aid.

The prayer of the Assembly for you is, that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your private engagements, your public duties, and your temporal and eternal interests—that his grace may be in your heart, and may sanctify your domestic affections,

your views, and your pursuits. We are about to be separated, never to be all assembled again on earth, and our relative condition is on the point of being dissolved. May the Holy Spirit so guide your Grace and us, that when called hence, we may all meet in that blessed country where, if there be any distinction, it is only that which arises from more holy affections, and a more intimate union with our adorable Head. The Commissioner replied.

The Assembly then dissolved at two o'clock in the morning.

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1839.

MINUTES OF THE SYNOD OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

We have this day commenced the publication of the Minutes of the Synod of Nova-Scotia, containing a full and particular account of the proceedings of that Ecclesiastical Court, at its late meeting held in New Glasgow. Amongst the different decisions recorded in that document, the resolutions which refer to the terms of the proposed Union of the two leading denominations of Presbyterians in this Colony, are peculiarly deserving of attention, and will probably lead the parties more immediately concerned. If the Presbyterian Church of Nova-Scotia, was the first to recommend in her collective capacity, this very narrow and intimate Union, the Synod of Nova-Scotia has certainly been the first to state the particular terms in which it is desirable that such an Union should take place, and the way and manner in which this new connection should be formed. And in the resolutions contained in the Minutes, to which we now allude, the members of that court have expressed themselves in an open, frank, cordial, and straight forward style, in such a way as men ought to speak, who are conscious of the rectitude of their cause, and at the same time wish to receive the credit and approbation of the public; they have there declared—

"That the only basis of union of which this Synod can approve is, that of a close communion with the Established Church of Scotland."

Now whatever views may be entertained respecting the wisdom and propriety of this declaration, we should think that there can be no diversity of opinion regarding its honesty and sincerity, as the genuine and cordial expression of the sentiments of the body which has adopted it. In estimating the character and purport of this declaration, it is necessary for us to attend not only to the terms of union here proposed, but also to take into account the circumstances in which the members of the Synod of Nova-Scotia found themselves placed at this particular period, when a desire for an Ecclesiastical Union seemed to be very generally entertained, without any fixed and definite proposal having been made by either party. The members of the Synod could not for a moment forget, that they were then met in a solemn and deliberative capacity, as the acknowledged and regularly appointed representatives of a very large portion of the inhabitants of this Colony, all professing and entertaining a steadfast attachment, to the civil and ecclesiastical institutions of the mother country, and a very great number of them educated within the pale of the church of Scotland. This resolution may be viewed as a general statement of the leading principle, which ought to be distinctly recognized by both parties on this question, subject however to such restrictions and modifications as time and circumstances may suggest. Indeed such a statement was indispensably necessary, for every person must at once see the manifest impropriety of appointing a committee, to correspond with another religious denomination, on a subject of great importance, without stating the principles by which that committee ought to be guided, and the manner in which the correspondence ought to be conducted; for no Church Court could grant unlimited authority to a subordinate and delegated portion of their own members. It could scarcely indeed be expected, that the Synod of Nova-Scotia would, in their present cir-

cumstances, propose any other terms of union, than those which are here recommended.

It has already been mentioned that a vast number of the members of that Church, are either natives of Scotland, or their immediate descendants, many of whom have enjoyed in early life the friendly attentions and pastoral superintendance of the Ministers of the National Church. It is well known that all the Ministers of the Synod residing in this Colony, have been born and educated in Scotland, and have received their license and ordination from Presbyteries of the Established Church. Their very right and authority to meet and transact business, as a regularly constituted Church Court, depends upon a legislative enactment of the General Assembly.

Many of the present office-bearers of the Synod, were originally appointed and sent out as Missionaries, under the sanction of the Church, and with a fixed allowance from the Glasgow Colonial Society, for a limited period, which is continued to some of them till the present hour. The want of assistance from the parent Church, both in Missionaries and in funds, is still deeply felt, and the Synod is yearly soliciting and receiving support from the General Assembly's Colonial Committee, both for the relief of its own members, and for carrying the Gospel into the destitute settlements throughout the Colony.

Some of these we are aware are inferior, and by unfriendly persons may be condemned as selfish and mercenary considerations. But although they can and ought to have little or no weight in inducing other denominations of Presbyterians to join the Church of Scotland, they may and probably have some influence in retaining her own members in their present ecclesiastical connection. But we are inclined to believe, that the Synod of Nova-Scotia in adopting these resolutions, and in recommending them to the attention of others, were guided by still higher and nobler views.

The Church of Scotland has long been famous among the Churches of Christendom, for the purity of her doctrine, the simplicity of her worship, the efficiency of her Clergy, and the intelligence of her adherents. She has been often and justly designated the fairest daughter of the Reformation, and although at some particular periods she has been under a dark cloud, yet it is evident to every impartial observer, that she is now shining daily brighter and brighter, carrying on with distinguished liberality, and almost unexampled success, a number of excellent Missionary schemes, and providing not only for the religious instruction and improvement of her own people within the realm of Scotland, but for the spiritual welfare of multitudes in the British Colonies, and in distant parts of the earth. It is her present high character and noble achievements; her reforming spirit, and Missionary zeal, which have led the Original Seceders in Scotland, to seek a friendly alliance with her, and we are happy to find that the same kind feelings have travelled across the Atlantic, and begin to animate the breasts of many of the friends of our Zion in Nova-Scotia.

We are persuaded that both denominations are now desiring and praying for a Union, because they cherish a mutual esteem and good will towards each other, and because they are anxious that the interests of pure and undefiled Religion should prosper in the midst of us. We would not venture to advocate such an important measure as this, if we did not consider it not only safe and convenient, but also highly honourable and profitable to all parties. We think that it would not only have a tendency to combine our energies, and multiply our resources, it would also stimulate the zeal, and promote the happiness of the members of both denominations, it would naturally allay all these animosities and contentions which have already too long prevailed, and provoke those who were formerly alienated from each other, to love and to good works.

We certainly do consider this movement as one of the tokens for good to the Church of Christ amongst

us, as one of the happy fruits of the Religion of Jesus which proclaims "peace on earth, and good will to the children of men." And who would not wish to see a Union established upon such pure and excellent principles, and on such favourable terms? For if we do unite, it ought to be to strengthen each others hands, and to encourage each others hearts, that we may labour more diligently, pray more fervently, and live more holily and blamelessly, that we may assist each other in building up the ruined walls of Zion, and may carry the glad tidings of joy and salvation from settlement to settlement, and from cottage to cottage, throughout the length and breadth of our land.

We do fervently hope, nay we are fully assured, that it is from such noble and praise-worthy motives as these, and not from the fear of opposition or collision, or the desire of political influence, and pecuniary support, that so many of the Presbyterians of this Colony have been inclined to seek such a desirable and honorable connection as this. And for such a sacred and hallowed Union, a Union not only of interests, but of affections, we are not ashamed to plead, nay, we consider ourselves as public Journalists and friends of Religion, bound to employ every fair and honourable means to promote and to perpetuate it.

We beg leave to direct the attention of our Readers to a second Supplement, which accompanies this day's paper, containing the concluding transactions in the General Assembly. Anxious as we always are to meet the wishes and expectations of our subscribers, and to put them in possession of the earliest and fullest information on all, and more especially on ecclesiastical subjects, we have adopted, at considerable additional labour and expense, this plan of giving a continued and unbroken outline of the principal questions which came under the notice of the Assembly in a supplementary form, without encroaching on our weekly columns, which are by far too limited to receive the varied and important articles of intelligence, which we are desirous to lay before the public. In alluding to the proceedings of the Assembly, we would in a more particular manner, solicit attention to the excellent and appropriate concluding address of the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Ruthwell, the well known author of the Philosophy of the Seasons, which cannot be read, we should think, by any of the ministers or members of the church, without pleasure and profit.

We are happy to learn that the Ladies Bible Association of Richibucto, has collected during the past year about £35, for promoting the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures in that quarter of New Brunswick and in other parts of the world. This is one of the pleasing and beneficent fruits of Christianity, and ought to be the more highly prized, when it is produced, not in an old and wealthy city or country, but in a newly settled and comparatively poor district, inhabited by Scottish emigrants, and only partially redeemed from its primitive wilderness condition.

The Synod of New-Brunswick, meets this year in the city of St. John, on Thursday next week, the 15th of August.

THE WELL SPENT SABBATH.—The Sabbath, provided attention to every other day, demands an undivided attention to works of piety and love, if we would maintain a spirit of prayer. Its stated and frequent occurrence is evidently designed to maintain a habit of devotion in the soul; and would men but avail themselves of the spiritual privileges, and feed upon the spiritual food, which Sabbaths provide, "in the strength of that meat" they would be enabled to encounter the privations and distractions of the intervening days of secular life, and to raise their spiritual course to the Mount of God, with patience, safety, and comfort. As regards the Christian world, the profanation or observance of the Sabbath is, respectively, one of the surest marks of a corrupt or a reformed church. As regards Christian experience, many a pious individual has testified, with Sir Matthew Hale, that the comfort of the week was intimately connected with the strict and spiritual observance of the Sabbath. The Sabbath opens as it were, a vista into the kingdom of heaven, of which it is a reflected copy, though faint indeed and imperfect;

and therefore our relish for the one rests, not uncertainly, the degree of our preparedness for the other. But Sabbath sanctification is not the heartless performance of any duties, however excellent: it is a drinking into the Sabbath spirit, and a joyful acquiescence in the permitted privilege of serving the Lord without distraction. The Sabbath permits us, unshackled, not only by worldly duties, but by worldly cares and worldly thoughts, to worship in spirit a spiritual God. We should study to maintain, on this sacred day, a holy serenity, a sanctified cheerfulness, unmarred by any allowed intrusion of the distracting business or anxious cares of ordinary life. Every occupation, word, and thought should be stamped, "Holiness unto the Lord." Let us but do our part, God being our helper; let us but study to preserve the temple undefiled and prepared to receive the heavenly visitant, and the spirit of prayer, peace, and joy will enter in and dwell there. Let us turn away our foot from the Sabbath, from doing our pleasure on God's holy day; and honor him, not doing our own ways, nor finding our own pleasure in speaking our own words; and then shall we delight ourselves in the Lord; for "the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." I have often thought as I walked out, amid the fields of nature from a village church, lightened up by the soft and golden lustre of a western sun, that a summer Sabbath evening gives the closest resemblance, the loveliest draught of heaven which earth supplies.—The fair face of nature smiles, with increased charm, in its tranquil and sweet repose. There is an indescribable stillness, as if God intended that the evening anthem of the choristers of heaven should be heard, throughout the wide and lofty concave of their magnificent temple, and that every sight of beauty and sound of melody should meet undistracted attention, and attune and elevate the soul to Him. Only shun the more crowded haunts of man, and every countenance reflects the scene, and wears an aspect of relaxation and calm composure. The curse seems removed. For this one day, man no more in the sweat of his brow eats bread; no more the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together. On this day of universal rest, no sight of toiling age and overburdened weakness, no cruel oppression of the inferior animals, no overreaching cunning and chicanery, meets and mars your happiness. All the enjoyments of this sacred season are, and ought to be eminently domestic as well as elevating. A Sabbath evening, like its blessed anti-type, re-unites the several members of the domestic scene, whom the avocations and labours of every-day life have dis severed from familiar intercourse; and collects again those diverted rills of affection into the one and abundant stream of sympathy. On this evening especially should the Patriarch's wise and pious resolve, "as for me and my house we will serve the Lord," be emblazoned on every domestic altar, and regulate every domestic relaxation. In these happy seasons of re-union and relaxation, the young mind should be taught by experience to blend every memory of home and of happiness with God and with eternity. And if in after days, some beloved member wanders, a prodigal into a far country, pursued by a father's prayers and a mother's tears, try, pursued by that father's house be inseparably let the memory of that father's God; that associated with the memory of "I will arise, and go so the prodigal's resolution, "I will arise, and go unto my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven and in thy sight," may be the first breathing of his penitence also, and the welcome harbinger of his reformation.—*London Chr. Obs.*

There are no less than 150 new churches and chapels-of-ease connected with the established religion, now building in various parts of England and Wales, and numberless schools are in the course of erection and enlargement by the friends and supporters of the church.—*Montreal Transcript.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We are happy to be informed that the Cod Fishery promises to be generally successful this year.—*N. E. Gazette.*

Among the passengers in the British Queen, were the Hon. Samuel Canard, John Leander Starr, Esq., Lady, and family; E. M. Archibald, Esq., Lady and family; and Col. Mudge, and G. H. Featherstonhaugh Esq.; Commissioners appointed by the British Government to make a Survey of the Disputed Territory.

IN THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF HALIFAX, Monday, 5th August, 1839.

The Court opened this morning at half-past ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and with other business brought under its notice, the cases of the Four American Vessels, the "Java," "Independence," "Magnolia" and "Hart," seized at Yarmouth for Breach of the Laws relating to the Fisheries of this Province, came on for trial.

The Judge having heard the affidavits of Joseph E. W. Darby, the seizing officer, and the exhibits thereto

annexed; also the Depositions of Witnesses resident at Yarmouth, taken by William H. Keating, Esquire, under a Commission to him directed for that purpose, and on motion of Counsel on behalf of Her Majesty, and it appearing that no appearance had been entered, or claim put in, on behalf of the owners of the said vessels or property seized, the Judge by Interlocutory Decree pronounced that the said Vessels with their cargoes, stores, tackle, apparel, and furniture, were and are respectively subject and liable to Forfeiture and Condemnation, and therefore condemned the same respectively as Forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen.—*Times.*

AMERICAN FISHERMEN.—We understand that a large fleet of American fishing vessels has been in the vicinity of the Wolves, and Point Lepreaux, during the week. If the continual encroachments of our Western neighbours on our coast fisheries are much longer overlooked, we should not be surprised to see them entering even the Harbour of St. John, and partaking of the peculiar privileges of our citizens. The fact above stated, however, with the account furnished by a correspondent of the recent depredations committed by these wretches at Grand Manan, must, we think, receive immediate attention from our authorities, and similar rigid measures to those pursued in Nova-Scotia will be at once adopted.—*St. John, N.B. Courier, July 27.*

The Bill for the Union of the Canadas introduced by Lord John Russell, contemplates the annexation to New Brunswick of the District and County of Gaspé, and the Magdalene Islands.—*Times.*

FORTIFICATION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—We learn from the Brockville, Canada Statesman, that among other active preparations which are now making to place every part of British North America in the most ample state of defence, are the following: Bermuda is to be strongly fortified, permanent barracks are to be built at Laprairie, with stone towers to defend them, Martello towers are to be erected at Montreal, Fort Wellington at Prescott, is to be completed, Fighting Island is to be fortified, and Government has purchased several pieces of land in various parts of the suburbs of Kingston, with a view of commencing public works for its defence on a very large scale.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

LAUNCHED from the ship-yard of the Hon. R. M. Cutler, at Guysboro', on the 23d ult. a fine new schooner, called the *BILLOW*, burthen 65 tons. For model and workmanship, she far exceeds any ever built in that quarter.—*Journal.*

* * **THE Rev. Mr. ALDER**, may be expected to preach next Lord's Day, in the Lower Methodist Chapel, Argyle-Street, in the morning, and in the Upper Chapel, Brunswick-Street, in the Evening.

POOR'S ASYLUM.—Acting Commissioner for this month, G. N. RUSSELL, Esq.

PASSENGERS.—In H. M. Ship Madagascare for England, Dept. Com. Genl. Hewetson, 2 Miss Hewetsons and Master Hewetson; Mr. LeBlanc, and Hon. J. B. Bland. In H. M. Ship Pique for England, Capt. Roper, 8th Regt. In the Adrianna for Bermuda, Mrs. Hart, Captain T. Smith.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. JOHN McDONALD, from this office is now travelling through the Counties of Halifax, Hants, Kings, Colchester, Cumberland and Pictou, to attend to the pecuniary affairs, and promote the Circulation of the GUARDIAN. He is empowered to collect the subscriptions still remaining unpaid for the past year, and he will be most happy to afford the fullest information on all points, to intending subscribers, and to introduce our Religious periodical into those districts where it has not hitherto attracted much attention, nor obtained extensive encouragement and support.

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Taylor, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, to Miss ISABELLA CAMPBELL.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Mr. WILLIAM STRICKLAND, to Miss JULIA HUME, both of this place.

On the 23rd ult. by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. THOS. SMITH, to Miss ELIZA COOK, both of this town.

At River Jordan, on the 4th ult. by the Rev. T. H. White, Mr. JAMES COLLEPPY, to Miss MARIA E. HOLDEN, eldest daughter of Thos. Holden, Esq. of that place.

At Londonderry, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. John Brown, Mr. THOMAS S. DELANEY, to MARGARET, second daughter of John Rice, Esq.

On Wednesday, 24th ult. at the Wesleyan Chapel, Bathurst, by the Rev. W. Temple, W. M. Chairman of the New-Brunswick District, the Rev. WILLIAM M. LEGGOTT, Wesleyan Missionary, to MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of William Stevens, Esq. of that place.

DIED.

At Dartmouth, on Saturday evening last, Mr. EDWARD LANGLEY, aged 79.

On the 10th June, at Boulogne, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. MARY BELCHER, consort of the Hon. Andrew Belcher, late of Halifax; a lady highly esteemed.

POETRY.

RELIGIOUS FELLOWSHIP.

People of the living God!
I have sought the world around,
Paths of sin and sorrow trod,
Peace and comfort nowhere found;
Now to you my spirit turns,
Turns—a fugitive unbleat,
Brethren, where your altar burns,
Oh, receive me to your rest.

Lonely I no longer roam,
Like the cloud, the wind, the wave;
Where you dwell shall be my home,
Where you die shall be my grave.
Mine the God whom you adore,
Your Redeemer shall be mine;
Earth can fill my soul no more,
Every idol I resign.

Tell me not of gain and loss,
Ease, enjoyment, pomp, and power;
Welcome poverty and cross,
Shame, reproach, affliction's hour!
—“Follow me!”—I know thy voice,
Jesus Lord, thy steps I see;
Now I take thy yoke by choice,
Light thy burden now to me.

Montgomery.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

MINUTES.

OF THE SYNOD OF NOVA-SCOTIA,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Session 7. July, 1839.

At New-Glasgow, this 17th day of July, 1839.—
On which day the Synod of Nova-Scotia in connection
with the Church of Scotland, met, and after an
excellent and appropriate discourse had been delivered
by the Rev. JOHN McRAE, of the East River, Pictou,
from Rom. xi. 13, in the absence of the Rev.
GEORGE STRUTHERS, of Cornwallis, the Moderator,
the Court was duly constituted by prayer.

The Roll of the Synod was then examined and
called over, when those marked with an Asterisk *
being present, answered to their names.

1. Roll of the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island.

- * JOHN McLENNAN, Belfast.
- Charlotte-Town.
- * RODERICK McAULAY, Three Rivers and Mur-
ray Harbour.
- * WILLIAM McKAY, Esq. Ruling Elder.

2. Roll of the Presbytery of Cape-Breton.

- * DUGALD McKICHAN, River Inhabitants and
Strait of Canso.
- ALEXANDER FARQUHARSON, Middle River.
- St. George's Channel.

- * JAMES FRASER, Bonaventure Island.
- PETER McLEAN, Whycocomah.
- JOHN GUNN, Travelling Missionary.

3. Roll of the Presbytery of Halifax.

- * DONALD A. FRASER, Lunenburg.
- * JOHN MARTIN, St. Andrew's Church, Halifax.
- JAMES MORRISON, Berinoda.
- Lawrence-Town.

- GEORGE STRUTHERS, Cornwallis.
- * ALEXANDER ROMANS, Dartmouth.
- JOHN ROSS, Yarmouth and Shelburne.
- WILLIAM T. WISHART, Travelling Missionary.
- * MR. JAMES MALCOLM, Ruling Elder.

4. Roll of the Presbytery of Pictou.

- * JOHN McRAE, East River, Pictou.
- Pictou Town.
- * HUGH McKENZIE, Wallace.
- Merrigomish.

- * DONALD McINTOSH, West and Middle Rivers.
- * DONALD McCONNACHIE, Lochaber and St.
Mary's.

- * ALEX. MCGILLIVERAY, McLennan's Mountain.
- * JOHN STUART, New-Glasgow.
- * JOHN HOLMES, Esq. } Ruling Elders.
- * MR. ANGUS GRANT, }
- * MR. ALEX. CAMPBELL, }

No Corresponding Members from other Synods
were present at this Meeting.

On motion, the Rev. HUGH McKENZIE of Wallace,
was unanimously appointed Moderator of the Synod,
and the Rev. DONALD McINTOSH continued Synod
Clerk for the ensuing year.

Letters assigning reasons for non-attendance were
laid on the table, from the Rev. Donald A. Fraser, of
Lunenburg, and the Rev. Peter McLean, and the Rev.
A. Farquharson of Cape-Breton, which were deemed
satisfactory, and ordered to be sustained as excuses
for their absence.

It was moved, seconded and agreed to, that the
Moderator and Clerk, together with the Rev. Messrs.
Alexander Romans, and John Stuart, Ministers, and
Mr. J. Malcolm, Elder, be appointed a Committee of
Overtures. The Moderator to be Convener. And
the Rev. Donald McConnachie, John McRae, Rod.
McAuley, Alexander McGilliveray, and John Martin,
Ministers, and Messrs. John Holmes, Angus Grant,
and William McKay, Elders, be appointed a Com-
mittee of Bills and References. The Rev. John
McRae, Convener.

Resolved—That the Committee of Overtures, and
the Committee of Bills and References, meet on each
day during the sitting of the Synod, at 6 o'clock, P.M.
Closed with Prayer.

Wednesday Evening 7 o'clock.

The Synod met this evening pursuant to adjourn-
ment, and was duly constituted. Present *ut supra*
with the addition of the Rev. Dugald McKichan and
the Rev. James Fraser from Cape-Breton.

It was moved and agreed to, that the Rev. Dugald
McKichan be added to the Committee of Overtures,
and that the Rev. Mr. Fraser be added to the Com-
mittee of Bills and References.

On motion by the Rev. Mr. McKichan which was
seconded by the Rev. J. Fraser, it was resolved
that the Synod meet annually at 12 o'clock, noon, on
Wednesday, and close their proceedings at 12 o'clock,
on the Saturday following.

It was moved and agreed to, that the Committee,
appointed at a former meeting of Synod, to obtain a
representation in the General Assembly be continued,
and that the said Committee be enjoined to use
greater diligence to obtain this most desirable object,
than they have heretofore done.

It was moved and unanimously agreed to, that this
court will engage in devotional exercises, every day,
during the present session, from half past nine to
eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The Rev. Messrs.
John Martin, John MacRae, and Dugald McKichan,
are appointed to conduct these religious exercises to-
morrow morning.

Adjourned till half-past nine o'clock, to-morrow
morning.

Closed with Prayer.

Thursday morning, July 18th, 1839.

The Synod met this morning pursuant to adjourn-
ment, and was duly constituted. Present *ut hodie*,
with the addition of the Rev. John MacLennan, of
Belfast, P. E. Island.

The Rev. Messrs. John McRae, Dugald McKichan,
and John Martin having led the devotional exercises
of this day, according to a resolution of last session,
it was afterwards moved and agreed to, that the Rev.
Messrs. John MacLennan, Donald McIntosh, and Don-
ald McConnachie, conduct the devotional exercises
to-morrow morning.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the Minutes of
the last meeting, which were approved of.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to, that the
members of the Committee of last year, appointed to
apply for a representation in the General Assembly of
the Church of Scotland, consisting of the Rev. Messrs.
John Martin, John Stewart, John McRae, John Ross,
and Alexander McGilliveray, with the addition of the
Rev. Alexander Romans, be re-appointed to solicit
the continued countenance and support of the Parent
Church to the Synod. Two members to constitute a
quorum. The Rev. John Martin to be Convener.

The Synod having then engaged in the considerati-
on of the subject of UNION with the other Presbyterian
body in this province, the members of the Committee
appointed at the last meeting of the Synod, for this
object, having stated that nothing had been done by
them, because under their instructions, and in the
actual circumstances of the case, nothing effectual
could be done by them, this statement was admitted
and approved of by the Synod.

The Synod then proceeded to take into their seri-
ous and deliberate consideration, the important ques-
tion of said union, when the following resolutions
were moved and agreed to.

Resolved 1st—That the object contemplated in this
union is most desirable, and it attainable on safe and
salutary principles, should be most earnestly pursued.

Resolved 2nd—That the only basis of union of
which this Synod can approve is, that of a close com-
munion with the Established Church of Scotland.—
And,

Resolved 3rd—That a Committee consisting of the
following individuals be now appointed, namely, the
Rev. Donald McIntosh, Donald McConnachie, Dugald
McKichan, John Stewart, John MacLennan, John Mar-
tin, Alexander McGilliveray, Ministers; and Messrs.
John Holmes, and Alexander Campbell, Elders; the
Rev. Donald McIntosh, Convener, to communicate
in the exercise of their own discretion, with the other
Presbyterian body, making known the views enter-
tained by this Synod on that subject, and endeavour-
to ascertain the sentiments of the members of the
other Synod on the same subject.

In answer to the communication forwarded in the
name of the Synod, by the Rev. George Struthers, their
late Moderator, to the Convener of the Committee of
the General Assembly on Colonial Churches, a letter
was read from William Young, Esq. Clerk of that
Committee, empowering the said Moderator to draw
on said Committee, for the sum of £200 sterling, for
the use of the clergy of the Synod of Nova-Scotia,
which sum has since been paid into the hands of the
Treasurer of the Synod. It was then, on motion, re-
solved, that a Committee consisting of the Rev. Messrs.
John Martin, Dugald McKichan, and Donald McCon-
nochie, be appointed to prepare a letter of thanks to
the Convener of the General Assembly's Colonial
Committee, said Committee to report at 11 o'clock to-
morrow morning. The Rev. J. Martin, to be Convener.

It was moved and agreed to, that the statistics of
all the congregations in connection with this Synod,
be published according to order of Synod. And it
was further moved, seconded, and agreed to, that the
statistics of the Presbyteries of Pictou, Cape Breton,
and Prince Edward Island, be published under the
superintendance of those Presbyteries respectively,
and at their several expenses, and that the expenses
of the statistics already published, by the Presby-
tery of Halifax, be borne by the Synod.

Leave was craved by the Presbytery of Pictou, to
meet here to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, which
leave was obtained accordingly.

It was moved and agreed to, that the Rev. Mr.
McLennan, be added to the Committee of overtures.

Resolved that the Synod adjourn till 5 o'clock, p.m.
Closed with Prayer.

Thursday evening, 5 o'clock.

The Synod met this evening pursuant to adjourn-
ment. Present *ut supra*.

It was moved and agreed to, that every clergyman
annually bring to the Synod, an account of the state
of his congregation, in reference to their spiritual in-
terests, and also an account of the circumstances that
bear upon his own personal comfort and influence,
including a statement of his emoluments and his cir-
cumstances, in so far as regards the payment of stip-
ends by his people.

It was moved and agreed to, that the Rev. Messrs.
Dugald McKichan, Donald McConnachie, and Alexan-
der McGilliveray, be appointed as a Committee to as-
certain the travelling expenses to which, under a re-
solution of the meeting of Synod for last year, the se-
veral members who are now in attendance, become
entitled for the current year. The Rev. Dugald Mc-
Kichan, to be Convener. The Committee to report
on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

First—It was moved, seconded, and agreed to, that
of the monies transmitted from Scotland, the Synod
appropriate the amount of £20 for the benefit of the
children of the late Rev. Kenneth J. McKenzie, of Pictou.

Second—It was further resolved, that Fifteen
pounds of the monies placed at their disposal, be given
to the Rev. Mr. Martin, towards defraying the expen-
ses of publishing the statistical account of the Pres-
bytery of Halifax.

Third—That with regard to the surplus in their
hands, the Synod adhere to the resolution already on
their minutes, in reference to the division of any mo-
nies placed at their disposal, for the benefit of the
Clergy of the Synod.

Fourth—That with a view to ascertain the sums to
which the several clerical members of the Synod are
entitled, both for the last and present year, under the
resolution above mentioned, or above referred to, a
Committee be appointed of the following individuals,
viz. Rev. Messrs. Dugald McKichan, Donald Mc-
Connachie, and Alexander McGilliveray. The Rev.
Dugald McKichan to be Convener. The Commit-
tee to report on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

The Synod regarding the "GUARDIAN" newspaper,
a weekly periodical last year established in Halifax,
as well calculated, from the manner in which it is
conducted, both in its religious and political depart-
ments, to promote the interests of the Church of
Scotland, and to extend useful knowledge amongst
the members of the church, in this and the neigh-
bouring provinces, deem themselves as an united bo-
dy, and as individual members, bound to give it every
support in their power, both by literary contri-
butions, and by extending its circulation as far as
their influence and circumstances, will enable them so
to do.

It was moved, seconded, and agreed to, that the
Rev. John Martin, and the Rev. John MacLennan,
preach in St. Andrew's Church, Pictou, next Lord's
day, and that the collections to be raised on that day
for the missionary fund, be placed under the control
of the Synod.

Leave having been craved by George McLeod, Esq.
of New Glasgow, to be heard at the bar of the Court,
at 8 o'clock this evening, in behalf of the congregation
of Barney's River, leave was granted accordingly. Af-
ter Mr. McLeod had been heard at considerable
length, the Synod took the case of the congregation
into mature deliberation.

members of the same body in ardent persevering supplications, pressing onward, as it were, with holy resolution towards victory, yet trusting not in their own strength, but in the grace of the Omnipotent;—then may we with joyful confidence look up, for the days of millennial glory will be drawing nigh.

Hoping that these cursory remarks may be, in some degree, useful in exciting attention to a subject of great importance—I am, your most obedient servant,
J. R.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A FREE PRESS.

The benefit of a free press to a country is one of the greatest blessings which can be conferred, when in the hands of those who use it to extend and promote peace and contentment—but we can scarcely conceive a greater curse, where it has been allowed to run a mad career of folly and licentiousness. Such a Press unfortunately for this island have we been inflicted with, and we believe it is allowed by all, that it has done more real injury to our cause than any thing else beside. Rank in society has been levelled—those in authority have been abused and vilified—private character has been traduced—nor has the grave been saved from the polluted and the malicious. What country would then allow such a curse to come upon it, as long as it can be prevented. In every country where a free Press has been allowed, licentiousness has been mistaken for freedom of discussion, and abuse and calumny, for independence—moderation is mistaken for tameness and subserviency, and reason and argument, for a blind submission to power. Scurrility and calumny, lies and infamous suit the depraved state of the corrupt, and society is degenerated, and loses the fine and honorable feelings which it ought to possess in every community.—*Jan. paper.*

LONDON, JUNE 18.

By the convention lately entered into between England and France, and agreed upon by the Governments, of both countries, the mails for India will be carried in sealed boxes, and under the charge of an English messenger, to Marseilles, whence an English steamer in waiting will convey them to Malta, and from thence they will be forwarded without delay to Alexandria, and overland to the Red Sea, and by steamers from thence to their destination.

JUNE 26.

The *Journal des Debats*, in noticing the general subject of oriental politics, states that the Russian agent who was present at the siege of Herat, and whose real name was Witkevitch, recently returned to St. Petersburg, where, after having an interview with Count Nesselrode, he first destroyed all his papers, and then shot himself.

JULY 2.

Although perfect tranquility prevailed in Paris on Sunday, the authorities acted as if there was a full insurrection. The whole garrison was under arms; every post guarded as if the town was besieged, and the environs of Paris were blockaded also by an imposing force.

The Hereditary Prince William Alexander of Orange, the heir presumptive to the Crown of the Netherlands, was married June 18 at Stuttgart, to the Princess Frederica Sophia Matilda, second daughter of the King of Wurtemberg.

JULY 3.

The effect of the late restrictive measures at the Bank of England, up to the present time, is observable chiefly in the fall of cotton, at which commodity and the speculations in it, they were principally aimed, and to that extent a general good is obtained though at the cost of so much individual loss and suffering. Many innocent parties were led into them by the facilities in money created by the Bank in December last, and for them some sympathy is due, but every one will rejoice to see the American combination broken up and ruined which was engaged in them in direct hostility to our manufacturing system.

JULY 4.

TIMBER SHIPS.—We perceive with pleasure that Mr. Palmer gave notice last night that he would, this evening, move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the loading of timber upon the decks of vessels engaged in the timber trade. This is following up the report of the committee upon shipwrecks with celerity. To pass such a bill as Mr. P. should occupy but little delay, as it cannot be complicated or prolix, it being, we presume, but a simple prohibition.

STEAMER MEDEA.—When the government of a country or its agents in any department or capacity do wrong or give insult to the government, or the subjects of another country in friendly relations with it, all that can be expected is reparation. In the affair of the British Steamer *Medea*, and the Griffin, French sloop of war, the French Government has made the *amende honorable* in a generous manner. A seaman on board the *Medea* was wounded in that

untoward *rencontre*, of which much had been said at the time, albeit by ourselves, in common with our contemporaries of the press. In the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, the Minister of Finance (£55,) to the sailor so wounded by a shot from the Griffin.

NEW YORK, JULY 19.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The British Queen, which has been looked for during the two days past with so much anxiety, arrived at Sandy Hook about three o'clock this morning, and at ten o'clock was in her berth at Pike Slip. She sailed from Liverpool on the 11th instant, and Portsmouth on the 12th bringing London and Liverpool papers to the latter date—six days later than those received by the Great Western.

THE NEWS.

There is nothing in the news from England to change very materially the aspect of affairs in the money market. A severe pressure continues to be felt, but it has been perhaps in some measure alleviated by the determination of the Bank of England to increase the rate of interest to 6 per cent, a step which was seriously apprehended, and also by the opening of the budget in the House of Commons, the revenue, on the quarter, of £308,174, and on the year of £2,076,659, the principal increase being in the customs and excise.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 5th inst, the Archbishop of Canterbury brought forward his resolutions upon the subject of national education. The *Sun* says, "a long and spirited discussion ensued, which lasted till 3 o'clock, and ended in a division. The numbers were—contents, present 171, proxies 58; not contents, present 80, proxies 38, total 229 and 118—majority 111."

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 10th inst, the Metropolitan Police Bill, that had caused considerable sensation, was re-committed, after a curious conversation relating to the Metropolitan Police at Birmingham. In committee, also, all the material clauses of the bill were agreed to, except that to prevent women of bad character assembling in public houses, which, on motion of Mr. Hume, was omitted, and that relating to the suppression of gambling in the streets and highways, was also struck out, after a division, on motion of Mr. Clay.

Arrests of the persons engaged in the bloody riots in Manchester were still being made, and the city continued in a very unsettled state. On the 9th there were serious demonstrations of a renewal of violence and bloodshed, but by a prompt rally of the military the use of fire-arms was prevented, though the mob pelted the military with stones. Several arrests were made on the occasion. A riot which took place on the 5th, wore for a time a very serious aspect, and among whom was the celebrated Doctor Taylor, who has been fully committed for trial, for the part he is alleged to have taken in the Digbeth affair.

The crops in England are said to be promising. The Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin have drawn up a petition to the Queen, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to repeal the statute of celibacy, which prevents them from marrying. The petition will be presented to her Majesty by Dr. Lefroy, one of the members of the University. A numerous and highly respectable public meeting, at which the Lord Mayor presided, was held in London on the 10th of July, to consider the propriety of passing resolutions in favour of Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of an uniform penny postage, and of petitioning Parliament to give effect to the measure this season. Several members of Parliament were present. Several resolutions were passed, and a petition to Parliament agreed upon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to introduce a bill for the establishment of a uniform penny postage, upon condition that Parliament will provide, from some other source, for any loss that may occur to the revenue through this measure.

LADY HASTINGS.—The remains of the Lady Flora Hastings were on the 10th, early in the morning, removed from Buckingham Palace on board the Royal William steam ship, lying at the St. Katharine Docks, for the purpose of being conveyed to the last resting place of her Ladyship's maternal ancestors in Scotland. So numerous were the applications for permission to form part in the sad procession, that it was found absolutely necessary to restrict it to those who were related to the noble family, or who were on terms of the closest intimacy with them. At the request of her Father, a *post mortem* examination of her body was made, the result of which put forever at rest all doubts as to her innocence of the scandal which had been attached to her.

IRELAND.

There appeared to be much distress in some parts

of Ireland. Col. Percival said in the House of Commons that there were many families living on one meal a day, and that of potatoes of the worst description. Mr. O'Connell said of the western coast of Ireland, that the misery was becoming so oppressive that it was absolutely necessary some steps should be taken without the least delay. Mr. Sergeant Jackson said that he has received similar accounts from the south western parts of Ireland, where the distress was most appalling. At Bantry 2000 were in a state bordering on starvation out of a population of 7000.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 11.

Address to Her Majesty.

Their Lordships met to day shortly before one o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in state to Buckingham Palace, with the address agreed to on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying Her Majesty to rescind the grant of the House of Commons, for the purposes of education. There were about 100 Peers present at half past one o'clock, all of whom were in their court dresses, or Military costume.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolpack at half-past one o'clock, when the names of the Peers present were called over by Mr. Pullman, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, according to their seniority, in which order their lordships proceeded in state to the Palace.

EXPENSE OF CANADA.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech on the opening of the Budget informed the Commons that the total extra expenditure in consequence of the disturbances in Canada, was, in 1837 and 1838, £245,000, in 1838 and 1839, £701,400, making a total in two years of £947,000. A vote of £500,000 had been granted, and therefore the sum of 447,000 remained to be provided for. The total extra expenditure of Canada for the last three years, as near as the same could be ascertained, was £1,053,000.

FOREIGN.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.

Mehemet Ali Bey, the bearer of the firman of investiture and the Sultan's instructions to Hafiz Pacha proceeded in the Stamboul steamer to Samson on the 13th inst. On his reaching head quarters Hafiz Pacha, it is said will assume the offensive.—His operations have hitherto been confined to a march in the direction of Aintab, which was made to favour the revolt of several villages, which had risen against Ibrahim at the investigation of their Sheiks. It was in executing this movement that his troops fell in with the Egyptian cavalry, and defeated them. I have heard it asserted at the Porte that they have also taken Aintab by storm: but the report, as far as I can ascertain, is unfounded. It is by no means probable that a decisive action will take place for a month to come. Hafiz Pacha, as I wrote to you last week, has only just been appointed to the command of all the Sultan's forces, and it will take him some time to concentrate the various divisions at Kataya, Angora, and Bagdad.

Captain Ford, who commands the Turkish steamer the Peki Shaitkat, arrived here with dispatches by the Smyrna steamer on Monday. The Turkish fleet was still at Lampsacus, and had got all his provisions and stores on board. It is to sail to-morrow, and proceed directly to Rhodes, where it was rumoured, incorrectly I believe, that the Egyptians had already arrived. It is expected, however, that the French squadron will come in time to prevent mischief. Up to this day, notwithstanding, there are only four ships under Admiral Lalands at Smyrna, and these, it is probable would gain little by interference in the quarrel, but, on the contrary, only share the impending disgrace of their friends, the Egyptians.

FRANCE.—On the 9th, the Peers met to deliberate on the verdict. Sixty questions, upon each of which a ballot will take place, were submitted to them and the fate of Barbes, Mialon, and Martin Bernard gave rise to animated discussions, the result of which would not, it is expected be known before the 11th. In the event of any prisoners being condemned to death, they will be executed 24 hours after the sentence, and Louis Philippe alone can save them—an event of extreme improbability, as every public office in Paris was put in a state of defence for the day of execution. Additional troops have been summoned to the French Capital, which gave rise to the supposition that mercy would not be extended.

The damage caused by the late storms in France, is estimated at 100,000,000 francs, or £4,000,000.

SPAIN.—Ximenes has been appointed Minister of Finance, and Alais Minister of War. The first act of the new ministers was to change several of the provincial intendants. This measure had given universal satisfaction, and would exercise an influence at the next elections in favour of the Queen.

EAST-INDIES.—Calcutta papers to 8th May were

received at London on the 9th inst., by the over-land mail. They contain important intelligence from Canton to 16th March, which had been just received by an arrival at Madras. Commissioner Linn, who had been sent from Pekin to put an end to the opium trade, on his arrival at Canton, ordered every member of the houses of Jardine & Co., and Dent & Co., two of the largest opium dealers there, to leave China immediately; and Mr. Innes, who had been previously ordered to Macao, was ordered to leave that place and quit the country. The next proceeding of the Commissioner was to order a second man, who was detected in smuggling opium, to be executed in front of the European factories. On this occasion, the execution was performed so suddenly, that there was no chance for opposition on the part of the Europeans. By way of resenting the indignity, however, the English Superintendent of the Factory, at the request of his countrymen, and also the American and Spanish residents, struck each their respective flags, which were usually displayed over their buildings. Business of all kinds was at a stand.

The great cause of steam communication between England and India appears to prosper throughout Bengal. The sum of ten thousand pounds has been transmitted to England as the first instalment upon the shares taken in the Steam Association at Calcutta. Meetings in favour of the same have also been held at Berapore and Mizapore, where a good many shares were subscribed for.

UNITED STATES.

THE CROPS.—The harvest in the wheat growing States South of us, is nearly over, and in our own State and those West of us, it is just commencing, while to the Eastward the crops are still green or just turning. The season, however, is far enough advanced to justify, an estimate of the comparative abundance of the crop.

On the whole, we do not think there has been in fifteen years, a prospect of such general abundance, as the accounts from all parts of the country now hold out. The tobacco crop, it is said will be very light except in Virginia; but tobacco, we can do without, and if we have only an abundance of bread stuffs, there need be no complaint.—*N. Y. Express.*

COLONIAL.

YELLOW FEVER.—The death of one or two persons from Yellow Fever at New-York, had created considerable alarm in that city. The disease had been traced to some vessels at quarantine, from ports in the West Indies. The Eastern Argus, published at Portland, in the State of Maine, also mentions the death, by Yellow Fever, of several residents of that town and its vicinity. Subsequently, the brig Chas. Miller, had arrived there from Havanna, having lost, by this fatal malady, two of her seamen, and a passenger.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

QUEBEC, July 23.

MURDER.—A most atrocious and wanton murder was committed at the house of Mr. Terence Ferguson, on the road to Kingston, about seven miles from this city, on Tuesday last. It appears that four men, named Leonard, McCunagie, Coyle, and Haley, (some of whom are married and had their wives with them,) left town on the morning of that day, in waggons for rather freely of spirituous liquors, and having drank and quarrelsome, and insulted several persons on the road; and finally entered Mr. Ferguson's, where their behaviour towards Mrs. F. while insisting upon being furnished with liquor, was highly criminal. A man named Bernard Coyle, was literally beaten to death by the ruffians! Three of them were immediately secured by men from Mr. Appleby's ship yard, and conveyed to Kingston Jail, but Leonard, who is said to have been the ringleader, effected his escape, and is still at large.

FIRE AT FREDERICTON.—We regret to learn that Frederickton has been visited by an extensive fire, and the calamity. The following extract from a hastily written letter contains a few of the particulars:

FREDERICTON, August 2.—We had a dreadful fire here this morning. It broke out about 2 o'clock in Mr. W. S. Estey's Blacksmith's shop. Messrs. Estey's and Beckwith's, Munroe's and Bedell's, T. R. Robertson's and Garcelon's houses are burnt down, and all their back buildings. Most of the articles out of the houses and front stores were saved, but hardly any thing out of the back stores. The wind blew pretty strong from the South West, and it being the dead hour of the night it was some time before the engines could be got into full operation.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN P. E. I. JULY 9.
MECHANICS' LIBRARY.
We beg to refer our readers to a notice, inserted in another column of to-day's paper. We allude to the

opening of the Mechanics' Library. We are rejoiced to perceive that the Library has at length gone into operation. We are rejoiced, we say, because we know that there is no institution so useful to a community, as a Library. It calls persons' attention to books, it creates a desire to read, and that inclination or desire prevents persons from seeking evil or vicious company, by their leisure hours being devoted to reading either works of amusement or of instruction. We understand that there are upwards of one hundred volumes now belonging to the Library, which is a very fair beginning, and that a Committee has been appointed to solicit donations, loans and subscriptions, from the liberal part of the community.—We wish the Library every success; and we are convinced that after it has been in operation for some time, that it will be found to be the means of elevating the standard of the minds of the community generally, and will do much good.—*Gazette*

JULY 31.

The fine growing weather through the whole of this month, diversified as it has been with alternate sunshine and rain, has produced a very interesting appearance in the grain crops of this Island. Wheat, in particular, has not presented such a favourable appearance for years, being large and strong, and, barring accidents, will be a full crop. Barley is also, a full crop, with a large ear, and a great bulk of straw. In the course of a fortnight, much of it ought to be ready for the sickle. There is also a fair promise of abundant crops of oats and potatoes. Grass, we regret to add, is rather thin, the frost having injured the clover plants. Our crop of hay, we fear, will fall short of the usual average. Some farmers in this neighbourhood commenced mowing last week.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Caroline, Quebec, 15 days—glass & seal skins, to S. Binney; Govt schr. Victory, Darby, Yarmouth, 2 days; Marquis, LaHave; Meloney, Arichat; Betsey, Barrington; Jessie, Arichat—fish.
Friday—Brothers, and Victoria, Bridgeport; brig Emerald, Beckwith, New York, 6 days—flour and hemp, to T. and L. Piers and Charman & Co.—5 passengers; Transit, Newbold, Demerara 21, and Bermuda 7 days—rum, to J. & M. Tobin & S. Binney.
Saturday—Packet schr. Industry, Simpson, Boston, 3 days—general cargo, to H. Fay and others—11 passengers; Ion, Hammond, St. John, N. B. 5 days—salmon; Sarah, Larkin, St. John's, N. F. 15 days—fish and wine, to J. & M. Tobin, T. C. Kinnear, and J. V. N. Bazalgette—schr Pearl sailed for the north side; brig. Feronia, hence; Am. schr. Cyrus, do 3 days.
Sunday—Schr. Three Sisters, Argyle—fish; Mary, Ship Harbour, do; William & Sarah, Port Matoon—do; Hope, Bruce, Ragged Islands, 36 hours—dry fish; Ann, Reynolds, Nevis, 25 days—rum and sugar, to J. Fairbanks & Boggs & Hartshorne—passenger. Mr. Butler; Yarmouth Packet, Tocker, Yarmouth, 2 days—dry fish and herrings, to W. J. Starr and the master.
Monday—Schr. John Henry, Myers, Gaspe, 5 days—fish, oil, &c.—H. McNeil, passenger; Tapper, Pope's Harbour—fish; Melville, Shelburne, do; Lucy, Mary Joseph, William, Toibay, and Brothers, Cape Negro—fish; Royal Adelaide, St. Mary's—lumber; Trasy, Little Harbour—fish.
Tuesday—Mail packet Lady Ogle, Stairs, Bermuda, 6 days. Brig. Heron and schr. Lally, Evans, were to leave Bermuda 31st ult. for Halifax.

CLEARED.

Wednesday—Brig. Coquette, Cooper, B. W. Indies—assorted cargo by S. Binney; Enterprise, LeBlanc, Cocagne—ballast; Botelle, Humphreys, Boston—wood and bark, by J. H. Braine.
Thursday—Eclipse, Arestrup, Trinidad—assorted cargo, by Sains & Wainwright; Concord, Crowl, St. John, N. B.—do, by T. C. Kinnear, Creighton & Grassie, and others.
Friday—Emily, Hiten, St. John, N. B.—assorted cargo, by S. Binney, Creighton & Grassie, and others; Wm. IV, Mortimer, Falmouth, Jam.—do, by do.
Saturday—Adriana, Hunt, B.W. Indies—assorted cargo, by J. & M. Tobin; Adeona, Polter, do.—do, by Frith, Smith & Co.; Active, Kendrick, Placentia Bay, N. F.—do, by Fairbanks & Allison; Hope, Forrest, do.—do, by P. Farlong; Hero, Orsato, Newfid.—do, by Creighton & Grassie.
Monday—Schr. Rifleman, Power, B. W. Indies—lumber, staves, &c.; Amaranth, Coffin, Barbice—fish, pork, &c. by D. & E. Starr, & Co.; Hiram, Doane, B. W. Indies—fish and flour, by H. Lyie; Britannia, Smith, St. John, N. B.—sugar, rum, &c. by W. J. Starr; Armide, Smith, do.—flour and rum, by J. Fairbanks & Allison; Waterhly, Balcom, Labrador—molasses and flour, by Fairbanks & Allison.

SAILED.

On Thursday, H. M. Ship Madagascar, Capt. Wallis, for St. John's, N. F. and England. On Friday, H. M. Ship Pique, Capt. Boxer, Spithead.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

MR. HUGH MUNRO, Normal Teacher, begs to inform his friends and the public, that as his engagement with the Directors of the Royal Acadian School, Halifax, will terminate on the 21st July next, he intends to open a Seminary for the education of youth, from five to fifteen years of age, under his own immediate superintendance and direction, on the 1st August next. The Advertiser teaches upon the Normal system, Prospectuses of which may be had on application at Messrs. Belcher and McKinlay, Stationers. Halifax, 19th June, 1839.

“QUEEN VICTORIA.”

JULY 9, 1839.

J. N. SHANNON has received by the above vessel from LIVERPOOL, an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & PRINTED DRUGGETS, Which with his former supply of Spring and Summer Goods, he offers low for Cash, or on approved Credit. 3w. July 10.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by late arrivals from GREAT-BRITAIN, A NEAT AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH & FRENCH GOODS, Suitable to the Season, which will be sold LOW FOR CASH. ADAM REID. 3m. Halifax, May 29, 1839.

SPRING GOODS.

A. & H. McDONALD, RESPECTFULLY acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have received per the HARRIET from Liverpool, a general assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE. Which they now offer for Sale at their Store, Lower Water Street, Opposite Brown's Wharf. And partly consists of—Woolens, Cloths, Flannels, BLANKETS, Bed Covers, Merinos, Bombazetts, Shalouns, Checks, CROSSOVERS, Gingham, and Bed Ticks; White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS, generally; Irish Linens, Ducks, Dowlas, Brown and Black Holland, SHAWLS & HANDKERCHIEFS, Cambrics, Muslins, &c. &c.

—A L S O—

Fashionable assorted Plated Beaver HATS, of the best quality; Mackerel and Herring NETS, Cod Lines and Soap, with Sundry other Articles too numerous to insert. The whole having been selected by A. McDonald, at the Manufactories, can recommend them as sound and substantial, and purchased with ready cash, are determined to sell them low for prompt payment or short credit. 6w. June 5.

Bank of Nova-Scotia, HALIFAX, 15th July, 1839.

THIS Bank continues to operate in Exchanges. Bills are bought and sold on LONDON, NEW-YORK, BOSTON, QUEBEC, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, ST. ANDREWS, } New Brunswick. Arrangements have also been completed by which drafts at the places above mentioned may be obtained on the Cashier of this Bank, By order of the President and Directors, J. FORMAN, Cashier.

BESSONNET & BROWN OFFER FOR SALE,

At their Shop, head of Marching on's Wharf, north of the ORDNANCE, BAR, BOLT, Plough Plate, and Sheet IRON; German, Cast, Blistered, and Spring STEEL; Sheet Lead, Tinned and Black Plates; Wire; Top-sail sheet CHAINS, Horse, Ox, and Coil Chains; Plough Moulds, cast Plough Moulding, in Sets; SCYTHES, Sickles and Scythe Stones; LINES, Twines, and Shoe Thread; PAINTS, OIL, Ochers and Glue; Coarse unglazed GUN-POWDER, in 25lb kegs, Fine Glazed do. do.; Extra fine Powder, in Papers and Cannisters; 250 packages NAILS and SPIKES; Window Glass, from 7x9 to 12x16; 2 Cases GUNS, 20 Boxes tipi Tobacco PIPES; 3 bales Cotton Wick. Iron Pots, Ovens and Covers, Tea Kettles, &c.; and a good assortment of small HARDWARE, Harness Mounting, &c. May 22.

DISCONTINUATION.

W. & J. MURDOCH AFTER the 1st of May, ensuing, discontinue their RETAIL business. They cannot withdraw without thanking the community for the liberal support they have received.

WHOLESALE.

W. & J. MURDOCH, after the 1st of May, ensuing, will re-open their Warehouses ENTIRELY for WHOLESALE, and solicit a continuance of that Business, which will still be conducted on their usual liberal terms.



THIS WORLD AND THE NEXT.

How goodly is the earth!
 Look round about and see
 The green and fertile field;
 The mighty branched-tree;
 The little flowers out-spread
 In such variety!
 Behold the lovely things
 That dance on airy wings:
 The birds whose summer pleasure
 Is not of stinted measure;
 The grassy vales, the hills;
 The flower-embordered rills;
 The clouds that lie at rest
 Upon the noonday's breast;
 Behold all these and know
 How goodly is the earth!

How goodly is the earth!
 Its mountain-tops behold;
 Its rivers broad and strong;
 Its solemn forests old;
 Its wealth of flocks and herds;
 Its precious stones and gold;
 Behold the radiant isles
 With which old ocean smiles;
 Behold the seasons run
 Obedient to the sun;
 The gracious showers descend;
 Life springing without end;
 By day the glorious light;
 The starry pomp by night;
 Behold all these, and know
 How goodly is the earth!

How goodly is the earth!
 Yet if this earth be made
 So goodly, wherein all
 That is shall droop and fade;
 Wherein the glorious light
 Hath still its fellow, shade;
 So goodly, where is strife
 Ever 'twixt death and life;
 Where trouble dims the eye;
 Where sin hath mastery;
 How much more bright and fair,
 Will be that region, where
 The saints of God shall rest
 Rejoicing with the blessed;
 Where pain is not nor death,
 The Paradise of God!

Mary Howitt, 1839.

SPICES AND DRUGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to receive Fresh Supplies of the above from the most approved sources—whichever he will dispose of at very moderate prices for Cash,
 —ON HAND—
 A few Jeffrey's RESPIRATORS, a variety of TRUSES, Lancets and new Chemical Preparations.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

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

Hollis Street, Halifax.

G. E. MORTON.
 May 8.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

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

ALSO—TO LET,

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

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

A. KEITH.

PEOPLES EDITIONS,
 PUBLISHED by W. & R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh
 This Day.

The Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico, a New Translation from the Italian.
 The People's Editions, of which this work is an example, are designed to embrace popular and standard works in all departments of literature and have been established for the purpose of facilitating the formation of Libraries for parishes, Mechanics' Institutions, and in the Houses of less affluent members of the community. All the works are improved by Notes, and Memoirs of Authors already issued—

- Paley's Natural Theology,
 - Marmion a Poem, by Sir Walter Scott.
 - Lady of the Lake, by Sir Walter Scott.
 - Cottagers of Glenburnie.
 - Crabbe's Parish Register.
 - Franklin's Life and works.
 - Life and Travels of Mungo Park.
 - Butler's Analogy of Religion.
 - Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield,
 - Anster Fair and other Poems, by Tennant,
 - Adventures of Roderick Random.
 - Lord Bacon's Essays; Ramsay's Select Poems.
 - Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
 - The Life of Robert Burns.
 - The Poetical Works of Robert Burns.
 - The Prose Works of Robert Burns.
- * * * A variety of first rate works are preparing.
 W. & R. CHAMBERS, 19, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; W. S. ORR & COMPANY, London; and A. & W. MCKINLAY, Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

CHAMBERS' EDUCATIONAL COURSE,—A Series of Works suitable to an improved System of Education. The following are now issued—

- Infant School Education; First Book of Reading,
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- * * * Other works to complete the series preparing.
 W. & R. CHAMBERS, 19 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; W. S. ORR & COMPANY, London; and A. & W. MCKINLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 June 19. 4 w.

APOTHECARY'S HALL.

THE above—well known Establishment—has received by recent arrivals, a fresh supply of—
 DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, GLASSWARE, &c.
 to the attention of which are recommended Town and Country Practitioners.

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

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

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

The Subscriber
 HAVING removed from Brown's to Stevens' Wharf,
 OFFERS FOR SALE,
 Bright Muscovado SUGAR, in hhd. tcs. and tbls. Boxes of Clayed Sugar; MOLASSES for the use of the Fisheries, in or out of bond.
 ALSO—30 bbls. N. S. PORK, in shipping order
 30 bbls. do BEEF, in do do.
 May 22.
 HUGH LYLE.



SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the ACADIAN, JANE WALKER, and PRINCE GEORGE, from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and LONDON, HIS SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS.

Which he offers for sale at his usual prices, for Cash
 A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Flowers, Cartraths, &c.
 in Boxes.

—ALSO ON HAND—
 COTTON WICK of various qualities, in Bales of 100lbs. each.

E. L. LYDIARD.
 Sw.

Halifax, May 1st, 1839.

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful for past favours and liberal encouragement received since his commencement in business, begs leave to acquaint his friends in Town and Country that he has REMOVED HIS ESTABLISHMENT TO UPPER WATER STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NAVY COFFEE HOUSE, where he will be happy to serve all who may call upon him for GROCERIES, &c. as he intends keeping an extensive stock of the best qualities and descriptions, with his usual supply of

WINES, BRANDY, GIN, SPIRITS, &c.
 —ALSO—
 Wholesale and Retail of his own manufacture, warrant ed Superior—RASPBERRY, CINNAMON, CARRAWAY, ANNISEED, PEPPERMINI, SHRUB, BITTERS, and Colouring for Liquors.
 JOHN RHIND.
 Upper Water Street.

May 22. 6w.

THE GUARDIAN

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 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.

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 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.