

# THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1839.

NUMBER 9.

## POETRY.

### OMNIPRESENCE OF THE DEITY.

"Stupendous God! how sinks our bounded sense  
To track the triumphs of Omnipotence;  
From sky-clad mountain, to the deepest den,  
From the mean insects, to immortal men;  
Bless'd with Thy brightest smile, dare we confine  
Paternal Providence, supreme as thine?  
Far as the fancy flies, or life-stream flows,  
From Georgia's desert to the Greenland snows,  
Where space exists, Thine eyes of mercy see,—  
Creation lives, and moves, and breathes in thee!

"Yes! pause and think, within one fleeting hour,  
How vast a universe obeys Thy power:  
Unseen, yet felt, Thine interfused control  
Works in each atom, and pervades the whole;  
Expands the blossom and erects the tree,  
Conducts each vapour, and commands each sea,  
Beams in each ray, bids whirlwinds be unroll'd,  
Unrolls the thunder, and upheaves a world!

"E'en now, while tragic Midnight walks the land,  
And spreads the wings of darkness with her wand,  
What scenes are witness'd by Thy watchful eye!  
What millions wait to Thee, the prayer and sigh!  
Some gaily vanish to an unfeared grave,  
Fleet as the sun-flash o'er a summer's wave;  
Some wear out life in smiles, and some in tears,  
Some dare with hope, while others droop with fears;  
The vagrant's roaming in his tatter'd vest,  
The babe is sleeping on its mother's breast;  
The captive mutt'ring o'er his rust-worn chain,  
The widow weeping for her lord again,  
While many a mourner shuts his languid eye,  
To dream of heaven, and view it ere he die:  
And yet, no sigh can swell, no tear-drop fall,  
But thou wilt see, and guide, and solace all!"

## EDUCATION.

### NATIONAL EDUCATION.

LAY UNION COMMITTEE ROOM,

28, Cockspur Street, London, June 12, 1839.

The Committee of the Lay Union for the Defence of the Established Church deeply regret to find themselves once more compelled to call the public to the subject of National Education.

Another Parliamentary paper has been published under the title of a "Report of the Privy Council" in which the Government, though less fraught with no less dangerous suggestions which have so recently been published in the "Scheme" which is now before the House of Commons.

Against that "Scheme" a Parliamentary paper, dated the 10th inst., has been published, which has been unanimously, of course, in favour of the Government's proposal.

It is scarcely any days, from the date of the publication of the "Scheme," that the Government's proposal has been published.

Schools, or any other Schools, unless the right of inspection be retained, in order to secure a conformity to the regulations and discipline established in the several Schools, with such improvements as may from time to time be suggested by the Committee."

To the principles hitherto acted upon, as laid down in the Treasury Minute, dated 30th August, 1833 [viz. "That the applicants, whose cases are favourably entertained, be required to bind themselves to submit to any audit of their accounts, which this [the Treasury] Board may direct, as well as to such periodical Reports respecting the state of their Schools, and the number of scholars educated, as may be called for"],—no objection has ever been urged; but this regulation goes much farther. It lays every School which may be aided, under a positive obligation to adopt "such improvements as may be suggested by the Committee of Privy Council." Now that Committee have already suggested improvements of such a character as to awaken the alarm and indignation of the country at large. They have suggested the division of religion into "general" and "special";—they have "suggested" the teaching all varieties of religion, at the same moment, in different compartments of the same school;—and they have "suggested" the introduction of false and corrupted versions of the sacred Scriptures, to be used simultaneously with the true one. Such are a few of the "improvements" which this Committee of Privy Council have already endeavoured to introduce, in the "Scheme" which has been recently abandoned. It now declares its continued adherence to the same views and seeks to find an opening for them under these specious and general terms. But such "improvements"—and, in fact, all things called by that name which the Privy Council Committee may choose to "suggest"—every school which receives the least amount of aid will be required to bind itself to adopt. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that while that Committee have felt compelled, by the expression of the public feeling, to "postpone" for a time the carrying into operation their late "Scheme" as a whole—it is their object and intention, in the report now before Parliament, to retain the power of introducing its most mischievous regulations by piecemeal; or to use their own words "from time to time," as it shall appear to them safe or prudent so to do.

There are other points of a highly objectionable character in the present "Scheme" which the Com-

worthy. The preamble of the bill sets forth that Sir W. Seton of Pitmeddon, Bart. has been pleased to place at the disposal of the Presbytery of Toronto £500 sterling, for the establishment of a college. This sum has been invested in the purchase of a lot of land, which is now held in trust by John Ewart, Esq. of Toronto. The preamble farther narrates, that the honourable William Morris is desirous to aid in the endowment of the said institution, by conveying to competent trustees certain lands in the London district. These facts have been brought under the notice of the Legislature by petition, by Mr. Ewart and others, they desire legislative authority, to enable the trustees to take and hold these lands, as a corporate body in perpetuity, for the above-mentioned purpose. The bill then enacts, that it shall be lawful for the Rev. W. Rintoul, the Rev. Alex. Gale, the Rev. Robert McGill, the Rev. W. T. Leach, the Rev. H. Urquhart, and the Rev. John Cruikshank; also, the Hon. James Crooks, the Hon. Archibald McLean, the Hon. John Hamilton, the Hon. W. Morris; E. W. Thomson, Thomas M'Kay, James Morris, John Ewart, John Mowat, W. Chisholm, Donald McKenzie, and John Steele, Esquires, and their successors, to hold the said lands in trust for the above purpose. These trustees and their successors are created a body politic and corporate, under the name of the trustees of "Saint Andrew's College of Canada," with the usual privileges of holding and purchasing property within the province, not to exceed a certain yearly value. It is provided that the Board of Trustees shall always consist of eighteen members, in full communion with the Presbyterian Church, one-third of whom shall be ministers in holy orders of the Church—two of whom being the lowest on the list shall retire annually, whose places shall be filled up by the Synod. In like manner, four of the lay trustees shall retire annually, whose places shall be supplied by election by the other trustees, both clerical and lay. Trustees retiring may be re-elected.

The Trustees shall have the power to direct and prescribe the course of study, and the discipline to be observed in the College; and they shall appoint a Principal, who shall be a minister of the Church of Scotland; and they shall also appoint Professors and Tutors, to be appointed by the government, and they shall also appoint a Principal, and

ing sow your seed, in the evening withhold not your hand, but remember that neither he that soweth, nor he that watereth is any thing, it is God that giveth the increase. Be not satisfied with making them read a lesson, or repeat a prayer. By every thing tender and solemn in religion; by a due admixture of the awful considerations drawn from the prospect of death and judgement, aim to fix serious impressions on their hearts. Aim to produce a religious concern, carefully watch its progress, and endeavour to conduct it to a prosperous issue. Lead them to the footstool of the Saviour, teach them to rely, as guilty creatures, on his merits alone, and to commit their eternal interests entirely into his hands. Let the salvation of these children be the object, to which every word of your instructions, every exertion of your authority, is directed. Despise the profane clamour, which would deter you from attempting to render them serious, from an apprehension of its making them melancholy, not doubting for a moment, that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and that the path to true happiness lies through purity, humiliation and devotion. Meditate the worth of souls; meditate deeply the lessons the Scriptures afford on their inconceivable value and eternal duration. While the philosopher wearies himself with endless speculations on their physical properties and nature, while the politician only contemplates the social arrangements of mankind, and the shifting forms of policy, fix your attention on the individual importance of man, as the creature of God, and a candidate for immortality. Let it be your highest ambition to train up these children for an unchanging condition of being. Spare no pains to recover them to the image of God; render familiar to their minds, in all its extent, the various branches of that holiness, without which, none shall see the Lord. Inculcate the obligation, and endeavour to inspire the love, of that rectitude, which was with God before time began, was embodied in the person of his Son, and in its lower communications, will survive every sublunary change, emerge in the dissolution of all things, and be impressed, in resplendent characters, on the new heavens and the new earth, in which dwelleth righteousness. Pray often with them, and for them, and remind them of the inconceivable advantage attached to that exercise. Accustom them to a punctual and reverential attendance at the house of God; insist on their sanctification of the Sabbath, by such a disposal of the time as is suitable to a day of rest and devotion. Survey them with a vigilant and tender eye, checking every appearance of an evil and depraved disposition the moment it springs up, and encouraging the dawn of piety and virtue. By thus training them up in the way they should go, you may reasonably hope that when old, they will

in maturer years; and it is a fact corroborated by the most abundant testimony, that those who have been signalized for piety in after life, have had their minds early impressed with a sense of religious truth. It is not then a matter of surprize as of deep concern, to know that the disregard of religious exercise proceeds, not so much from a disinclination on the part of the rising generation to engage in its duties, as from the baneful example imbibed from those with whom the responsibility is attached of directing their infant minds. And while we would exonerate from the charge of neglect in a matter so momentous, the clergy of the various congregations in connection with our church, (for we are firmly persuaded, that in proportion to their time and ability, in point of usefulness and zeal in the discharge of their duty, they are excelled by no denomination of christians in the province,) yet we cannot overlook that dire culpability that stamps the character of many of whom better things might be hoped for.

To the pernicious example then of irreligious parents, must we trace the cause of this impiety, which is a predominating feature in the aspect of the times. If the fountain be polluted, it were absurd to expect purity in the stream—and if the walk and conversation of the guides of youth be not in accordance with the dictates of the Gospel, we are by no means warranted to conclude, that morality and piety will form the characteristics of the rising generation.

Such then is the real source of this manifest disregard to things of a sacred nature. Although convinced that hostility to spiritual instruction is inherent in the nature of man, yet we by no means are disposed to overlook the truth, that example has a powerful influence in forming the character. And surely the complaint that we often hear of the degeneracy of manners, is chargeable in no small extent upon those by whom it is most loudly uttered. Were the admonition "and ye fathers bring up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," more attentively cultivated, there would be less reason to lament the evil that so loudly cries for redress. But as long as parents are inattentive to the duties of their station, and overlook by such conduct, the interests of those whom, by the ties of nature and religion, they are bound to protect and to guide, the evil of which we

RAILWAY TRAVELLING ON SABBATH.

Sabbath travelling by railway is proceeding with headlong speed. We perceive they are putting fresh trains on the Railway, on the Lord's-day, between Liverpool and Manchester. Thus it always is in the progress of wickedness. The Greenwich railway people were unusually serious and pious in first launching their trains on the Sabbath. Not only were they not to run during the hours of divine service, but ample time was afforded for the men employed both to go and return from the church. Now the only difference is, that the trains are more numerous on the Sabbath than on any other day; and this it will be found, as in the case of Liverpool and Manchester, will be the invariable course. Stimulating Sabbath desecration, it will grow amazingly on their hands. How any professing serious religion can remain connected as members with bodies thus openly dishonouring God, and doing the greatest injury to the morals and religion of the country, is difficult of comprehension.—Record.

Ladies North American Colonial Society.—A very impressive sermon was preached in the West Church, Aberdeen, on the evening of Sabbath, 16th ult. by the Rev. A. D. DAVIDSON, in aid of the Ladies North American Colonial Society. The collection amounted to Twenty-four Pounds.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

In the short space of one week, we have received more important news from different parts of the world, than has reached us in any one week, during the last six months, and a number of the occurrences which are reported to have taken place, we are sorry to add, are of the most painful and melancholy description. By the arrival of the British Steamer Liverpool, at New-York, on the 18th inst. after a short passage of only 17 days, London news to the 31st of July, and Liverpool to the 1st August, have been brought by way of Boston to this Town.

The disturbances at Birmingham, occupy a prominent place in the public papers, and exhibit a frightful picture of mob fury and violence. The Chartists the vote by Ballot, Annual Parliament, and Universal suffrage men, had possession of that large and wealthy manufacturing town for several days, setting the police and even the military power at defiance, and sacking and plundering the shops and houses of many quiet and peaceable citizens at their will. This disgraceful and licentious conduct of the radicals has produced a wonderful sensation throughout the Kingdom, it has not only filled the minds of the w-

irmingham with alarm and consternation, and caused the Ministry from their lethargy, and made them better acquainted, they feel inclined to acknowledge, the intentions of their late friends. into Parliament for the ad- Treasury, for the Estab- Birmingham. The Ar- and troops are pouring districts. Stock- port, and a Towns, are in as well as de by the month which

1839.

interests of Turkey and Egypt. These striking events are all of so recent occurrence, they have followed each other in such rapid succession, and some of them are so singular and unexpected, that it is impossible to foresee in what light they will be viewed by the Cabinets of Europe. To Britain and France, we are inclined to think, some of them will be highly satisfactory, but by the Autocrat of Russia and his allies, they will be regarded with very opposite feelings.

Turning to the colonies, we hear that Sir John Colborne, after a career of distinguished honour and renown, during which he has twice saved the Canadas from destruction, is to be removed from the Government, to pave the way, we are afraid, for a third rebellion, and his place to be supplied by Lord Clarendon, an entire stranger, who has no practical knowledge of Colonial affairs. Such a change as this could not have happened at a more unseasonable hour, than at the time when the disaffected in the Canadas, feel so much encouraged by the disturbances of the Charities in England.

The news from the sister province during the past week, are of a very gloomy character. A large fire, (the particulars of which will be found in another page,) has destroyed a vast amount of valuable property in the city of St. John, creating much disappointment and suffering, among many of the most respectable, and independent, and enterprising merchants of that city, and reducing a great number of persons to complete beggary. The Lieut. Governor of the province has been requested to convene the Legislature without delay, to afford the means of relief to the sufferers, and with his usual frankness, and promptitude, and condescension, he has assured the inhabitants of St. John, (whither he instantly repaired, after the calamity, from the capital,) that he will cheerfully render them all the assistance he has in his power.

We cannot be too thankful to a kind Providence, for the many blessings we enjoy in this highly favoured Province, or too prompt and liberal in affording assistance to our suffering Brethren in New-Brunswick. A Public Meeting was held on Monday last, and a numerous and respectable Committee appointed to collect subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the calamitous Fire in St. John.

The Hon. S. CUNARD, who has lately arrived in Halifax, his native Town, from Britain, has become immediately the object of popular favour and consideration. During the past week he has received a complimentary Address from the Inhabitants of this Town, which we shall publish with his Reply in our next number. A piece of Plate is to be presented to him, and those who have leisure and are fond of social enjoyment, will have an opportunity to day of dining with him, and participating in the usual amusements of a Pic Nic Party on McNab's Island, the healthy and fashionable resort of our Townsmen and their families during the summer months.

ADDRESS OF THE SYNOD OF CANADA TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency, We the ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, in Synod assembled, beg leave to express to your Excellency our warm sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and Constitution, and our earnest desire that the connexion between this colony and the British Empire may remain inviolate and perpetual.

We rejoice that the attempts lately made by unprincipled and lawless men, to disturb the peace of this and the adjacent Province have been so signally defeated; and we have no doubt that should such wicked and desperate attempts be again repeated, they will be instantly repelled by the wisdom of your Excellency's administration, and the loyalty and valour of the people.

Believing as we do, that the advancement of truth and righteousness is one of the great ends of civil government, as ordained of God, we trust, as we humbly entreat, that your Excellency will vigilantly

exert all the power of the Government to promote these objects—especially in the adoption and maintenance of an efficient system of religious, moral, and intellectual instruction, adapted to the wants and circumstances of the country. And as a means of promoting order and morality among the people, we would call your Excellency's attention to the necessity of caution and discernment in the appointing of Magistrates and persons to fill public and responsible offices—that these honours and offices may be bestowed only on intelligent and good men who will be faithful to their trust; as upon this greatly depends the preservation of good feeling and respect towards the Government, the maintenance of the efficient authority of the laws, and the suppression of vices, such as Sabbath-breaking, profaneness and intemperance, which, in proportion as they prevail in any community, must be detrimental to its best interests. That Almighty God may ever defend and protect your Excellency, bestow upon you every temporal and spiritual blessing, and prosper your administration is our sincere and constant prayer.

In name and by appointment of the Synod, ROBERT M'GILL, Moderator.

At Kingston, July 9, 1839. To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:— NIAGARA, 1st August, 1839.

GENTLEMEN, The expression of your sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and Constitution, and of your earnest desire, that the connexion between this country and the British Empire may remain inviolate and perpetual, are highly gratifying. That the attempts which have been made by lawless and unprincipled men, to disturb the peace of Canada, have been so signally defeated, is a subject, indeed, of thankfulness; and from the past, the best assurance may be drawn, of the determined valour, with which Her Majesty's subjects are resolved to defend their soil.

I most cordially concur with you, that the grand end of Civil Government is the advancement of truth and righteousness; and that, whilst those Institutions are the wisest which have the greatest tendency to such an end, the most weighty responsibility is involved in the selection of public functionaries, since so much depends on their integrity and intelligence. As I highly esteem the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and know that their hearty support is of great importance to my Government, your kindly sentiments towards myself are highly acceptable.

GEORGE ARTHUR. To the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. On Friday a Committee, consisting of the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, hon. the Solicitor General, hon. H. B. Uniacke, M. B. Almon, Esquire, and J. Leander Starr, Esquire, waited upon Mr. Cunard with the following resolution, which was read by Mr. Cogswell. FRIDAY, Aug. 16th, 1839.—A meeting of the Subscribers to the fund for the purchase of Plate, to be presented to the honourable Samuel Cunard, as a mark of the high estimation in which his enterprising spirit, in the establishment of Steam communication between Great Britain and this Province is held by them, took place this day, the Hon. Thos. N. Jeffery in the chair, when it was Resolved, That the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, Hon. J. W. Johnston, Hon. J. B. Uniacke, M. B. Almon, Esq. and J. Leander Starr, Esq. be a committee to carry into effect the object of the Subscribers.

T. N. JEFFERY, Chairman. Mr. Cunard expressed his gratification at this mark of esteem of his fellow townsmen, and of the pride and pleasure with which he should receive their liberal present.

We understand the Committee above named will, at an early day, procure from London, a piece of Plate, for the acceptance of Mr Cunard, to be then presented to him in due form.—Journal.

ST. JOHN FIRE.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants held this day (Monday,) at the Exchange Coffee House, to take into consideration the distress which must have been occasioned to a large number of families at St. John, N.B. by the awful conflagration which had taken place in that city. The High Sheriff was requested to take the chair. Resolved, That James S. Clark, Esq. be requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman having addressed the meeting, stated the object for which it had been called, when the following Resolutions having been submitted were unanimously adopted:— Resolved, that the meeting sincerely sympathise with the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at St.

John, N. B. and are anxious to alleviate the distress of those who may stand in need of assistance.

Resolved, That a Subscription list be now opened, a Committee of twelve Gentlemen appointed to obtain farther contributions, and that the Chairman of that Committee hold the necessary correspondence with his Worship the Mayor of St. John.

Resolved, That the hon. Michael Tobin, hon. J. W. Johnson, Messrs. Joseph Howe, B. E. Black, Lewis Bliss, E. Kenney, D. Allison, T. Grassie, James Moren, Daniel Starr, W. K. Milward, and C. W. Wallace, be that Committee.

Resolved, That a list be also left at the Stationary Stores of Messrs. Belcher, M'Kinlay, and Munro, and the two Reading Rooms.

The thanks of the Meeting being voted to the Chairman, it adjourned.

JAMES S. CLARK, Secretary. We feel convinced that the above appeal to the liberality of the inhabitants of Halifax will not be made in vain.—Journal.

Sir John Colborne has been recalled from Canada. The Montreal Herald, of the 13th inst. says:—We learnt that it is but too true that our excellent Governor General has received an intimation that his services are to be dispensed with; and that his successor, the Earl of Clarendon, is expected to arrive in a frigate at Quebec within a fortnight or three weeks.

One Thousand Dollars were recently subscribed in New-Brunswick for the sufferers by fire at Eastport, and sent to that place. Part of the money had been expended, but the citizens of Eastport, on receipt of the calamity at St. John's, made up the original amount, and returned it with a highly creditable letter, expressive of their sympathy.—Times.

PASSENGERS. In the Maryland from Newfoundland, Mr. & Mrs. White, and Mr. Haywood. In the Sally Evans, for Bermuda, Capt. Vesey, Messrs. Hunt, Ontonbridge, and Evans. In the Acadia from Boston, Mr. R. Lawson, Rev. Mr. Bethune. Mrs. & Miss Austen, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Dalton, Messrs. Braine, Doore, B. Wier, Rev. Mr. Briar and Lady. 2 children. Mr. C. M. Cleary. In the Jubilee—Mr. & Mrs. Leitch, and child; Mr. and Mrs. Byers; Capt. Rice, R. V. B. Lady and 3 children, Miss Lidd, and 4 in the steerage.

MARRIED. On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Addington Parker, Mr. CHARLES H. RIGBY, to MARY ANNE, daughter of the late James Driscoll, Esq. Royal Navy.

DIED. On Thursday evening last, in the 30th year of her age, after a long sickness which she endured with truly christian patience and resignation, MARY, wife of Mr. Hugh W. Blackadar.

Sunday Evening last, after a long and severe illness which she bore with patience and resignation to the Divine will, REBECCA, daughter of the late Peter Smith, of H. M. Dockyard, Monday morning, ELEANOR, consort of Mr. Gasper Boast aged 89 years.

At Annapolis Royal, on the 27th inst. after an illness of twenty three years, Mr. HENRY J. HARRIS, son of the late Mr. Samuel Harris, aged 83 years. His widowed mother and family mourn the loss of an affectionate, dutiful and kind son and brother.

Drowned at Shelburne, 25 inst. WILLIAM H. TOTTIE, youngest son of the late John Tottie, merchant of that place, in the seventh year of his age, an active and promising child.

MARINE NEWS. PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. Thursday—Am. brig Maryland, Smith, St. John's N. F. 10 days—salmon, herring, wine, &c. bound to Boston; Flower, Cape Negro—dry fish, oil and salmon.

Friday—Schr. Providence, Port Medway, lumber; brig. Sophia, Young, Nassau, 17 days—cigars, wine, anneised, pine apples, mahogany, &c. to Deblois & Merckel; schr. Mahone, Bay Packet, Cronan, Labrador, 10 days—salmon, oil, sealskins, furs, &c. to D. Cronan, Edward & Margaret, Dove, Margaret, Trial and Venus, on the Labrador coast.

Saturday—Schr. Bee, Yarmouth—dry fish; schr. Esperance, Gagnon, Montreal, 18 days—pork, flour &c. to S. Binney.

Sunday—Am. schr. Appawan, Atkins, Boston, 3 1-2 days—flour, pork, &c. to W. B. Hamilton; barque Capray, Barrows, Port Antonio, 26, and Bermuda, 9 days—ballast, to J. & M. Tobin—left brig Somerset and Grand Turk at Bermuda; Am. brig Acadia, Jones, Boston, 3 1-2 days—assorted cargo, to D. & E. Starr & Co. Wier & Woodworth, R. Noble & others; Emily, Hilton, St. John, N. B.—salmon and alewives, to S. Binney and T. C. James.

Monday—Am. ship American, Fletcher, Liverpool, G. B. 43 days—salt, dry goods, &c. bound to New York, short of provisions and water, put into Caplin Bay, 9th inst. and sailed again 14th inst. Am. barque Marenzo, Gillespie, Londonderry—203 passengers, bound to New York—cargo, iron and 57 days, 121 passengers & provisions; Packet ship Halifax, McClellan, Liverpool, G. B. 47 days—salt, dry goods, &c. to A. Clear, Liverpool, G. B. 47 days—salt, dry goods, &c. to A. Black and others; H. M. Frigate Crocodile, Captain Milne, Havanna, 14 days.

Tuesday—Brig Humming Bird, Godfrey, Trinidad, 22, and St. Thomas, 15 days—to Salsus and Wainwright—passed Bermuda 17th inst.; schr. Mary Ann, Cape Breton, dry fish; Mary, made 17th inst.; schr. Mary Ann, Cape Breton, dry fish; Mary, Ganete, Picton, 6 days—deals; brig Jubilee, Pierce, St. John's, N.F. 10 days—oil, salmon, and herring, to J. Allison, & Co. and others; brig. Atlantic, Lewis, Grenada, 18 days—rum.

For remainder of Halifax Head, see page 79.

## POETRY.

## JESUS.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Unto Him who loved us, gave himself for us, and  
washed us from our sins in his own blood—

How hath He loved us?—Ask the star,  
That on its wondrous mission sped,  
Hung trembling o'er that manger scene  
Where He, the Eternal, bowed his head;  
He, who of earth doth seal the doom,  
Found in her lowliest inn—no room.

Judea's mountains, lift your voice,  
With legends of the Saviour fraught,  
Speak, favoured Olivet—so soft  
At midnight's prayerful vigil sought,  
And Cedron's brook, whose rippling wave  
Frequent his weary feet did lave.

How hath He loved us?—Ask the band  
That fled his woes with breathless haste:  
Ask the weak friend's denial tone,  
Scarcely his bitterest tears effaced;  
Then ask the traitor's kiss—and see  
What Jesus hath endured for thee!

Ask of Gethsemane, whose dew  
Shrunk from that moisture strangely red,  
Which, in that unwatched hour of pain,  
His agonizing temples shed!  
The scourge, the thorn, whose anguish sore  
Like the unanswering lamb he bore.

How hath he loved us?—Ask the cross,  
The Roman spear, the shrouded sky,  
Ask of the shrouded dead, who burst  
Their prisons at his fearful cry—  
O ask no more! but bow thy pride,  
And yield thy heart to him who died.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

## UNITED SECESSION SYNOD.

This body commenced its sittings in Edinburgh on Monday se'night. The opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. R. Patterson of Kirkwall, Moderator of the last Synod, from Acts ix. and 31. The Synod, after sermon, unanimously elected the Rev. John McKerrow, of Bridge of Teith, Moderator. The Synod, on Tuesday, was occupied during a part of the forenoon with devotional exercises. A reference from the Presbytery of Elgin, respecting the union of the two congregations in Keith, was taken up. The Synod agreed to approve of what the Presbytery had done for the promotion of this object, and remitted the case to them with instructions to proceed in the use of the means necessary to its accomplishment. The Synod next proceeded to take up a reference, from the Presbytery of Kilmarnock, of a petition of certain members of Clerk Lane congregation, Kilmarnock, for a disjunction. In the evening, the Synod resumed consideration of the petition, and, after reasoning, agreed to recommend the disjunction in this congregation be arranged by the appointment of a colleague to the present pastor, and that a Committee be named to meet with the parties. On Wednesday, the Synod was chiefly occupied in matters relating to its missions. Dr. Hay laid on the table a report of the Committee on the union with the Relief body. On Thursday, the Synod was engaged in discussions connected with their form of process. On Friday, the Synod resumed the subject of union with the Relief body, and appointed a Committee towards accomplishing that object, who are to receive definite instructions from a Committee of the whole House as to their manner of proceeding.

The Committee appointed on Thursday night to prepare a motion, in reference to the overture ancient the revivals of religion, presented the following report:—That the Synod cordially adopt the overture, judging the subject to which it relates to be eminently important and reasonable. They would take that opportunity of recording their gratitude to God, by whose grace the purity of Gospel doctrine and worship, and the power of vital godliness, have been preserved in the churches under their inspection. They appoint, that the first Sabbath of August next be devoted to united prayer by the whole Church for the quickening influences of the Holy Spirit, and for suitable addresses on the part of ministers. They recommend that sessions shall report to Presbyteries, and the latter to the Synod at its next meeting, as to the measures they adopted, and the effects which appeared to follow. And, finally, that a committee be immediately appointed, to prepare an address on the whole subject, for general circulation among their churches.

The Synod, on the motion of Mr. Thomson of

Coldstream, has appointed a Committee to devise means for the education of its students for the ministry, without attending the Universities. It is not stated whether Mr. Skinner of Partick, who has given his attention to this subject, is on the Committee.

## UNION BETWEEN THE UNITED ASSOCIATE AND RELIEF SYNODS.

On Tuesday the Committee gave in their report, containing the following deliverance, which the Synod unanimously adopted:—"That the Synod have heard with great pleasure the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of the Relief Church, on the subject of union; from which it appears that the difficulties which seemed to impede that union have disappeared, in a great measure in discussion: That they have also heard with pleasure in the communication from the Relief Church on this subject, intimating their resolution to continue to cultivate, in so far as opportunity may serve, all Christian friendship and affection with the United Associate Synod, and to watch and improve every opportunity of Providence for promoting a union between the two bodies, and that, with this view, a Committee has been appointed to correspond with any Committee that may be appointed by the United Associate Synod: That the Synod cordially correspond to these sentiments, and instruct their Committee to meet with a Committee of the Relief Church, in the hope that continued friendly intercourse will increase the interest and affection necessary to be felt on both sides, before the matter can be brought to a desirable issue; and, further, that as the chief obstacle to union arises from the fears which are entertained that, in the present condition of the two Churches, this step would tend to injure the purity of their communion, the appointment of the Committee be especially directed to that point, with a view to devise measures for mutual edification and improvement."

The Synod being informed that the Churches in America had resolved to devote the first Monday in the year to united prayer, for the extension and success of the Gospel, agreed to recommend that their example should be followed by the congregations of the United Associate Church, and that on the first Monday of the ensuing year they should assemble for that purpose.

The Synod met again on Wednesday and disposed of various matters. Among others, the subject of temperance was before them, when the Synod approved generally of temperance societies, but left it to their people to follow their own convictions in the matter, as there was no express warrant for them in Scripture. A motion to petition Parliament in favour of the penny postage was withdrawn, on Dr. Brown stating his dissent in the name of Jesus Christ, constituting the secular powers whatever. Overtures, praying that the Synod would ordain their probationers to administer the sacraments, as well as license them to preach the Gospel, were ordered to lie on the table; and the various presbyteries and sessions of their connection, who were requested to give their opinion at next meeting of Synod.—*Scottish Guardian.*

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN THE COLONIES.

The Report on Colonial Churches was given in by Principal MacFarlan. We insert the following extract containing the most recent information as to the Committee's proceedings.

A communication has been received from the Presbyterian inhabitants of Hobart-Town, Van Diemen's Land, announcing the formation of a "Church of Scotland Society" in that place, and praying that they may be supplied with a minister from this country, to assist in the town, and itinerate occasionally in the interior of the island; and also with a schoolmaster, to each of whom they guarantee an income of two hundred pounds. The Committee have had sincere satisfaction in complying with the last part of this request, by sending out Mr. Alexander Campbell, late teacher in Edinburgh, whom they judge to be eminently qualified for the office. Towards the passage of Mr. Campbell and his family they have found it necessary to advance one hundred and ten pounds, which they confidently expect will be repaid by the applicants for his appointment.

In consequence of a memorial from a number of gentlemen belonging to Glasgow and its neighbourhood, who are about to emigrate to the new settlement of South Australia, and are desirous to carry out with them a minister of the Church of Scotland, earnest application has been made to the Colonial Office, and to the Commissioners for establishing the colony, praying that a provision should be made for such a minister to officiate among the Presbyterian settlers. This request has not yet been complied with except to the extent of granting a free passage to the minister, the Commissioners having professed themselves unwilling to grant anything in the shape of an ecclesiastical endowment.

The Committee have the warmest satisfaction in reporting, that they have received from Ceylon, a petition, with accompanying documents, signed by a large body of the most respectable and influential inhabitants, including the Governor of the Island, and praying for the settlement of a minister of the Church of Scotland in Colombo. They have also much gratification in stating, that this application was most favourably received by the late Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, and instructions given both to grant aid towards building the church, and to provide a salary not exceeding five hundred pounds per annum, out of the colonial revenue, to the minister whom they may appoint to this station. The Committee have felt it their duty to proceed with care and deliberation in electing a clergyman for a charge which they conceive to be of more than common importance, and have, as yet, made no nomination. Neither has an appointment taken place to the Mauritius. This delay has been caused partly by the final resolution of the Rev. Peter C. Campbell not to accept of the charge, and partly by the uncertainty which still exists as to the amount of salary to be provided for the minister. Information on this point has been requested, and it is hoped, will, ere long, be obtained from the Colonial Office.

Turning to the Western Hemisphere, the state of the branch of our Church in Canada has pressed itself most strongly on the minds of your Committee. On an urgent representation of the necessity of the case, the Colonial Secretary was pleased, in January last, to direct the continuance, till farther instructions, of the annual payment of five hundred pounds to the clergy of the Lower Province, as was promised to the Convener, in the preceding year. This was received as a valuable boon, not only on account of the relief it affords to its immediate objects, and the benefits it also confers on the Upper Province, by leaving the grant made by the Committee to the Synod of Canada, disposable in that quarter, as a concession of the principle of their right to a share in the ecclesiastical funds of the colony. Still it was felt that this recognition was not sufficiently explicit, nor the relief afforded so complete and permanent as to be altogether satisfactory. In the prospect of a legislative measure for the better government of that colony being brought into Parliament, a new and energetic memorial was drawn up, to be laid before the present Secretary for the Colonies, asserting the rights of the Presbyterian Church, to be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the Episcopalian, and to receive a fair proportion of the Clergy Reserve Fund; and a deputation was sent to London to present that memorial, and to urge the claims of the Church of Scotland in Canada on the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Three members of this deputation, viz. Dr. Welsh, Mr. James MacFarlane, and Alexander Dunlop, Esquire, accordingly proceeded to London, and held communication by personal interview with the Marquis of Normanby, and other members of her Majesty's Government, and with many influential members of Parliament; and they transmitted copies of the statement of the Assembly's Committee to the Scottish Members.

The reception given to the deputation on the part of Government was, in the highest degree courteous, and the strongest and most satisfactory admission was made as to the justice of the claims of the Scottish Church in Canada. A similar admission was made by many influential members of all parties, with the most cordial assurances of support, in the event of the ecclesiastical affairs in Canada being brought before Parliament. And even those who did not commit themselves as to the legal rights of the Scottish Presbyterians in Canada, expressed themselves in strong terms of respect and affection for the Church of Scotland, and promised an anxious and impartial consideration of the question.

The disposal of the reserved lands in Canada having been submitted to the Provincial Legislature by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Arthur, the subject will not be brought before the British Parliament till the Result of the proceedings of the local Government is made known. As it is matter of doubt, however, whether an adjustment will be effected in the Province that will prove satisfactory, and as it is not improbable that the subject will, by reinvestiture or otherwise, be ultimately referred to the Home Government, the deputation are of opinion that it is of the greatest importance that the Church should continue alive to a matter so essentially affecting the interests of Presbyterians in Canada, and that the General Assembly should authorise their Committee to renew the application to the Legislature, should circumstances render it necessary.

Another most important object connected with the Canadas, is the institution of a college for general, and particularly theological education, in conformity to the principles of the Church of Scotland. It is beyond controversy, that these provinces cannot continue to derive an adequate supply of ministers from this country, and that they must, ere long, depend on

their own resources for the means of religious instruction. It is therefore necessary that means be employed, without delay, for providing them with well informed instructors from among themselves, and furnishing those institutions by which they may command a high and sound education at home. This object has largely occupied the attention of your Committee; and they cannot doubt that the Assembly will enjoin any Committee whom they may be pleased to appoint, to persevere in the most strenuous efforts for promoting in these and all other respects the moral and spiritual interests of our brethren in the North American Colonies.

Various papers have been received from the Synod of New Brunswick, and sundry individuals within its bounds, respecting the deprivation of a minister, and his being cut off from the communion of the Synod. These have occupied the serious attention of the Committee; and such recommendations have been given as they trust will restore good order and harmony among their brethren of that Synod.

An earnest application has been made by Captain MacDonald of H. M. 30th Regiment, for assistance in procuring schoolmasters for the families of the Scottish, and particularly the Highland, settlers in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island. The Committee are gratified by knowing, that this object has been embraced warmly by the Highland Society of London; and they are desirous that the demands for teachers which exist in those districts, should be made known extensively in this country, particularly in the quarters where the General Assembly's schools have been planted, and where they consider it probable that a number of teachers, sufficiently qualified, may without difficulty be found.

Applications have been made from various localities in Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Antigua, &c., &c., for support, encouragement, and pecuniary aid in building churches, supporting ministers, and carrying on various ecclesiastical and educational undertakings. These demands, so far as they appeared to be well-founded, have been dealt with liberally, to the extent of the funds at the disposal of the Committee.

Your Committee have farther to report the satisfactory intelligence, that Messrs. Robert Coltart and Andrew Buchanan, (the latter appointed by them immediately after the rising of the Assembly,) have reached their destination in British Guiana, where they have met with a cordial reception, and commenced their respective labours with a fair prospect of success and usefulness.

Besides attending to those local objects, the Committee have been farther employed in framing regulations for the religious instruction of emigrants, in providing, by donations of books, pastoral admonition and personal addresses, for their guidance and consolation; in preparing a set of queries for procuring information with regard to the circumstances of each station for which aid is requested towards building a church or providing for a minister; and in making those general arrangements by which their varied duties may be discharged with method, promptness, and accuracy.—*Scottish Christian Herald.*

#### INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

##### "WHAT AM I IN MY OWN FAMILY?"

The important, though simple question, "What am I in my own family?" has so frequently forced itself upon me in moments of serious reflection, that I am induced to lay before your readers my lucubrations upon it. When visiting Christian friends on certain joyful anniversaries, and communing with them on the "things that accompany salvation," it has occurred to me that they are disposed to form too high an estimate of my religious character. Admitting my sincerity in the sight of an all-seeing God, still I could not but painfully feel that these dear brethren now see me to a great advantage, and at a distance from the cares and trials inseparable from the domestic state; and consequently find me more calm, more cheerful, and perhaps more spiritual, than I really am under other and ordinary circumstances. When thus mixing with "the excellent of the earth," I had moreover a character to maintain, as a professed Christian; and on that account, also, I might be led to walk more circumspectly. Not that the eye even of the holiest of men ought to influence a believer in comparison with the eye of God; yet so deep is the natural corruption of the human heart, and so subtle the devices of the adversary, that not a few of those "who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity," will confess that the arrival of some eminent Christian at their door has supplied that stimulus to spirituality which ought to have been furnished by the consideration, "Thou, Lord, seest me."

When, therefore, these Christian brethren, at whose houses we may occasionally reside, not only admit our sincerity, but even admire our piety, and speak of

it in terms of somewhat high commendation, is it not needful to inquire, seriously, and at a throne of grace, "What am I in my own family?" For every one must admit the difference between manifesting a religious character in the social circle, and sustaining it in the domestic. In the former, everything may occur to promote our temporal comfort, and excite our Christian cheerfulness; our will, perhaps, is not opposed; our inclinations are not thwarted; our temper is not tried. In the latter, our children and domestics may do something that is contrary to our will, that thwarts our inclination, and seriously tries our temper. How indispensable, then, is the inquiry, "Am I that real saint at home that I am supposed to be abroad?"

Here *humility* might become the subject of our self-examination. For in the presence of those who are distinguished by intellectual attainments, we must more or less restrain any rising disposition to secure our own praise. Common courtesy may lead us to pay a certain deference to their expressed opinions. Still more may our pride be abased by the spiritual superiority of our associates. When holding intercourse with persons of the above description, we may be, to an unusual degree, lowly in our own deportment. Yet is this goodly raiment equally worn by us in our respective families? They, perhaps, treat our opinions with such becoming deference, that we are necessarily beset with the danger of self-examination, and are perhaps not proof against them. So also as to the grace of *meekness*. Though it stood so prominent to view in the circle of our Christian friends, that it perhaps commanded their admiration, is it equally apparent amidst the ordinary and inevitable trials to which our temper is subjected at home? A like inquiry might be made as to our *spirituality* of discourse. For, though it must of necessity receive a fresh stimulus when enjoying "the communion of saints," still it ought not to fall, beyond what the cessation of that stimulus might naturally occasion, in the bosom of our own family.

How vast is our obligation to walk, in the presence of our household, consistently with our serious profession, and how beneficial are the effects of our consistency on their minds and manners, are points too clear to demand any proof. Our children and servants will at least form a higher estimate of the value of vital Christianity when they can daily trace its ascendancy in our own life and conversation. On the contrary, they will too naturally form false estimates of our religion, if they observe no such results. In the latter case, the injury done to the family, in their immortal interests, cannot be adequately conceived till the day of universal judgement.—*London Christian Observer.*

#### THE FADED FLOWER.

"Oh," said Emma with tears in her eyes, "my beautiful flower which I had nursed with so much care, and which bloomed more beautifully each succeeding day, is now withered and faded." As she stood pensively contemplating the once beautiful, but now useless plant, her father observed her sorrowful attitude, and inquired into the cause of her solicitude. She pointed at the withered stem and was silent. "Emma," said her father, "when you received this flowering shrub, you were told that it was of foreign origin, and that the most sedulous care was required to make it bloom in this uncongenial climate; and while you carefully followed the directions you had received, did it not reward your labour with its healthful freshness and beauty? Had you any reason to complain while you daily watered its roots, shaded it from the rays of the mid-day sun, and shielded it from the cold of the night? and why is it that now its beauty has fled?" Emma cast her eyes to the ground, and acknowledged that during the week, that her cousins had been visiting her, she had been so absorbed in her amusements that her favourite flower had been neglected, and now it had hopelessly perished.

An affecting truth is couched under the similitude of Emma's flower. Religion is an exotic; it is of heavenly origin, and when transplanted into the human heart, it finds an ungenial atmosphere, and a cold and unsuitable soil. It may flourish, but it is only through constant care, and by guarding it against the unfriendly influences by which it is surrounded. Violence is not so much to be apprehended as inattention and neglect. If the dews of heaven do not daily refresh it; if it be not sheltered against the winds which too roughly blow; if every precaution be not taken to preserve it in its beauty and freshness, it will soon cease to flourish. When this heavenly plant is watered by the tears of a daily penitence; when the genial breath of prayer sweeps daily over it; when all unfavourable circumstances are vigilantly guarded against, then it will grow up in strength, and bear both its flower and fruit.

Many commence a religious course under the most flattering auspices; for a season they run well; their faith is strong, their love enlarged, and their zeal ar-

dent; they seem as if they would never grow weary but go on from victory to victory. A change, however, becomes observable; the graces of the Spirit are exercised with diminished force; the duties of religion are not performed with the same relish; they are surprised that they cannot feel the same interest they once experienced; religion is divested of most of its charms, and its forms alone are left to be attended to with heartlessness, or entirely laid aside. The flower is withered, not one blossom greets the eye! Why is this? It is not that religion in itself is short lived; it is a perennial, and is destined to bloom in immortal vigour. It has suffered through inattention. A faithful scrutiny will detect the fatal causes of religious declension. Mingling with gay, worldly company; indulgence in frivolous reading; neglect of secret converse with God on slight pretexts; defective vigilance in guarding against temptation; committing *small sins*, so esteemed, and exercising ingenuity in excusing them; these and similar causes must necessarily, in the course of time, subdue the ardour of piety, and transform the Christian, who once enjoyed his religion, into a heartless formalist.—*Presbyterian.*

#### FEMALE INFLUENCE.

I have often observed that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and retrieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that, although all abroad be darkness and humiliation, yet it is a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run to ruin and neglect: to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin like some deserted mansion for want of an inhabitant. I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those which break down the spirit of a man and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that, at times, it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all meekness and dependence, and alive to trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous path of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, abiding with unshrinking firmness, the bitterest blast of adversity. As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it in sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling around it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs, so it is beautifully ordered by Providence that woman, who is the ornament and dependant of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity:—winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the drooping heart.—*Washington Irving.*

#### AGENCY OF THE SPIRIT.

The agency of the Spirit is invisible and generally imperceptible, even to those who are the favoured subjects of his operations. But its effects are felt in the purity and peace introduced into the heart of the believer, and are manifested to the world in a conversation becoming the Gospel. How extensive and interesting the prospect which the grace of the Holy Ghost in the case, even of one individual, presents to our view, in awakening the sinner from security and convincing him of sin; in showing him the Saviour, and persuading him to believe; in purifying the heart of the believer, and giving peace to his conscience; in supporting him under all the vicissitudes of the spiritual warfare; in recovering him from declension, and healing his backslidings; in delivering him from temptation, and giving comfort in trouble; in promoting his establishment and growth in grace, in affording the supports of a dying hour; and in making him meet for the heavenly inheritance.—*Dr. Campbell of Edinburgh.*

#### OPPORTUNITIES.

One favourite excuse for religious neglect is the want of favourable opportunities for the cultivation of personal religion. That there is a difference in the circumstances of professors of religion is manifest; some can command their time and enjoy a leisure hour and a secret place at pleasure; others are compelled to toil for their subsistence, and to live in a crowd. The latter might consider themselves excused if they should not pay the same degree of attention to the secret cultivation of piety, as the former: and yet there is reason to believe, that those who plead want of opportunity, merely betray their want of inclination. God places no man in a situation in which he cannot truly and spiritually worship him. If all situations are not equally favourable, none are of such a nature, as entirely to prevent the

growth of religion in the soul. Inclination will always make opportunities, and many instances are upon record to prove that eminent piety is attainable under circumstances which would seem to be entirely unpropitious. Kings, statesmen, jurists, soldiers, and sailors, whose occupations have necessarily been numerous and harassing, and who have been forced to mingle in company unfriendly to religious thought and reflection, have nevertheless shone pre-eminent in their piety. The Spirit of God equalizes the condition of men in regard to religious opportunities, as he gives efficacy to every sincere effort to draw near to God, whether it be made in the midst of hurry and bustle or in the quiet retirement of the closet. Indeed there is reason to believe that a peculiar blessing is vouchsafed to the right employment of small opportunities. Professing Christians on shipboard, at a crowded watering place, or in a camp, may profess regret that they have no season for serving God, but Christians under all these circumstances have found time for the most profitable exercise of their privileges. A thousand seeming difficulties at once disappear where the heart is set upon serving God. If it can do no more, its fervent aspirations will ascend quietly amidst surrounding noise; it will learn by abstraction to be alone in a crowd; and instead of complaining that it has no opportunity for communing with God, it will rejoice that it has so many seasons for enriching, heavenly intercourse.—*Presbyterian*.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ST. JOHN, N. B. August 20.

#### DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION!

*About one Hundred Buildings, and a vast amount of other Property in Ruins.*

But little more than two years have elapsed since the inhabitants of St. John were afflicted (on the night of Saturday, January 14, 1837,) with a tremendous conflagration, which laid in ruins one third of the most flourishing mercantile part of the city, and caused enormous loss and misery, from the vast destruction of valuable property. At this moment another extensive tract of streets and wharves, which a few hours since were loaded with immense quantities of valuable Merchandise, are nothing more than heaps of smouldering ruins. On Saturday evening last, about 9 o'clock, the same hour and day of the week as the great fire of 1837, our citizens were alarmed by the dismal tones of the pealing fire-bells. It was immediately ascertained, that the fire had commenced in a building in Nelson Street, occupied by Messrs. Hugh Irvine & Co. shipbuilders, as a store and warehouse; and originated, as is reported, from the carelessness of a boy, who was drawing *ardent spirit* from a cask, and who suffered his candle to come in contact either with the spirit, or with a pile of oakum, which was very improperly placed on the top of the cask. In a very few minutes the whole building was in a mass of flame, and instantly communicated to the large and lofty store owned by W. E. N. Deveser, Esq. and occupied by Mr. Thos. E. Milledge, General Merchant; and from the extremely awkward situation of the premises, in a sharp angle of a very narrow and crowded street, the dense mass of surrounding buildings and lumber yards, filled with dry and combustible materials, and the extreme dryness of the weather, it soon became apparent, that no human power or exertion could possibly confine the ravages of the devouring element to the immediate scene of their commencement. Added to all other unfortunate impediments, it was low water at the time, and consequently no sufficient supply of water could for a long time be procured in the neighbourhood of the fire. It now became evident, that the whole of Nelson street, with its contiguous alleys and back courts, and the various wharves comprised between it and the North Market Wharf, were in the most imminent danger; and that even that important wharf itself, crowded as it was with enormous stocks of the most valuable merchandise, was in the greatest jeopardy; and the result unhappily proved, that these fears were indeed but too well founded. In an incredibly short time the whole space alluded to was enveloped in flames, the proprietors and residents having time to remove but a small portion of their property, ere the devouring element drove them from the scene of their labours. Both sides of Nelson street having rapidly ignited, the fire quickly spread on the one side backwards to the neighbouring wharves; and on the other, upwards into Dock street; buildings between which and Nelson street being situated on a continued acclivity, afforded the readiest possible channel for the transmission of the flames.—At this time, the spectacle, as viewed from the upper parts of the city, was sublime and terrific in the extreme; and the hearts of the gazers sank within them as they contemplated the fearfully rapid progress of destruction, the comparative futility of the strenuous

exertions which were every where making to arrest it, and the alarming probability of its extending over the whole city. But the finger of Omnipotence was outstretched; and where human wisdom and efforts failed, the overruling power of the Most High interposed in His own time and way. "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther," it is the prerogative of Him only to address to the raging elements and the destroying flames.

The conflagration continued extending with unabated fury till nearly day-light on Sunday morning, sweeping away in its course every building in Nelson and Dock Streets, on the Hon. Wm. Black's, Crook-shank & Walker's, Lawton's, Waterbery's, Donaldson's, and the North Market Wharves, the whole north side of the Market Square, including the houses of Thomas Merritt, Esq. in Prince William Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, and all the buildings from the end of Dock street down the south side of Union street, to Adam's slip. The arrest of the calamity was as singular and unexpected as its career was at its very height, and its widely spread extent had so divided the exertions of the people, as to render their efforts almost hopeless, a merciful providence gave success to their labours, and enabled them to limit the scene of desolation. By the indefatigable exertions of the Royal Artillery, who managed the Ordnance Engine, the newly built houses of Messrs. John and James Lawton, in Union street to the east of Dock street, were saved from destruction, after having been several times on fire, and the flames thus prevented from spreading in that direction; while the ground on the heights behind Dock street and the Market Square, being principally yards and gardens, afforded an effectual check in that quarter. The houses also on the north side of Union Street, opposite the end of Nelson Street, were frequently on fire, but saved by immense exertion, and the conflagration thus prevented from overrunning York Point. At the other extremity of the scene of terror, a number of resolute individuals laboured desperately to pull down the corner buildings on the Market Square owned by Thos. Merritt, Esq. so as to prevent the fire reaching from them across the street, to the Commercial Bank and the Messrs. Barlow's corner, but not succeeding in the attempt, they daringly perched on the buildings in flames over their heads, and thus diminished the power of the flames in that direction; while at the same time a number of intrepid fellows, at the side windows of Mr. J. K. McKee's house, against which Mr. Merritt's wooden buildings were erected, laboured at pushing down the burning McKee's roof, as often as it ignited; and thus the work of destruction was fortunately arrested at that point. But during the whole time that these buildings in the Market Square were burning, the Messrs. Barlow's corner, as well as the Commercial Bank, and Millar, and David Merritt, were all in the most imminent danger, as the flames threatened momentarily to cross the street, and the heat was so intense that it required the most indefatigable exertions to prevent those buildings from igniting; and it was only by covering the roofs and fronts of them all with carpets, and constantly drenching the whole with water, that they were saved from destruction. Had the flames, indeed, crossed there, nothing could have saved King street from destruction; in which case the extent of the devastation would have been incalculable. Some idea of the intensity of the heat may be given, by the fact, that altho' the united breadth of the water-slip and road ways between the houses of the North and South Market Wharves is 200 feet, yet the latter is severely scorched, and some of the houses repeatedly took fire; and it is owing to the exertions of the Carleton Fire Company, who constantly kept their engine playing upon the South Wharf, that it was saved from destruction. Several schooners lying in the slip were dismasted, to prevent the spread of the flames, which had seized on their topmasts.

[The services of the Military are here warmly eulogized.]

It is impossible at present to calculate the amount of loss from this awful conflagration; a far greater number of inhabited houses have been destroyed, than by the great fire of 1837; and as they were mostly occupied by several families, it is calculated that nearly 3000 persons have been rendered houseless; nearly all of them being of the labouring class. Mercantile men also generally agree in estimating, that a much greater quantity of valuable merchandize has been destroyed than in 1837; and the calamity is therefore, of that memorable year. It was Providential that there had been any wind, with such extremely dry weather, but little hope could have been entertained of saving any considerable portion of the city.

It is gratifying to state, that we have heard of no loss of human life during the awful catastrophe; nor of any accident beyond severe bruises. So rapid was the career of destruction, that the removal of goods was often arrested by the sudden arrival of the flames; several gangs of rigging, blocks, &c. of large new ships, were at one time thrown into scows for safety, but before they could be removed, the falling and flaming ruins of buildings covered and entirely destroyed them.

On Tuesday a Public Meeting was held, at which it was resolved to petition the Governor to convene the Legislature, that measures of relief, and of prevention for the future might be devised. A numerous and highly respectable Committee was appointed to draught Bills and Petitions, and raise subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers.

The total amount of property destroyed, including Buildings, Merchandize, and Household effects, it is thought, cannot fall far short of £200,000,—but at present the sum can only be conjectured. Large amounts are insured at the office of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, the Central Fire Insurance Company of Fredericton, and the *Ætna* and Protection Companies of Hartford, Connecticut, and other offices in the United States and Great Britain.

The burnt district of 1837, being situated to the Southward of the Market Slip, the fire did not extend to that portion of the City.—*Observer*.

BOSTON, August 20.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

*Late and Highly Important.*

The Steamer *Liverpool* arrived at New York about 2 o'clock, Sunday morning, bringing London dates to the 31st July, and Liverpool to the 1st August, including Paris dates to the 27th July. She brought one hundred and thirteen passengers—all that could be accommodated on board.

**DEFEAT OF THE TURKISH ARMY.** The Turkish Army in Syria is destroyed. On the 20th of June, Ibrahim Pasha, commanding the Egyptian Army, crossed the Ladjour, and marched to the village of Mezza, where the Sultan's cavalry, commanded by four Pashas, were encamped. Ibrahim ordered all his artillery to take up a position within half a mile of the Turkish Army, and to cannonade it. At 5 p. m. they opened their fire; in half an hour the Turkish cavalry fled, pell-mell, in the direction of Nezig, (where the Sultan's main army was encamped, under Hafiz Pasha), leaving behind them all their provisions and military chests. Ibrahim then halted the Egyptian force for repose till midnight. At midnight he marched towards Nezig; fell in, after daylight, with the cavalry he had cannonaded the day before, and all the remaining cavalry of the Turkish force, which had been advanced in two divisions. Ibrahim Pasha ordered the artillery to commence their fire, and his cavalry to charge. In four hours the whole of the Sultan's cavalry gave way and fled.

On the 24th, at midnight, the whole of the Egyptian force was in the presence of the Turks, and shortly afterwards the general action commenced. The army of Hafiz Pasha ceased to exist after a cannonade of three hours. The Turks threw down their arms, and abandoned their artillery and ammunition, flying in every direction. On the field of battle were taken several English amateurs, who were brought thither by curiosity, and who expressed their great astonishment at the luckless result of the campaign.

Ibrahim's laconic telegraphic despatch to his father ran thus: "The Turks are dispersed; they have left behind them every thing, besides 6000 prisoners." It is stated that 4000 of the said prisoners, had applied to enter the Pasha's service, and that they had been accepted, transports having been ordered to Scanderon to bring them to Alexandria.

**DEATH OF THE SULTAN.** The Sultan Mahmoud died on the 1st July, and his heir, Abdel Medjid, immediately succeeded to the throne. Mahmoud bade a solemn adieu, on the 26th, to all the great functionaries, being conscious of his approaching fate, declaring that he had nothing to reproach himself with, and asking those around him whether they could say the same. He then called to him his heir, Abdel Medjid, his son-in-law Halil Pacha, and Khosrew, and told his successor to depend on Khosrew and Halil, taking the first as an example of firmness and courage, the latter as the symbol of prudence and circumspection. He shewed to Abdel Medjid a small box, in which he put his papers, saying that he would there find the will and counsels of his father. The adieus of the Sultan to his wives and servants were very affecting. He forgot none of them.

A letter in the Paris Messenger states that Mehemet Ali has accepted the overtures of the Captain Pacha, and taken the new Sultan under his protection. It alleges, also, that an envoy from the young Sultan had arrived in Egypt, bringing a firman bestowing on the Pacha the hereditary possession of Egypt and Syria, and also the post of generalissimo of the Turkish army.

mies, with an invitation to visit Constantinople, and there treat of the high interests of Turkey and Egypt.

**THE TURKISH FLEET IN THE HANDS OF THE EGYPTIANS.** On the 8th of July, the Sultan's death was known at Alexandria. On the 9th a Turkish corvette, arrived, having on board the Nezh Bey, keaga of the captain Pacha, charged to announce to the Viceroy the presence of the captain Pacha, at Slahio, and to propose to him to place the Turkish fleet under his protection, to guarantee it against the troubles to be feared in Turkey on the Sultan's death. The Viceroy's reply is not known, but he sent a steamer to the captain Pacha. On the 10th, Astriff Effendi, sent by the young Sultan to announce his father's death to the Viceroy, arrived at Alexandria. The *Ausburg Gazette* of the 22d inst. states, that the two fleets, Turkish and Egyptian, would sail to Constantinople together, to overthrow the new order of things.

**RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.**—The Chartists have done sad work at Birmingham. Mob law prevailed there for two or three days, until the dragoons were put on guard, and a strong Military force was employed to protect lives and property. The *Birmingham Journal* is full of details. The windows of the prison were demolished, shops and houses sacked, and the whole town placed in a state of great anxiety and fear.

The premises of Mr. Legget, upholsterer, were attacked and demolished, and immense rolls of bedding rolled out and burned. Next the lamps were all put out, and many of them demolished. The houses of Mr. Arthur Dakin, tea dealer, Mr. Horton, silver smith, and Mr. Parks, tobacconist, were next demolished. The windows of the latter were battered to pieces with silver candlesticks taken from Mr. Horton's establishment. Another party were busily engaged in battering in the houses of Mr. Allen, biscuit maker, Mr. Perkins, head borough of Birmingham, brushmaker; Mr. Arnold, porkshop; Mr. Pountney, grocer; Mr. C. Heath, cheesemonger; Mr. Walton, butcher; Mr. Fincher, leather seller; Mr. Bliss, Spread Eagle, an individual who had never rendered himself obnoxious—his and Mr. Walton's house were but slightly injured. They were about attacking Mr. Wainwright's, liquor merchant, corrupted them, but not before they demolished a magnificent lamp recently put up; Mrs. Marty's, cutler; and Mr. Bank's druggists, had the whole of their fronts destroyed, their property pillaged and other-ent's, Nelson Hotel, was next assailed, the windows and doors being forced in.

The establishments of Mr. Bourne and Mr. Legget were then set fire to, and were totally consumed, amidst the hellish yells of the rabble. The mob had at this time had the streets to themselves about three hours, and their further progress was interrupted by the arrival of sixty metropolitan police, who rushed upon the mob, sword in hand, and disposed of one body of them. Two squadrons of dragoons also made their appearance, and soon succeeded in clearing the streets. The damage done is computed at about £40,000. The spectacle presented the next day was truly appalling. All business was suspended, and a strong disposition was manifested by the mob to renew their violence; but the military and police succeeded in preventing any further outrages. A large number of arrests were made, but only against a few was the evidence sufficient to authorise their detention.

In the Lords, when the matter was brought forward by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Melbourne had some sharp shooting. Lord Melbourne was greatly excited. The Duke in his remarks said:

"After a disgraceful riot had existed for more than a week—he believed for more than ten days this large town, one of the greatest manufacturing towns in the Kingdom, holding property to an immense amount, and containing a population of the most respectable inhabitants, had been treated as a town taken by storm. Taken by storm had he said! He had never heard of—such outrages as had been committed last night under the eyes of the magistracy." Viscount Melbourne instantly rose with every sign of great excitement and said—

"Why does the noble duke say that? (Loud cries did these things happen? the night before last. (Hear, hear.)—How is it possible that the Government could have hitherto done anything in the matter? (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Why does the noble duke say that nothing has been done? Why should he suppose that nothing will be done by the government? (Hear, hear.)"

During the time these riots have occurred in every step possible has been taken by the government to prevent such outrage. What is the noble duke imagines the government to do? My lords I say that

government have never neglected their duty—(laughter from the opposition)—with regard to the preservation of peace—(hear, hear,—and the noble duke has no right to assume that we shall neglect our duty in future. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Wellington—I say, my lords, that these riots have prevailed for the last ten days, and no steps have been taken to put them down effectually—to punish the magistrates who have neglected their duty, or those who have taken part in the riots, several of whom are now in Warwick jail. (Hear, hear.)

The Chartists have appeared also in great force at Stockton, Newcastle, Leeds, Bradford, Stockport, &c. Troops were on the march for all the infected districts. At Stockton a man goes round with a bell and after ringing it, he makes proclamation nearly in the following words: "Slaves and fellow countrymen! You will attend a meeting, this evening at—where you will have an opportunity to hear plans for an organization for obtaining rights so long kept from you—equal rights—which are now kept from you by the bludgeon or the bayonet. Come out, fellow slaves, and let us teach the usurpers their duty. God save the people!"

In Leeds, Bradford, &c. men go round and ask subscriptions to aid the "reform cause," and if they are refused they mark down in a book kept for the purpose the names, residences, &c. of those who refused to contribute, with a threat which there is no difficulty in understanding. Several have been arrested who were engaged in this practice.

At Stockport the Chartists took possession of the Church on Sunday. The night previous one of their leaders remarked "that they had been called infidels, and he proposed that to show they were not, the whole who were there assembled should then adjourn to meet the next day at 9 o'clock, then proceed in a body to church." This they did, and fifteen hundred formed in procession and marched to the church and took possession of every seat.

The rioters are led on by a set of scoundrels, who when they have got them into danger, desert and leave them.

It is proposed by the Chartists, to hold a national holiday for a month, which is to be called the "Sacred Month," during which time no labour shall be performed. To an inquiry in what manner the workmen and their families were to be supported during the holiday a Chartist answered: "There is bread and beef enough in the land, and we have force enough to procure it." The Rev. Mr. Stephens, the Chartist, is advising the people against the national holiday. He tells them that a national holiday means a national fight, and the insurrection of the weakest and most disordered part of the nation against the other portions that are united as one body, and guided by one head. He says if they can fight against the odds, they are stiffer chaps than he took them for. He seems to have learned wisdom since his arrest.

**INCREASE OF THE ARMY.**—On the 23d, Lord John Russell said, "It was the intention of the Government to lay on the table of the House immediately an additional estimate, to allow of an increase of each infantry regiment from 739 to 800 men. This estimate would provide for an increase of the numerical force of the army to the extent of about 5,000 men. The sum which would be required for the maintenance of the additional force up to April next, would not exceed £75,000. The constant call for military aid from various parts of the country, especially from all the north of England, and the impossibility, at all events the extreme danger, of diminishing the military force in the colonies, especially in Canada, made it incumbent on the Government, a duty incumbent on them to ask for this additional force."

A bill for the advance of £10,000, from the treasury, for the establishment of a police force in Birmingham, was brought forward, and read a first time.

The Chamber of Peers of France, had passed sentence on the insurgents. Barbes alone was condemned to death and the rest to different degrees of punishment. The sentence of Barbes was, contrary to the advice of his ministers, changed by the King to confinement at the galleys for life. The celebration of the three days had passed over without any material incident.

The East India Company at London, on the morning of July 31st, received the important news, over-tory of what has already reached the United States, that the Chinese trade had been totally stopped, and British merchants made prisoners by the Chinese authorities.

Lady Hester Stanhope, who so long resided in Syria, died at Djoun on the 23d of June.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin died at Cheltenham on the 23d of July. He stood 5th on the navy list.

A very destructive fire had occurred at Manchester, by which the warehouse of the Messrs. Nathan, Loyd street, was destroyed, and damages sustained to the amount of £13,000.

Lady Charlotte Jane Dundas, grand-daughter of the Earl of Fitzwilliam, has succeeded, as lady of the Queen's bed-chamber to Lady Flora Hastings, deceased.

The Cathedral of Bruges, a beautiful edifice, has been totally destroyed by fire.

London was visited, July 18th, with a tremendous storm of wind and rain, which raged for several hours.

On Wednesday the 17th, the Birmingham riots were discussed in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell gave explanations vindicating their appointment and their proceedings. Other members however, reiterated the charges against them, of neglecting their duty.

**AFFAIRS IN CHINA.**—On the evening of July 31, the over land mail from the East had just reached London.—Letters from China, April 15th, state that "the trade at China had stopped, and her Majesty's Superintendent, and some of the British merchants, are taken prisoners by the Chinese authorities. The prisoners had not been allowed food or water for many days, when her Majesty's Superintendent, Captain Elliott, required all the merchants to deliver up their opium, guaranteeing them payment for the same. The quantity delivered up was estimated at two millions of rupees; but neither Captain Elliott nor the merchants had been released up to the date of these advices.

Plymouth was visited with a most tremendous gale, 18th July, by which one vessel was driven on the rocks, crew saved.—A brig was also driven ashore; and much damage done to the shipping. It was feared that the ship *Caroline*, with 150 passengers for Australia, and a convict ship for the same destination, were lost.

**Prospects of the Harvest.**—The Hay is chiefly in—some of it in the South has suffered by the continued rains. In the extreme north, a good deal is still in the fields, but on the whole I am persuaded there will be a fair crop. For wheat and all other grain the prospect is good—and if we have now, what we have reason to expect, warre weather, there will be an abundant harvest. We have had, and still have a great deal of wet weather, which, if it continues, will do great injury to the ripening crops.

Marine News continued from page 74.

#### ARRIVED.

*Tuesday*—Schns. Esperance, Aricbat—dry fish; Lady Fanning, Country Harbour—materials saved from the Am. brig *Halcyon*, ashore at New Harbour, (previously reported) passenger, Capt. Webster, late of the *Halcyon*; Maria, Audet, Gaspe, dry fish to Creighton and Grassie.

*Wednesday*—Schns. Temperance; Smith, Labrador, 15 days—full fare, fish; Gracious, Glasgow, do. 14 days—fish, oil, and salmon, to D. Cronan; Industry, Simpson, Boston, 4 days—flour & tobacco, to J. Esson, Bauld & Gibson, & others, 11 passengers.

#### CLEARED.

*Thursday*—Sarah, Lark, St. John, N. B.—assorted cargo, by J. Fairbanks, W. M. Allan, & others.

*Friday*—New Union, Chase, Baltimore—sugar and lemons, by D. & E. Starr & Co. and others; Temperance, M'Phee, Richibucto, N. B.—assorted cargo, by Fairbanks & Allison and others; St. Lawrence, Marraud, London—do by Creighton & Grassie.

*Saturday*—Halcyon, Robbins, West Indies—fish, &c. by M. B. Almor; James, Stowe, Trinidad—do. by Saltus & Wainwright; Georgia, Marshall, Jamaica—do. by D. E. Starr & Co. Pictou, Ferran, Fogo, N. F.—assorted cargo by P. Furlong.

#### MEMORANDA.

GRAVESEND, 19th ult.—Sailed, John and William, Howard, Halifax.

AT DEAL, 20th ult.—Alonzo, Dey, for Halifax.

LONDON, 27th ult.—Loading Thalia, Shand, for Halifax, 29th, Prince George, Foster, for do.

LIVERPOOL, Adv. 1st inst. ships, Brenda and Rowland, for Halifax. Sid. 23d, Sabella, Moser, Yarmouth.

AT PORTSMOUTH, hence, 26 days. Sid. 25th ult. H. M. Steamer Columbia, for Halifax and West Indies, calling at Plymouth to complete her crew, being 40 men short of her complement.

Barque Acadian, Auld, was to leave Greenock 20th inst. for Halifax.

Barque John Porter sailed from Liverpool 31st ult. for Halifax—struck on a bank and was obliged to put back.

Schn. Triumph, Potter, from St. John, N. B. bound to Halifax, cargo salt, &c. put into Port Lator Harbour 16th, inst.—on coming out on the 18th, struck a ledge and sunk, vessel got up and towed into the Harbour.

## AUCTION.

### BRIG HALCYON.

BY EDWARD LAWSON,

TO-MORROW, Thursday, at the Commercial Wharf, at 12 o'clock.

THE MATERIALS of the American brig *Halcyon*, on, L. Webster, Master, wrecked at Country Harbor. Consisting of—Sails, Standing and Running Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, &c. &c.

All in good order, and will be sold for the benefit of the underwriters and all concerned. August 28.



LOVE.

Where the golden hand of morn,  
Touches light the singing fountain;  
There a maiden, lowly born,  
Guides her flock along the mountain;  
Bashful as the fawn, and fleet,  
She invests the world with beauty,  
Simple grace, and manners sweet,  
Dignify her humble duty.

Sudden light has wreathed the earth,  
Rob'd the fields and flowers in gladness,  
New delights too deep for mirth,  
Gentle griefs too deep for sadness.  
Who this sudden charm hath wrought,  
Sent this flow of bright revealings?  
Mind, that springs with joyous thought—  
Heart, that glows with heavenly feelings.

Surely, tis some angel strayed,  
Not a shepherd's daughter solely,  
Who hath earth like heaven arrayed,  
In a light and love so holy:  
Oh, when stars, like drops of pearl,  
Glimmer o'er the singing water;  
There I'll woo my mountain girl,  
Proudly wed the shepherd's daughter.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT.

TERMS,—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
In Montreal, - - 13s. per annum.  
In the Country, - 18s. per do postage included.

THIS TRI-WEEKLY PAPER has been enlarged by one third of its original size, and continues to be issued at the old price of ONE PENNY per number—Country Subscribers being charged one dollar extra, to cover the year's postage.

The TRANSCRIPT was the FIRST PENNY PAPER ever attempted in Canada, and has become the best paper of that class on the Continent of America.—Having by much the LARGEST CIRCULATION of any paper in Canada, it has attracted a considerable advertising patronage; its POLITICS are independent, fearless alike of the frowns of Office, and of popular prejudice; and it contains a considerable portion of LITERARY and MISCELLANEOUS matter, selected with judgment.

The TRANSCRIPT has, from its early infancy, been remarkable for providing a quantity of matter which Ladies may read with pleasure and safety, and it has thriven upon their generous support.

The TRANSCRIPT, in addition to giving the BRITISH, DOMESTIC, and FOREIGN NEWS will contain during the year a quantity of Literary matter equal to the contents of TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ordinary pages.

During the business season it will be found to contain all requisite commercial information for country merchants.

As the subscription is to be paid in advance, Country Subscribers are requested to remit even money; say 10s. for half a year, or 20s. for a full year, the surplus will be found at their credit at the expiration of the period.

Published every TUESDAY—THURSDAY—and SATURDAY—at the office of the TRANSCRIPT—next door to the General Post Office—Montreal.  
Montreal, May 21, 1839.

BESSONNET & BROWN

OFFER FOR SALE,

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

BAR, BOLT, Plough Plate, and Sheet IRON; German, Cast, Blistered, and Spring STEEL; Sheet Lead, Tinned and Black Plates; Wire; Topsail sheet CHAINS, Horse, Ox, and Coil Chains; Plough Moulds, cast Plough Mounting, in Sets; SCYTHES, Sickles and Scythe Stones; LINES, Twines, and Shoe Thread; PAINTS, OIL, Ochres and Glue; Coarse unglazed 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 tip 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.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS, a Mail was made up on the 1st inst. at the Post Office in St. John, N. B. for the Post Office in Dorchester, and despatched on the same day in a locked Portmanteau—which mail had not reached its destination on the 9th inst. and strong suspicions are entertained that it has been stolen: It contained three Letters, respectively addressed—“The Sub-Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Dorchester”—“Mr. John Carey, Bay of Verte”—and “Mr. William Allen, Post Rider, Pettitcodiac.” In the Letters for Mr. Carey and Mr. Allen, it is stated, certain sums of Money were enclosed.

The above Reward will be paid for such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said suspected Robbery.

JOHN HOWE, D. P. M. G.  
General Post-Office, Halifax, 14th August, 1839

SUMMER GOODS.

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

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

APOTHECARY'S HALL.

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

—ALSO—

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

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

—ON HAND—

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

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THAT 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.

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, Wreaths, &c.

—ALSO ON HAND—

COTTON WICK of various qualities, in Bales of 100lbs. each.

Halifax, May 1st, 1839.  
E. L. LYDIARD.  
8w.

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.
- ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

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.

SPRING GOODS.

A. & H. McDONALD,

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

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.

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

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

—A L S O—

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

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

Remove the cause and the effect will cease.

NORTON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS.

Prepared from a pure extract of the Flower, are the most speedy, safe and effectual remedy hitherto discovered for

INDIGESTION and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

The Subscriber

HAVING removed from Brown's to Stevens' Wharf, OFFERS FOR SALE, Bright Muscovado SUGAR, in hhds, tcs, and bbls. 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  
30bbls. do BEEF, in do.  
May 22  
HUGH LYLE

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.

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