

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

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POETRY.

PRaise FOR THE PAST.

"Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."—1 SAM. vii. 12.
O thou who hast hitherto led us along,
And borne with our weakness, and banished our fears,
To thee, O! our God, would we tune the glad song,
Whose mercies have filled up our circle of years.

The winter's keen frost, and the spring's blooming flowers,
The summer that ripens the autumn's rich store;
The seed time and harvest, the sunshine and showers,
Thy promise fulfilled, and thy love we adore.

Though crosses and trials we meet on our way,
Our cup though with sorrows our father may fill;
The rod of correction but quickens delay,
The cup is the medicine to cure us of ill.

Though slow is our progress in lessons divine,
And little we learned through the years that are past,
Yet precept on precept, and line upon line,
Thou givest to teach us improvement at last.

Though time is so fleeting, uncertain and short,
And earth but a desert for spirits to roam;
Yet life is the portal that leads to thy court,
And death but the herald to usher us home.

O! sweet is the hope of the mansions above,
And sure is the promise the gospel has given;
And precious the Saviour, whose infinite love,
Redeems us from earth, and prepares us for heaven.

LITERATURE.

THE FIRST ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRESS AT TAHITI.

In the deeply interesting details of the labours of the Missionaries in the Polynesian Islands, we have an account of the difficulties which they experienced, in conveying clear notions to the natives, previous to the introduction of printing, and the account given by Mr. Ellis (who acquired a knowledge both of the art and of bookbinding,) of the first establishment of a press at Tahiti is so curious and amusing, that we cannot refrain from quoting it. This important event took place in 1817, but some years previously, copies of a Spelling Book had been circulated in the island. The King Pomare took very great interest in the press, and was present when operations were commenced.

"Soon after his arrival," says Mr. Ellis, "I took the composing-stick in my hand, and observing Pomare looking with curious delight at the new and shining types, I asked him if he would like to put together the first AB, or alphabet. His countenance was lighted up with evident satisfaction, as he answered in the affirmative. I then placed the composing-stick in his hand; he took the capital letters and fixing them, concluded the alphabet. He put together the small letters in the same manner, and the few monosyllables composing the first page of the small spelling-book were afterwards added. He was delighted when he saw the first page complete, and appeared desirous to have it struck off at once, but when informed that it would not be printed till as many were composed as would fill a sheet, he requested that he might be sent for whenever it was ready. He visited us almost daily until the 30th of June 1817, when having received intimation that it was ready for the press, he came attended by only two of his favourite chiefs. They were, however, followed by a numerous train of his attendants, &c. who had by some means heard that the work was about to be commenced. Crowds of the natives were already collected around the door, but they made way for him, and after he and his two companions had been admitted, the door was closed, and the small window next the sea was darkened, as he did not wish to be overlooked. The King examined with great minuteness and pleasure the form as it lay on the press, and prepared to take off the first sheet ever printed in his dominions. Having been told that it was to be done, he jocosely charged his companions not to look very particularly at him, and not to laugh if he should not do it right. I put the printer's ink-ball (rollers, which are now generally used, were not then invented) into his hand, and

directed him to strike it two or three times upon the face of the letters. This he did, and then placing a sheet of clean paper upon the parchment (or tympan,) I covered it down, and turned it under the press, and directed the king to pull the handle. He did so; and when the paper was removed from beneath the press, the chiefs and attendants rushed towards it to see what effect the king's pressure had produced. When they beheld the letters black and large, and well defined, there was one simultaneous expression of wonder and delight."

The king afterwards printed one or two more sheets, and while he was so engaged, the first was shown to the crowd without, who, when they saw it, raised one general shout of astonishment and joy. His majesty, on being asked his opinion of the art, said he had supposed, as many do who have never seen the process, that the letters were pressed upon the paper, not the paper upon the letters. Multitudes continued to throng the office for a long time afterwards, and extraordinary value was attached to the books printed there, the natives coming from great distances to obtain them. Mr. Ellis, it appears, also found much facility in acquiring the language by setting up the types.

LONDON SUPPLIED WITH THE SCRIPTURES.

The following statement is taken from the London Tract Society's monthly periodical, called the "Christian Spectator:"—

In the spring of 1838, efforts were made to ascertain how far the humbler classes of the metropolis were supplied with the Holy Scriptures. About one hundred and twenty-one thousand and eighty houses, inhabited by upwards of seven hundred thousand persons, have since been visited; and it appears that thirty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-three families, consisting of about one hundred and seventy-five thousand persons—a population greater than that of Birmingham and Coventry—had not a page of the Word of God. It appears that one person, aged about eighty years has been destitute upwards of seventy years; about forty families have been destitute from fifty to seventy years; fifty-two families from forty to fifty years; two hundred and twenty-four families between thirty and forty years; one thousand one hundred and sixty families between twenty and thirty years; three thousand one hundred and sixty families between ten and twenty years; six thousand and eighty-four families between five and ten years; eighteen thousand four hundred and twenty families between one and five years; and upwards of six thousand families never had any part of the Scriptures in their possession!

The ignorance frequently displayed of the name and contents of the Scriptures is scarcely credible. Many persons inquired what was meant by a Bible or Testament; and some, when asked if they had either, replied that they had, but then produced some other publication. Education, in many districts, is fearfully neglected; yet out of about one hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty names reported, sixty-seven thousand two hundred persons, or nearly four-sevenths of them, can read the Word of God.

It is truly gratifying to state, that in connection with these inquiries, the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society resolved to prepare an edition of the new Testament and Psalter in one volume, and to supply the existing destitution by means of the Bible associations and other institutions formed for the benefit of London. Care has also been taken to prevent an improper use of this bounty by even the most reckless. In addition to the stampedness of the gift, the mark of the society is stamped on the outside, the title-page, and the last leaf, so that were there any intention to dispose of it, it must be greatly mutilated, and would thus be rendered unsaleable. Every pawnbroker in the metropolis has likewise been apprised of the circumstances of the case, and guarded against lending on any copy the smallest sum.

The distribution, so far as it has proceeded, has furnished cause for satisfaction and gratitude. The Scriptures have generally been received with much thankfulness. There are, however, instances of a different class, chiefly among Roman Catholics; yet many of these have gladly received the Word of God. A desire to possess the entire Scriptures has caused a considerable increase in the number of subscribers for them, and this result, it is fully expected, will become more and more apparent.

The cost of this supply of London will be about five thousand pounds, and for about twenty-five thousand pounds every family in the cities, towns, and villages of our country may receive the same boon. The proposal to give the Scriptures to every negro who could read, in our West Indian colonies, on the day of emancipation, excited great interest, and was carried into full effect; and we hope, before many months have elapsed, to record that a similar boon has been conferred on the whole population of England.

From the Church of England Quarterly Review. A COUNTRY LIFE.

Of all the modes of life which man can pass, a country one is the most innocent, the most serene and peaceful, and, taking every thing into consideration, the most happy. It is the most calculated to promote our moral welfare, our spiritual improvement, and is at the same time most conducive to our physical health. Man was originally intended to pass such a life by his Maker. God, who has created all things, has in a more especial manner rendered visible the operations of his Almighty hand in the country. The different processes of vegetation, the changes of the seasons and the effects resulting from them—the decay and the revival of nature—the firmament above us, adorned with its innumerable bright and shining lights—the beautiful and verdant surface upon which we walk, enamelled with its bowers of various hues—the feathered inhabitants of the forest, the grove and the plain, pouring forth their daily concert of joy and delight—these, and ten thousand other objects as beautiful, as varied, and as sublime, all attest the existence of that great Being, who is above all, and in all, and through all, and by whom all things consist, and stamp in characters of life and light His omnipotence, benevolence and wisdom. And where, it may be well asked, can these marks of an all-wise and superintending Providence be so well observed, or so thankfully acknowledged, as amidst the quietness and retirement of a country life? The dweller in the city is so surrounded by the works of his fellow-men, and is so much accustomed to regard the art and skill of the creature, that he is apt to forget, and, to his shame be it spoken, to disregard the omnipotence of the Creator. The din of the crowded street, the noise and excitement of the public Assembly, the bustle and hurry of commerce and amusement, too often, alas! repress that still small voice within, which, if permitted to speak, would tell us of the great source from whence all blessings flow. But the case is far different in the country. There, every individual, whatever may be his station, is almost insensibly affected by the softening and ameliorating influence of the scenes and objects which surround him. The most humble peasant who pursues his labours in the fields, however unenlightened by education, cannot fail to draw conclusions from the very occupation in which he is engaged, favourable to his condition as an accountable being. He cannot cast the grain with his hand over the ploughed field, and watch its progress from a small and tender green shoot, until it becomes a stately plant, ripened for the sickle, without being led sometimes to consider within himself who has given this quickening power to so small a grain, which enables it to grow to a tall stem? When he goes forth to his daily task in the morning, and returns at the even-tide, he beholds the great luminaries of the sky shining forth in all their brightness and glory—the thunder-storm, the rain, and the sheeted lightning, the torrent descending from the mountain's side, and the snow-wreath enveloping all around with its fleecy covering,—sights and scenes which he is accustomed to witness at different periods of the year—all these induce him to reflect, and lead him up to Him "who hath given life and light to all, who causeth his sun to shine and his rain to fall on the just and on the unjust." But if the uneducated individual who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow is liable to be so affected by the scenes and operations of nature, how much greater will be the effect produced upon the educated man, who has had his feelings and sensibilities heightened, and his powers of observation drawn forth and improved by intellectual culture!

We are told in holy writ that Isaac went forth to meditate at even-tide. We cannot doubt but that the subject of his meditations was the goodness, the benevolence, and the wisdom of God, as displayed in the works of the creation. And who is there who possesses a cultivated mind, and a heart attuned to feeling, who does not sometimes experience a wish to imitate the example of the patriarch of old,

and go forth and reflect amidst the quiet and silence of the country? Who is there who has not felt disposed, at one period or other in his life, to withdraw from his usual occupation, and it may be even from the society of his own household, to separate himself for a brief space from this world and its concerns, and to allow his thoughts to fix themselves on higher, and purer, and holier things? But there are seasons of the year, when this desire of which we have spoken comes over the mind with greater power than at others. In the freshness and genial air of a spring morning, when vegetable life is again bursting forth—in the brightness of a cloudless summer's day, when the whole atmosphere is perfumed with sweets, and the eye as well as the ear is saluted with sights and sounds of happiness and joy—in the mild and sober glories of a serene autumn afternoon that sweet season which has been so beautifully described as the "Sabbath of the year,"—who has not at such seasons as these felt a train of new and unknown sensations pour through his mind, purified from all taint of earthly dross, which raise him for the time above this nether world and its perishable concerns, make him forget that he is a child of earth, and tell him, in characters which can never be effaced, that he is an inheritor of heaven? Who has not at such a time felt his heart lifted up to the Maker and Giver of all good, and experienced a more humble gratitude for Divine mercies, a more unhesitating belief, and a more unquestioning faith in the truth of revelation? Who has not returned from such meditations as these, to his former occupations, a wiser, a better, and a happier man?

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1839.

ON THE NECESSITY FOR VISITING MISSIONARIES.

When the influence of Religion is daily increasing, and a spirit of zeal and liberality is beginning to animate and to direct the minds of the members of the Christian Church, when an united and vigorous movement for the support of Missions has lately been made, and a Missionary Society regularly formed, in connection with our Synod, it is not at all wonderful that the hopes and expectations of the neglected settlers, should be excited by such welcome intelligence, and that their attention should be eagerly directed to that quarter, whence relief is to be looked for, and Religious Instruction to be obtained.

We have no doubt that many of the humble dwellers in the wilderness, who have received information of what has lately taken place in this Province, are daily and hourly waiting with earnest and anxious expectation, for a visit from some one of our Missionaries, to preach the glad tidings of salvation to them and to their offspring, and to guide their feet into the paths of peace and of holiness. We could almost excuse, whilst we sympathize with these forsaken individuals, who have been left for a number of years without the ordinances of Religion, when they accompany, as they often do, their applications for relief, with expressions of regret and distrust, and sometimes form the hasty and unwarranted conclusion, that the Ministers of the Gospel have lost all care for their souls.

If our neglected brethren would only view with candour and impartiality, the situation in which the Ministers of Religion are placed in this rising colony, and the difficulties and disappointments they themselves meet with, if they would only recollect the numerous unsuccessful applications which have already been made on their behalf, and the undiminished interest which is still felt for their spiritual and immortal welfare, they would be ready to commend sometimes, when they feel inclined to censure, and to wait with patience and resignation, until the great King and head of the Church, send them pastors according to his own heart, to feed them with knowledge and understanding.

The spiritual wants of such a large and growing province as this, cannot be provided for in a single day, the Gospel cannot be proclaimed in all the new settlements, without additional means and a very considerable number of additional labourers. From subscriptions, donations, and congregational collections, a respectable sum has been now procured, for Missi-

onary purposes, which will no doubt be daily increased. But no additional Ministers have lately arrived from Scotland, and the Clergymen in the country can scarcely overtake the duties required in their own congregations. It is probable, however, that some of them may feel inclined, and be also enabled to engage in Missionary labours, for a short season, during the ensuing autumn. And we have no doubt, that the Members of the Church in general, will therefore highly approve of the resolution which was adopted at the last meeting of the Synod, authorizing the Committee of Missions "to employ those Members of the Synod, who can afford to give services for Missionary ends, if they shall see cause."

This we think in present circumstances, an exceedingly wise and judicious proposal, and it should be acted upon immediately. The Committee of Missions cannot be at any loss to see cause for such services, when dozens of settlements are calling aloud to them for spiritual instruction, and ere the winter season set in, Ministers should be engaged and sent forth, if they can leave their flocks for a short time, to visit the destitute settlements in all parts of the Province, and report their Missionary labours to the Committee of Missions, before the Annual Meeting of the Society. Although the relief which can be thus afforded may be only partial and temporary, it ought not any longer to be withheld, and in some of the more flourishing settlements, it may lead to the formation of new congregations, and at no distant day, to the permanent establishment of the ordinances of the Gospel in more than one district.

We have been frequently cheered and encouraged, since the commencement of our anxious and fatiguing editorial labours, both by the kind and affectionate commendation of private friends, and by the unsolicited, though welcome approbation, and flattering encomiums of our cotemporaries of the press. In the Canadas, in the United States, and in different parts of Britain, our small and unpretending periodical has received much more attention, than we could have anticipated, and its leading articles have been inserted and applauded in some of their ablest and most influential journals, in terms sufficiently gratifying to minds even more sanguine and enthusiastic than ours. We are by no means insensible to such acts of kindness, and we take this public opportunity of tendering to one and to all of these sincere though distant and unknown friends, our warmest and most cordial thanks. But there is one instance of approbation, which we consider particularly valuable, and which we have anxiously endeavoured to merit, and have now readily obtained, and that is the approbation of that branch of the church, with which we are connected, and for the instruction and edification of whose members this journal was more particularly commenced. The Synod of Nova-Scotia has thought fit to declare, "that they consider the Guardian as well calculated, from the manner in which it is conducted, both in its religious and political departments, to promote the interests of the Church of Scotland, and to extend useful knowledge among its members." This is no faint praise. It is as high a commendation as we could expect, and much higher, we are afraid than we deserve. And this testimony, let it be read and encouraging and useful to us, coming, as it does, from persons who have constantly and carefully perused the pages of our weekly journal, who from their education and station are well qualified to form just and correct ideas on the subjects which we have not only intimately acquainted, with the moral and spiritual necessities of the Presbyterian population, but are desirous, at the same time, to see them carefully instructed in the doctrines, and precepts, and promises, and consolations of the Gospel.

We anxiously hope that we shall not be left to carry on such an arduous work unbefriended and alone, to bear at once a heavy load of pecuniary re-

sponsibility, and provide weekly new materials for the pages of such an important journal. Whilst we are gratified by the favourable testimony, which the Synod has borne in favour of our past labours, we have no doubt that the members of that venerable court, will cheerfully and amply redeem the pledge which they have also given, and "deem themselves as an united body, and as individual members, bound to give it (the Guardian) every support in their power, both by literary contributions, and by extending its circulation, as far as their influence and circumstances will enable them so to do."

We beg leave to direct the attention of our readers to a very beautiful and affecting account of a Communion Sabbath in the Highlands of Scotland, which appears on another page. It proceeds from the pen of the pious author of "The Ministers Family," and describes in striking and appropriate language, the solemn services of that sacred day, which have lately been commemorated in still more enraptured strains, by Hislop, in his celebrated poem entitled, "The Scottish Sacramental Sabbath." We intend to publish on an early day, this writer's account of the Thanksgiving Sabbath, which concludes with an affecting sketch of the dying moments of Mr. Douglas.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland has passed through many strange and eventful periods since the era of her establishment in this country; and though in all of them she has proved true to her motto, "Not consumed," there have been occasions when her fidelity to the cause of truth and righteousness has been sorely tried. It is impossible to read the instructive page of our Church's history without being touched with a feeling of holy gratitude and praise to her Great King and Head that, in the hour of persecution, He hath supported her, in the hour of darkness and of difficulty, He hath caused His face to shine upon her, and most effectually brought her feet out of the net. And though she has once more reached an era in her history, which appears to be fraught with important results as to the future, there is the best of all reasons to hope that He who hath been her protector and her guardian in the days that are past, will not forsake the vine which His own right hand hath planted. The meeting of Assembly, whose proceedings we have lately detailed, was looked forward to with intense interest, with anxious suspense. On its decisions at this momentous crisis, it was felt that much depended. These decisions have now passed, and it becomes every lover of his Church and of his country to pray that the Almighty would follow with his blessing, these decisions, in so far as they are accordant with His holy will, and that, still, in our beloved Zion, "Peace may be within her walls, and prosperity within her palaces."—*Scottish Christian Herald.*

CLAIMS OF PRESBYTERIAN SOLDIERS.

"I shall now state particularly what I conceive we should, in the first instance, seek to obtain. We should require—1st, That every Presbyterian, on enlisting, shall be entered on the books of his regiment as a Presbyterian. This will serve many good purposes. Presbyterian soldiers may find it both convenient and profitable to join another communion; but having their names recorded as Presbyterians, will tend to bind them to their Church. Such a record, too, will serve to check any attempts which some might be disposed to make to proselytise them; and it will enable the Presbyterian chaplain, of every place where they may be quartered, easily to ascertain the individuals, whom it is his duty and privilege to attend to and instruct. 2d, We should require that Presbyterian soldiers shall be marched to a Presbyterian Church, when convenient, in the same way as Episcopalian soldiers are marched to the Episcopal Church, and Roman Catholic soldiers to the Roman Catholic. This is indispensable. The Presbyterian soldier has usually many temptations to desert his own place of worship. That of the Church of England is generally much more convenient to him. The service there is much shorter, and, as his officers are mostly Episcopalian, they are naturally desirous to see them attending there; and, if the soldier can avoid a journey, save an hour, and gratify his officers, by going to the English Church, it is not to be supposed, generally speaking, that his attachment to the Scottish Church will be so strong as to induce him to forego all these advantages. 3d, We should require that the children of Presbyterian soldiers shall be educated in the principles of the Presbyterian Church, and placed under the superintendance of the Presbyterian chaplain of the place where they are quartered. Lastly, We should require that one Presbyterian

POETRY.

HOURS WITH CHRIST.

Saviour slain, and slain for me,
While thy mercy I implore,
While I humbly bend the knee,
While my prayer is gushing o'er,
Speak refreshment to my soul,
Great physician make me whole.

Though abased and full of shame,
Sinking with well-founded fear;
All my trust is in thy name,
Bid thy love to me appear;
Bursting like a day of light,
Through the stormy cloud of night.

Not the lightning's deadly blaze
Bursting wheresoe'er it flies;
But the summer morning's rays,
As the healing beam doth rise;
Bidding night and terror cease,
Bringing glory, bringing peace.

Oh! to tread life's weary way
Chooed by my Redeemer's smile;
Sun of righteousness, thy ray
Will its weariness beguile;
Making life a happy road
To a happier abode.

EDMESTON.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

COMMUNION SABBATH IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

The day was calm and mildly beautiful. It was one of those grey summer mornings when not a breath of air prevails strong enough, to rend or fold aside the thin veil of shadowy vapours spread softly over the peaceful bosom of the green reposing earth, and serving also to mitigate the bright radiance of the brow of heaven. The sun himself seemed to move with more sober and chastened majesty up the smooth steep of the sky. Even the song of the birds was attuned to a lower, and, as it were, a more pensive tone, harmonising with the serene and almost thoughtful aspect of nature, which seemed to be in the enjoyment universally of a sacred peace, a hallowed Sabbath stillness, earnest and foretaste of the heavenly rest.

Groups of the assembling people began now to appear, from hall, and farm, and cottage, bending their steps towards the house of prayer, along the public roads, and the church-way by-paths, across the green sward—at one time half hid beneath the shading of trees, or sinking out of sight amid the undulations of the ground; at another coming out into full relief on the heights and broad bare turnings of the roads and fields. The whole district was pouring out its population, from the aged grandfathers and grandmothers, clad in antique and well-preserved garb,—perhaps the wedding attire of other days,—to the half-grown boys and girls permitted to come, not to swell the crowd, but to witness, and prepare for themselves at no distant period engaging in, the celebration of that most sacred ordinance. It was beautiful to mark the little rills of human life flowing from many a glen, and valley, and brae and little hill, each for while on its own separate path, till they gradually met, and converged and sped along blending and swelling into broader and deeper streams, as they approached the church-yard and the church,—the resting place of the human dead, and the temple of the living God. And it was most affecting to think, as one viewed the collecting flock, of the near, the certain bourne of all, and for many the uncertain hereafter.

In many of these groups of the assembling people there prevailed a deep, unbroken silence, each being too much occupied with his own thoughts to have any inclination to talk with the others. In some there might be seen a father engaged in a low and almost whispering tone of conversation with a son, who was that day, for the first time, to become a communicant, and to whom he was imparting at once instruction and encouragement; or a mother similarly occupied with a daughter. And on many a youthful countenance might be seen the mingled expression of anxiety and hope, humility and resolution, self-denial and trust in God; fear lest the world and temptation might prevail, and lead them to stain their Christian profession, and the close-clinging grasp of an earnest faith in Him who alone could keep their feet from falling, and preserve them blameless. And many a tender and pious word, from a gentle and affectionate mother's tongue, sunk that day into the softened heart of son or daughter, too deep to be reached by all the wiles of mortal or spiritual adversaries, and made an impression too strong to be effaced by all the rude encounters of life and time.

There were, no doubt, others less awakened to a right feeling of the solemnities of the occasion and appearance betrayed a thoughtless levity of heart and manner, which gave little reason to hope that they could derive much advantage from their presence in the house of prayer. Yet even among such it has been found, that though they may have "come to laugh," they have "remained to pray;" the arrow, shot at a venture, has reached their heart unseen, never to be extracted, till it has subdued them into obedience to the King of kings.

Within the manse all was silent and sacred peace. The feeling of depression had passed away from the heart of Mr. Douglas. His mind had seemed for a time to sink beneath the weight of his sacred duties; it was now elevated by the power of their entire ingrandeur, a solemn dignity, in his manner, which showed that he was not overshadowed but inspirited by the powers of the world to come,—upheld and borne onward by the might and the majesty of the message which he had to deliver. Yet his tender and affectionate attention to all his family was not diminished, but rather increased; while to Margaret especially, he acted like an elder brother more than a father, so kind, so encouraging, so frank was his manner, and in terms of such equality and companionship did he address her. Mrs. Douglas also spoke henceforth the journey of life should be shared on equal terms, its aim and purpose being now the same. Tears of joy and gratitude repeatedly filled the eyes of Margaret, for she felt and understood the meaning and the spirit of their conduct,—she perceived herself recognised as a branch of that universal family, "the household of faith," among whom all the distinctions of life and time disappear in the contemplation of eternity. James perceived, admired, and yet wondered at, the perceptible change in the manner of his parents and his elder sister to each other,—could he have wished to share it, but felt that he could not possess the pre-requisite inward and re-moulding influence.—Charles felt that he loved her more deeply than he had ever done before, and wished that he had reached an age to have accompanied her; and Mary, after endeavouring for a time to restrain her feelings at length cast her arms about Margaret's neck, and sobbed out, "Margaret, dear Margaret! be still my sister!"

At length the bell pealed out its joyful invitation, and the minister and his family proceeded towards the church. Many of the people had already taken their seats; but considerable numbers were still standing in the church yard, and around the doors. It was very pleasing to witness the expression of love and respect on every countenance, as they first made lowly them into the church.

"I'm right glad to see the minister looking so well the day," said a venerable old man, who had just made way for him, and was about to follow.

"It is the happiness of his heart that brings the bloom to his cheek," said old Marion Gibson, who had so much recovered as to be able to attend, as she hobbled towards the church door, leaning on her son's arm; "And if it be allowed for a faithful servant to enter into some portion of the joy of his Lord, even while in the body, I ken no man mair likely to possess that joy than just our ain minister."

The solemn services of the day proceeded with even more than usual solemnity. There was a deep and fervent earnestness of manner in the minister, which communicated itself to the audience, and fixed them in breathless attention. This, again, by its reflex influence, seemed to pour into his bosom the collected sympathies of many hundred human hearts, ed and laboured with the mighty heavings of his throbbing mind, as he strove to give adequate utterance to that most transcendent theme that ever heart thrilled and lip trembled to commemorate,—INFINITE REDEEMING LOVE. Again and again was the whole assembly hushed into deepest silence, like the deep pauses of nature amid the pealings of a thunder-storm;—again and again did the long protracted, sobbing sigh, relieving the suspended breath, rush from every bosom, like the sudden and deep gusts of autumn, rustling among the shed leaves of the forest. The young communicants felt their hearts kindling within them, and were ready to say, with the rapt apostle, "It is good for us to be here." And, in not a few instances, were the hard hearts of regardless men softened and subdued, until they were compelled to hands, to hide their strong emotion, and in some instances, the bursting tears.

But, when he came to enumerate the specific characteristics of the worthy communicant, who came clothed in the wedding-garment,—and of the unbid-

den, the intrusive guest, who disregarded that attire his voice sunk into a low, searching, and pleading tone, as, one by one, he stripped off the flimsy pretences by which the heart too often strives to deceive itself, detected the most secret motives, and, with skilful hand, unwound the sophistries of delusive self-esteem, or pharisaical self-righteousness. To many a soul did he reveal its own character, in a manner which could not be gainsayed, and which plunged it into profound self-abasement; and not a few did he rescue from that depressing anxiety which often defrauds the humble Christian of that "joy and peace in believing," which he might have obtained, had he better understood either his own nature, or the true meaning and application of the Gospel-message of reconciliation. The elders looked at each other, as they, with the congregation, alternately trembled and glowed, while the doctrines of the Divine Word, faithfully stated, were searching the very depths of their souls. Much as they had previously admired and loved their minister, never had their minds so much enjoyed, and at the same time bowed beneath his ministry, as on that Communion Sabbath.

The preliminary duties having been gone through, he took his station at the head of the hallowed table, breathed forth a prayer of the most simple yet sublime and spiritual devotion, and, over the consecrated symbols of salvation, pledged anew his people's vows of holy allegiance to the King of kings. A grey-haired venerable man, a neighbouring minister, next took his station. Mr. Douglas looked round, and his wife and daughter approached, and seated themselves in such a manner that Margaret should receive the sacred symbols from his hands. The greater part of the young communicants accompanied by their parents, placed themselves at the same table that they might enjoy the privilege of participating at the same time. The aged minister, officiating, marked the affecting aspect of the scene, and availing himself of it, addressed them in a most impressive manner,—calling earth and heaven to bear witness to their vows, and adjuring them all, by the holy love then filling their souls, to keep these vows unbroken, till they should all again meet,—not on earth, not around that table, (for that the uncertainties of life, and the certainties of death, rendered impossible,) but in the presence of the Redeemer, in his everlasting kingdom. It was a solemn moment,—a moment not to be forgotten till every eye that beheld it had been closed in death,—nay, such a moment can never be forgotten, being infused into the very essence of many an immortal soul, and so consigned to the imperishable records of eternity.

At the conclusion of the peculiar services of the day, Mr. Douglas resumed his place in the pulpit, to give the closing address. Its tone was of the same elevated and spiritual character which had distinguished all his labours that day. Faithfully did he point out to his people the dangers which would beset them on returning to the world, and resuming their ordinary social and personal duties; and wisely did he instruct them in the only methods by which they could be enabled to maintain the Christian warfare, and press onwards in the Christian pilgrimage. With great tenderness did he address himself to the young communicants; and, in accents meltingly affectionate, did he implore them to hold fast the beginning of their faith, to persevere to the end, watching unto prayer, and keeping their affections fixed on things above, and their raiment of outward behaviour undefiled from the world, that they might not bring discredit on the Christian name, nor lose the hallowed fervour of their first love to him whose vows were now upon them,—and that when the cry should be heard, "Behold he cometh," they might meet him and enter into joy unspeakable and full of glory.—Long afterwards it was remarked, that his feelings seemed to cling peculiarly to the aged, who might never again enjoy that ordinance, and to the young, who had done so for the first time; and that he seemed as if he could not know how to cease addressing to them the language of earnest admonition, pathetic entreaty, kind encouragement, faithful forewarning, and tender, heart-warm, Christian love, while the eloquence of his mind-illuminated countenance gave life, energy, and power to every word.

A calm, thoughtful, and impressive sermon, full of sound instruction in all that pertained to Christian life and character, from the sage lips of the venerable friend who had aided in the former services, closed most appropriately the public duties of the Communion Sabbath. The people separated, with grave dejection on the scenes they had beheld, the truths they had heard, the duties they had been engaged in, and the feelings they had shared. Many went home healed and rejoicing; some with the arrow in their heart and very few untouched and unimpressed. In many a family that evening was the worship of God resumed, where for a time it had been neglected; in some begun for the first time, and in all, where it had been usual, it was conducted with more than common spi-

GETTING READY.

When I was a lad, and lived by the seaside, I could always tell when the sailors were going out to sea, because I saw them preparing for it. The vessel was looked over, the rigging and tackling were carefully examined, the ballast was put into the hold, the basket of victuals and barrel of water, were put on board, and when every thing was ready, away the vessel sailed.

When a traveller is going a journey, he prepares for it; he looks out clothes enough to wear, food enough to eat, and money to spend; he takes his great coat to keep him warm, and an umbrella to keep him dry, and when all is prepared, he starts off.

When a builder undertakes to build a house, he prepares for it; he draws out the plan, gives orders for the materials, the timber, the stone, the bricks, the glass, the sand, the lime; he appoints the men to labor, and carefully counts the cost of all before-hand; and when all is arranged, the building is begun.

Every wise person, who has anything to do, or any where to go, prepares for it; ministers prepare their sermons before they preach them; they shut themselves in a room alone, and there, with the Bible before them, they read, and search, and think, and pray; then, when the Sabbath comes, their Father who is in heaven, helps them to make known the love of Christ, who died to save sinners. Sunday School teachers prepare to meet their classes; many of them are closely occupied all the week, and have but little time to get ready for teaching; but they love their work dearly.

And should not children prepare to meet their teachers; to get ready for school? they certainly ought to do so. Their lessons should be learned on the Sabbath morning, no errands to run, no Bible nor hymn-book to be searched after, just as school time comes; all should be prepared before hand, over-night, and by no means should they leave home without and prayer. I could not consider those children perfect who have not prepared to enter a Sunday School, who have not sought their Lord before they set out. Let all Sabbath scholars think of this, and get ready for school; prepare to meet their kind teacher.

I shall now show that there are three things, which ought to be early thought of, and carefully prepared for. The first I shall name is sickness, and nearly all mankind are visited by sickness. All children, who put off seeing the Lord till such a time, will feel how foolishly they have acted; they will find enough to do, to use remedies and to bear their severe pains. It is only the children of God, the truly pious, who are prepared to endure patiently all the sufferings of a sick bed. O Lord! prepare me to meet sickness.

The second thing I shall point you to, is death. Of the certainty of this solemn change, there can be no doubt whatever, for "it is appointed unto all men once to die." Your dear friends may try their very best to ease your pains, and restore you to health again; they may be with you in your sick chamber, but no further; you must die alone; and what an hour will that be, when you take the last look around the room, and bid the last farewell to your weeping relatives! How necessary it is to prepare for death in the time of health, and in the days of our youth.

The third thing I shall mention is judgment, and that is the most solemn occasion of all.—You will have to meet God at the last great day; and who can tell what a meeting that will be? "It is appointed unto all men once to die, but after this the judgment." Have you ever seriously thought of this meeting? Suppose now, that the great trumpet should suddenly sound from heaven, and you were in a moment called to judgment. Would it find you unprepared? I sadly fear that a great number of youths are unfit to appear before their God.—You may be drawing your night unto death, therefore be wise, and consider this latter end. The Lord, also, is at hand, and let this thought induce you, this day, to prepare to meet your God.

I will now just relate an anecdote of a little Sunday scholar, and then leave you to think over what you seek have read. And I hope it will induce you to seek after the heavenly mansions which are prepared for the children of God.—"Mother," said a little child, the children of God.—"Mother," said a little child, "My Sunday School teacher tells me that this world is only a place, in which God lets us live a little while; that we may prepare for a better world; but I do not see any body preparing. I see you are preparing to go into the country, and aunt Eliza is preparing to go come here; but I do not see any one preparing to go to heaven. If every one wants to go there, why do not they try to get ready?"—Child's Companion.

CHRISTIANITY.

Wherever Christianity goes civilization follows in her train; wherever she goes, the duties and the rights of mankind are practised and recognized; the fetters of the slave are lightened and removed; the female sex are restored to their natural situation and their kindly influence in society; and the profession

of godliness is shewn to be great riches, as contributing to the wisdom, the wealth, and the happiness of the nation which receives it.—Let us compare our present condition with that of our forefathers while the Gospel was yet unknown to them! Let us recollect that the poorest man who now hears me is more warmly clad, more comfortably lodged, enjoys a mind better stored with ideas, and greater security of liberty, life, and property, than a king among the wild Americans or the ancient Britons; and we shall feel and understand the blessings of a religion, which has been a principal agent in a change so beneficial, a religion by which the ignorance of man is enlightened, and his manners rendered gentle, which, by protecting the fruits of industry, has encouraged every useful invention, and which, even amid the increasing luxury of the rich, has lessened the distance between them and the poor, by calling the attention of both to that awful moment when all shall be equal in each other's eyes, as they are now in the eyes of their Maker!—Bishop Heber.

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

It must be owned that the Christian character appears on earth under great disadvantage, and is far from having reached that excellence at which it is destined to arrive. It is but in its initial state; and though advancing, its progress is liable to be retarded by occasional declension and failure. At best the Christian feels himself encompassed with infirmities, and carries about with him daily a body of sin and death, so that he cannot always do the thing that he would, but often while he would do good evil is present with him. But be comforted, ye humble followers of the Lamb, for it shall not be always thus. The day is at hand when the eternal purpose of grace shall receive its full accomplishment, and your own ardent desires and wishes shall be gratified above all that you are able to ask or to think. The very God of peace shall sanctify you wholly, and present you faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy.—That Jesus who loved the Church, and gave himself for it, that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the Word, shall at last present it to himself a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing. And then shall all its genuine members appear a great multitude, arrayed in white robes, emblems of the most unsullied purity—robes which they have washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb.—Dr. Campbell of Edinburgh.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Extracted from the recently published 'Memoirs of Mrs. Wilson,' of the General Assembly's Mission in Bombay, India.

Establishments in which native females should be taught, presented themselves to Mrs. Wilson, as the most important desiderata connected with her prospects of direct usefulness, and she resolved to give the institution and conducting of them a large share of her energies and time. But the difficulties she was called to encounter in the commencement of her undertaking were much greater than can be well explained. The grand obstacle consisted in the apathy of the natives on the subject of female education, and in the general belief, that however proper an accomplishment for "dancing girls," it was neither desirable nor even decorous for any persons who were expected to maintain the least respectability of character. The prejudices which they cherished on this subject were powerful and obstinate. According to them, the birth of a daughter is not to be compared to that of a son, "Woman is exhibited as greatly lower than man in her moral constitution." "Falsehood, cruelty, folly, covetousness, bewitchery, impurity, and unmercifulness, are woman's inseparable faults." Woman can never act on her own responsibility.—Woman's sin is greater than that of man's, and cannot be removed by the atonements that destroy his. The celebration of nuptials is the only occasion, except on a journey when robbers are feared, on which the Brahmani is permitted to eat with her husband. She must not sit with him in the same conveyance, except in like circumstances. "Let not woman be much loved, it is enjoined, let the fulness of affection be reserved for brothers and other similar connections." "Let a wife," it is said in the Skanda Purana, "who wishes to perform ablution, wash the feet of her husband and drink the water." "The husband is her god, and priest, and religion and its services, wherefore, abandoning every thing else, she ought chiefly to worship her husband." The highest merit will be acquired by her if she surrender herself to be burned on the funeral pile with him. Should she choose to live in the state of a widow her condition becomes most deplorable. She must never think of marrying again, even although she may have never been under her husband's roof. She must have her head regularly shaved, take only one meal a-day, and never sleep upon a couch. She must be placed entirely under the control of her sons or male relatives. While the "sacred" books thus degrade women,

trinality of devotional feeling;—and in all such, blessings were most earnestly invoked on the head of their beloved minister and his family. In their own language, there was scarcely an individual in the parish who would not have spread his hair beneath the minister's feet, if that were to do him good,—not one who did not feel a personal interest in him,—not one who did not consider him as the truest friend,—not one who did not regard his kind words as the greatest honour and reward, and his mild reproof as the greatest punishment. For they felt that his station, his education, his mental refinement, his public labours, his private and familiar visits, his Christian purity and blamelessness of character and conduct, formed a rich store of public good,—a heritage in all the benefits of which, they and their children without purchase, shared. They loved him for his own sake,—for the good he did them,—for his Divine Master's sake,—and for the very pleasure which they felt in loving him. And on the evening of that day, they thanked the great Head of the church, that they had a minister, and that, too, one so honoured and adorned with the graces and the virtues of his sacred office.—The Ministers Family.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

From the United Secession Magazine.

GLEANINGS.

As these boughs and branches of trees which are most richly laden with fruit, bend downwards and hang lowest, so, generally speaking, those saints who have the most grace and the greatest gifts, and are of the greatest usefulness, are the most humble, and think the most meanly of themselves.

As a man that takes a walk in his garden, and, spying a beautiful full-blown flower, crops it and puts it into his bosom; so the Lord Jesus takes his walks in his gardens—the churches—and gathers his lilies—souls ripe for glory—and, with delight, takes them to himself.

The difference between genuine and false repentance is as great as that between the running of water in the paths after a violent shower, and the streams which flow from a living fountain. A false repentance has grief of mind and humiliation only for gross offences, or till it supposes pardon for them obtained; genuine repentance is an habitual temper of the mind, a continued war against sin, and inward shame for its defilements till death.

Men often go to God in duties with their faces towards the world; and, when their bodies are on the mount of ordinances, their hearts will be found at the foot of the hill going after their covetousness.

The loadstone draws all the iron and steel that comes near it, and also communicates of its own virtue to these. Such a loadstone is Christ. He draws many to him; and, when he has drawn them, communicates his own virtue to them; so that they become useful to others, as a magnetic needle attracts other needles by virtue of the power itself has received.

Whatever it be, except the soul, you are careful about, it has still this most degrading circumstance attending it; it has the condition only of an annuity for life, each succeeding year makes a decrease in its value; and at death, the whole is at an end for ever.

Sometimes by the force of truth, the door of the understanding is broken up, while the door of the will remains fast bolted.

It is foolish to muse upon vanities when we have the precious truths of God's word to think of; to let the mill grind chaff, when there is such abundance of corn at hand.

It requires more prowess and greatness of spirit to serve God faithfully and fearlessly, than to be a commander of an army; to be a Christian, than to be a captain.

He is no Christian who cuts the coat of his profession according to the fashion of the times, or to the humour of the company he happens to be in.

Herod feared John, and did many things; had he feared God, he would have laboured to have done every thing.

If once, like Hezekiah, we call in spectators to see our treasure, and grow proud of our gifts and comforts, then it is high time for God, if he loves us indeed, to send some messenger to carry these away from us, which carry away our hearts from him.

Our souls were at first fashioned after the image of God, and nothing short of him who is stiled the Brightness of his Father's glory, and the express image of his person, can replenish them. Just as when a curious impression is left on the wax, nothing can adequately fill the dimensions and lineaments of it, but the very seal that stamped it.

Before you go to the University, you ought to go to school. Do not meddle with election and predestination, till you have experienced something of divine grace in your effectual vocation.

it is not to be wondered that her education has come to be entirely neglected. The very degradation of woman, however, in India, though it renders a remedy immensely difficult, is a most urgent reason for the vigorous prosecution of efforts towards it. No person was ever more persuaded of this than Mrs. Wilson. She looked upon them not only as alienated from God, and devoted to the love and practice of sin but in regard to ordinary civilization, as most unlikely, from their ignorance, the suppression of affections and tenderness natural to them, and their want of domestic virtues, to perform their part in informing the minds, and moulding the characters of their children, or in soothing, comforting, counselling, and humanizing their husbands. The general state of society, she clearly perceived, could never be improved while their education was neglected, and having traced the stream of corruption to its right source, she resolved that an attempt should be made to stem it.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 1.—*Glasgow University.*—Sir J. Graham presented a petition from the Students of Glasgow University; stating that there were 500,000 persons in their country speaking Gaelic, and asking that a professor of the language might be appointed.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th July, Mr. Villiers moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the present duties levied on colonial and foreign timber. Mr. Alderman Thompson opposed the motion; and on the recommendation of Mr. Poullett Thompson, (who stated that Government would take up the subject when they considered a proper period had arrived,) Mr. Villiers withdrew his motion. Mr. P. Thompson said "he did not think it would be in the power of the Government to propose a change of the present duties, with any chance of success, owing to the state of parties in Parliament, which left little hope that even a commercial subject would not be treated as a party question, and while such a state of things continued, it would be idle to attempt to carry a measure of this sort."

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER STATISTICS. There are 74 newspapers published in London. Of these six are daily morning and six daily evening papers. In Liverpool there is no daily paper published. The Mail is published tri-weekly, and the Standard semi-weekly, besides which there are ten weekly papers. In the other towns of England, 211 papers are published—all weekly. In Scotland there are 55 papers, of which 12 are published in Glasgow, and 11 in Edinburgh. In Ireland there are 77 papers, of which 19 are published in Dublin. In the Island of Jersey, there are 9 papers; in Guernsey, 4; and in the Isle of Man, 4. Total number published in Great Britain and dependencies, 413.

POSTAGE.—It is calculated that 77,500,000 chargeable letters are annually transmitted by post throughout the United Kingdom.

The Liverpool Mercury states that Genl. Skirzynecki, the heroic leader of the Poles, during the last attempt of that brave people to obtain their independence, has been appointed to command the Egyptian army.

HOW TO TREAT DIPLOMATISTS.—It has been said of the Duke of Wellington that, during the congress at Vienna, he completely misled the most subtle diplomatists, by always stating exactly what he thought.

VIENNA, June 23.—The camp near Borodino, in Russia, will consist of 200,000 men. At the review at Warsaw there will be at least 80,000 men under arms.—*German paper.*

IRELAND.—Already there are sure indications of the successful development of the hitherto neglected mineral wealth of Ireland. The copper mines in the counties of Waterford, Wicklow, and Cork, equal the best and most productive of the mines of Cornwall. The lead mines in Wicklow, Wexford and Armagh, are rich in produce, and from the lead ore of Wicklow considerable quantities of silver have been extracted. The first piece, of nearly eighty pounds weight, has been recently sold by the Mining Company of Ireland to Mr. Law, of Sackville street, Dublin, at 5s. 3d. per ounce, a price above the general Standard value.—*Limerick Standard.*

One hundred and fifty fires occurred in London during the months of April, May & June. Seven lives were lost on these various occasions.

UNITED STATES.

THE MAINE BOUNDARY.—Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Col. Mudge left town last night for the Maine Boundary line. On the 10th of next month they are to commence their explorations of the whole territory. There is every disposition on the part of the British

Government to have the whole affair settled amicably, and fairly, and speedily. And if the above gentlemen find that, under the treaty of 1782, the Americans are fairly entitled to the territory in dispute, the British Government will give it up or purchase it, if possible. There will be no difficulty in settling the disputed territory; there will be more difficulty in paying the tavern bills of the Militia of Maine.—*M. Y. Herald.*

TEXAS.—The last news from this young Republic is not of the most pleasing character.—Texas papers of the 12th July state that some sickness prevailed vanced to Matamoros, that the attention of the Texans, was principally turned to the Indian frontier, militia—marched to the Northern frontiers, and was understood Indian parties from 23 tribes were anxiously.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—By October, 1840, there will be thirteen large and splendid steam ships running across the Atlantic Ocean. No one will be smaller than the Liverpool, and more than half of them will be larger than the Great Western. Four of the ton, and the rest will run from Bristol, London, Liverpool and the Clyde to New York.

COLONIAL.

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOODS. QUEBEC, JULY 31.

Thomas Davis, a settler on the Pine River, 24 miles north-west of Quebec, were found missing in the beginning of the week before last; a fruitless search was made in the evening, and the next day the neighbouring settlers were alarmed, and the next day the neighbourhood was searched that day and the following; they were finally discovered about three miles from the house, after being out three days and two nights, on the other side of the river, which, it appears they had crossed, with the intention of visiting a settler on the other side. One of them ten years old, the other seven, they clambered up a high rock and there determined, to remain for fear of wandering further off. Here they passed the two nights and three days with nothing to eat but the leaves of some wild Sorel which occasionally hollowing; they were discovered by the youngest, who was quite exhausted, was able to walk home. This settlement is on the margin of the interminable northern forests, and as three days search it was supposed the children had been devoured, when their distant, but enfeebled cries were fortunately heard by a few of the party in search.

We have lately had some conversation with Lieut. Colonel Gage, Superintendent of Rural Police in the District of Montreal, and have heard from him a very flattering account of the altered state of that portion of the Province over which his superintendence extends. The inhabitants, he says, have recovered from their late excitement, and are peaceably pursuing their usual avocations. We repeat this with pleasure because, confiding in the Lieut. Colonel's experience, he cannot be mistaken in the favourable inferences he has drawn from the numerous instances which have fallen under his immediate, if not official, observation.

AUGUST 8. The Exchange Register this morning contains the following report of the relief of His Excellency Lieut. General Sir John Colborne in the Administration of the Civil Government of this Province; we believe the report is, in the main correct, and that His Excellency will with the Government relinquish also the Military Command. It could hardly have been expected that he would make any other decision.

It is rumoured and very currently believed that Sir John Colborne has lately received a communication from ministers, stating that they were about to nominate a Civil Governor to the Government of this Province, leaving it optional to him to remain as Commander of the Forces; and that as Sir John declines to remain on those terms, He will leave for England so soon as his successor arrives.

Other reports go further, and name the Earl of Clarendon as the successor of Sir J. Colborne. We know not on what ground the nomination of his Lordship, to this high and important office is founded, but there are circumstances, particularly the recall of the Noble Earl from Madrid, where he was ambassador, which render it far from improbable that he is the statesman, selected for this arduous task. It will likewise be recollected that the report of his appointment was very current, at the commencement of the present Session of the Imperial Parliament, when his Lordship was said to have declined the honor, until Ministers had finally resolved on the measures to be taken for the future Government of Canada.

AUGUST 9. A proclamation has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, offering a reward of £500 for the apprehension of Lett, the murderer of Mr. Ussher. Lett is ascertained to have been in the neighbourhood of Cobourg, a few days ago, and every exertion was making to take him. The proclamation reached Quebec yesterday.

MONTREAL, JULY 23.

Some people may probably consider colonial dependancy as something very degrading, and it has been the key string on which rebels in the Canadas and our American neighbours have tuned their notes of rebellion and invasion, but we think there is nothing more degrading in it than the dependance of a child upon an indulgent parent, cemented by mutual ties of affection and esteem. Though we are colonists, we also enjoy the proud title of Britons than which there never was a prouder or a nobler; our wooden walls dot every sea, and our flag waves in every clime; civilization follows the footsteps of our countrymen, wherever they go, and to our country do the oppressed throughout the world stretch out their hands for relief. There is a glory and an ennobling pride in belonging to a land, of which Canning said, "where the British flag waves, there foreign dominion shall not come."

July 31.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur has started on his tour of inspection. On the 29th ult. His Excellency was to be at Drummondville, where he would remain a few days, and would during his stay, according to a notification addressed to the Sheriff of the Niagara District, "be happy to receive any of the Magistrates, or other gentlemen in the District, who might wish to see him." From the Falls, His Excellency is to continue his tour Westward.—*Gazette.*

AUGUST 2.

The members of the German Society celebrated their fourth anniversary yesterday forenoon, by walking in procession from Steller's tavern, their rendezvous, with their splendid banners, and preceded by the Royal Band, to Christ Church, where the Rev. Dr. Bethune preached a most beautiful and appropriate sermon, comparing the present time to that when the rebellion of the Jews under Absalom had been repressed, and they had returned to their allegiance to David, the man after God's own heart.—After divine service, the members walked in procession through various streets in the city, the band playing appropriate airs, on passing the dwellings where the banners of the other three societies were displayed. The office bearers of the St. Patrick's Society assembled on the stairs of the Court House and had the band of the 24th Regiment in attendance. In the afternoon the members of the German Society dined at Steller's, where, we have no doubt, they had a most substantial repast, and plenty of their favorite sour crout, washed down by plenty of good wine, and enlivened by songs and toasts full of loyalty and faderland.—*Montreal Herald Abstract.*

AUGUST 6.

The *British Whig* contains a letter from Jony M' CARTHY, late Quarter Master Sergeant of the 83d Regiment, now stationed at Kingston, describing, in very simple but affecting terms, his pride and gratification at having had presented to him, in front of his Regiment, by the hands of Colonel DUNDAS, a silver medal conferred upon him by Her Most Gracious Majesty, for good conduct and length of service. To Colonel DUNDAS, for the kind and paternal manner in which he presented the medal, and the cheering reception he met with from the non-commissioned Officers, who accompanied him for so many years, Quarter Master Sergeant M'Carthy states that it is impossible for him adequately to express his grateful thanks. He commenced his military services at the early age of fourteen; and had been under the immediate command of Colonel Dundas for the last ten years, during which time he states that every good man in the Regiment had been kindly dealt with, and who invariably looked up to the Colonel with pride and satisfaction as a commander.

ST. JOHN, N. B. AUGUST 10.

We have extracted to-day from the London Morning Post of the 10th ult. the report of a debate which took place in the House of Commons the preceding day, on the subject of the **TIMBER DUTIES.** The question of an alteration in the present discriminating duties on the importation of Foreign and Colonial Wood into Great-Britain, is an important one to the inhabitants of the North American Colonies generally, and particularly to those of Lower Canada and New-Brunswick.

To this Province the trade at present is an all-important one. Very extensive outlays continue to be made in the erection and improvement of Mill establishments for the manufacture of Deals in this Province. Some idea of the extent of the Colonial carrying trade and the capital and number of men employed by it, may be given by the fact that during the greater part of the year about twenty-five vessels,

varying from 30 to 100 tons, weekly arrive in the Port of Saint John with cargoes of Deals from small harbours in the Bay of Fundy.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.—Accounts from Montevideo, to the 5th July, state that another gross outrage had been committed on the British flag, by a French armed vessel. Her Majesty's Packet "Spider," Lieut. O'Reilly, while going into that port, was fired into (with musket shot) by the French Corvette "Le Perle," which dreadfully shattered the arm of one seaman belonging to the packet. A few more such liberties, and a few more apologies, will make this conduct to be of common occurrence. There seems a strong disposition on the part of the French Navy to get into a quarrel whenever they can find an opportunity. —*St. John Herald.*

MIRAMICHI, August 13.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. An accident of a melancholy nature occurred on board the brig Osprey, of Newcastle, on the afternoon of Thursday last. A seaman named Daniel Gunn, unfortunately fell from the foreyard, and in his descent, struck a scaffolding, which projected from the fore part of the brig, fractured his skull, and broke one of his legs in two places. He was picked up by some persons who were passing at the time in a canoe, and conveyed to the shore, where medical aid was promptly obtained. He lingered in an insensible state until the following morning, when he expired. He was a native of the Orkneys, and has left a wife and a family of six small children to lament their loss.

An Inquest was held on the body before Martin Cranney, Esq. Coroner, when a verdict of Accidental Death was returned. —*Gleaner.*

FROM PAPERS BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

From the Boston Evening Gazette, August 10.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—By the arrival of the ship Oneco, Capt. Drew, at this port, this evening, 27 days from Liverpool, we have been favoured with papers to the 13th of July—being three days later advices from Liverpool than were brought by the British Queen.

There is no news of political importance in the papers we have seen—except the following articles.

The authorities had withdrawn the Military and Police from the streets of Birmingham, and the town was comparatively quiet.

The Crops are represented to be extremely good—and never looked better or gave greater promise of a plentiful supply.

The Duke of Sutherland has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Salop, in the room of Lord Powis deceased. His Grace is one of the largest landed proprietors in the county.

Letters from Bagdad announce an overflow of the Tigris, which had laid the whole city nearly under water. It was stated that already more than 1000 houses had been destroyed, and that the whole population, without reference to age, rank, or sex, were employed in attempting to stop the ravages of this inundation.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Wednesday are principally occupied in endeavours to induce the Government to forego the execution of any of the insurgents of the 12th of May, who may be capitally condemned by the Court of Peers.

The termination of the trial of the Paris prisoners by the Court of Peers, is the only intelligence of any interest in the Paris Journals of Tuesday. The President announced that on Wednesday their Lordships would meet so as to pronounce sentence, so that the fate of the accused was not known.

The Prince de Joinville is to take the command of the French Frigate Belle Poule, fitting at Toulon for the Levant.

SPAIN.—The Duke de Fesenzack quitted Madrid on the 1st of July, after having asked and obtained the Grand Cordon of Charles III.

Madrid papers of the 3d July, mention the repulse, on the 23th of June, of a band of 200 Carlists.

Bayonne letters of July 7th, state that Don Carlos was still at Oñate on the 4th. Nothing new had occurred at Lldio, or Aviniiega.

The Duke de Nemours arrived on the 7th from Corunna, he not having thought proper to visit Santander, Bilbao, or any other harbour on the Cantabrian coast.

The Barcelona Journals announced that Gen. Valdez was preparing to take the field against the Carlists.

It was announced in Bayonne that Count d'Espagne had gained possession of Puycedra, in Catalonia.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople of the 13th ult. represent the recovery of the Sultan as almost hopeless. The heir to the Ottoman crown is a young man about 19 years of age; brought up in that seclusion, so common to Princes of the Osmanli dynasty, of whose notions of government nothing can be known, before his assumption of the Imperial and Pontifical authority—hence the indisposition of Mah-

moud is an affair of more than ordinary interest. But the Sultan's illness has not in the least cooled his ardour for war. On the contrary he has expressed himself indifferent to the protraction of his life after seeing Mehemet Ali and his son in chains before him. The recovery of Egypt and Syria would reconcile him to the loss of Greece.

Since the last advices from Constantinople, the Sultan has diffused great joy among the inhabitants, by the promulgation of a firman abolishing the government monopoly of bread, and the house-tax imposed for defraying the expenses of quarantine establishments. His Highness has moreover commanded that to all persons who have paid the house-tax, the sums paid by them shall be returned on application to the imperial treasury.

The German papers bring advices from the frontiers of Servia, which leave no doubt as to Russia being at the bottom of the late revolution in that Province.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, August 10.

STEAM NAVIGATION. A large and highly respectable meeting of the merchants and others interested in the subject of the proposed steam communication between England and this port, was held yesterday afternoon in the Old Supreme Court Room, agreeably to previous notice. His Honor the Mayor was called to the Chair, and the meeting was addressed at length by him, and by Messrs. Reed, Derby, Rice, and several others. The utmost unanimity appeared to prevail as to the importance of the project, and the necessity of making such arrangements as shall be entirely satisfactory to Mr. Cunard, and properly accommodate his vessels.

A proposition made by Mr. Cunard to the committee of Merchants appointed at the former meeting, was read. He states that he is willing to establish this port as the terminus of his vessels, on condition that, for a twenty years contract, a wharf and a dock suitable for his accommodation, should be provided by the gentlemen interested here, free of expense to him, they being privileged, however, to charge the owners of goods for wharfage and storage. This offer, it appears, was made notwithstanding the most advantageous terms offered Mr. C. by merchants in New York. It was stated that he was ready to leave the situation of the wharf to be decided by the convenience of the citizens. The boats are to run through this port only stopping at Halifax. There will be four as large as the Great Western, and two smaller ones for any emergency.

It was proposed that the requisite funds should be raised under the charter of the Ocean Navigation Company, granted by the Legislature at its last session. This Company is not yet organized, and as all the necessary powers for procuring a wharf, and making arrangements with Mr. Cunard could be obtained by its charter, the most convenient way of making these arrangements seemed to be by taking advantage of this act of incorporation. The whole subject, however, was left to the committee which was enlarged to twenty.

ST. JOHN, N. B. Aug. 17.

THE CROPS.—By accounts received from the eastern parts of the Province, it appears that the crops in general bid fair to be abundant. There is an ordinary supply of hay in the uplands and higher intervals. Potatoes on low grounds suffered in the early part of the season from continued rains; not a large quantity of seed, however, has been lost, and the fields are looking well. Barley and oats are very promising. Buckwheat will be less productive, but to make up for any deficiencies, the fields of wheat are abundantly loaded, and ripening with more than an ordinary crop. Whoever has supposed this Province incapable of supplying its own bread, should now take a trip into the interior, and be convinced that it can feed a population of one hundred times greater than the present, and then have to spare.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

MR. HUGH MUNRO, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that having taken the well aired and commodious rooms, over Mr. SHANNON'S Store, opposite the Province Building Garden; his Seminary will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 20th instant. From the experience which he has had in this method of Education, and the success which has hitherto attended the "TRAINING SYSTEM", under his management the advertiser ventures to solicit the continued support of the public; and he pledges himself to spare no time or labour in endeavouring to guide those pupils who may be entrusted to his care, in the paths of knowledge and virtue.

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

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, Petticoatic.” 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

“QUEEN VICTORIA.”

JULY 9, 1839.

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

SPRING 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 MERCHANDISE.

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

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

—A L S O—

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

The whole having been selected by A. McDonald, at the Manufactories, can recommend them as sound and substantial, and purchased with ready cash, are determined to sell them low for prompt payment or short credit. 6w. June 5.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

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

Remove the cause and the effect will cease.

NORTON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS.

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

INDIGESTION and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

G. E. MORTON.



From the Forget-me-not for 1837.

THE USE OF FLOWERS.

BY MARY HOWITT,

God might have bade the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small,
The Oak-tree and the Cedar-tree
Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough, enough,
For every want of ours,
For luxury, medicine, and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.

The ore within the mountain-mine
Requireth none to grow,
Nor doth it need the lotus-flower
To make the river flow.

The clouds might give abundant rain,
The nightly dews might fall,
And the herb that keepeth life in man,
Might yet have drunk them all.

Then wherefore, wherefore were they made,
All dyed with rainbow light,
All fashioned with supremest grace,
Up-springing day and night;

Springing in vallies green and low,
And on the mountains high,
And in the silent wilderness,
Where no man passes by?

Our outward life requires them not,
Then, wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth.

To comfort man—to whisper hope,
Whene'er his faith is dim,
For whose careth for the flowers,
Will care much more for him!

Ex William Ash from London.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his usual supply of

Wines, Brandy, Holland's Gin, &c.

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

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, Hogheads EARTHENWARE, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Saleratus, OLIVE OIL, Blue Vitriol, Vinegar, Cinamon, Pepper, Pimento, NUTMEGS, Cloves, Mustard ground and whole Ginger, Raisins, Corranis, 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 Hogheads.

October 25. T. HUMPHREY & Co

HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY RECORD

FOR THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

By Authority of the Committees of the General Assembly.

THE First Number of the New Series will appear, (D. V.) as early as possible after the Meeting of the General Assembly, as it is desirable that this Number should embrace the substance of the Committees' Reports, presented to that Venerable Court; but the succeeding Numbers will, in future, be published regularly on the first day of each month. The following are the principal alterations in the Plan of the Work as it is now to be conducted:—

1. The proceedings of the Committee of the General Assembly on the Conversion of the Jews, will stately occupy a place in the Record, along with those of the other four Committees, along with enterprises of a missionary character. Thus all the Church of Scotland is engaged, will be brought regularly under the notice, and commended to the prayers, of our people.

2. In addition to what is the main business of the Publication,—to narrate the operations of the Church of Scotland, in the various fields of Christian usefulness,—intelligence will be communicated respecting the efforts made in these fields by other branches of the Church of Christ. It is not intended that the notices of the Church of Scotland's Schemes shall be curtailed. They will rather be rendered more full and complete. But the work will be enlarged so as to embrace in a new department, the general subject of missionary exertion, throughout the Church and the world. The Committees are desirous that their Journal should be the channel for conveying to the people such knowledge, relative to the progress of the Gospel in all lands, as every one who loves his Saviour, and cares for souls, will naturally be anxious to possess.

3. It is proposed that copies shall be sent regularly, by Post, to all the Ministers of the Church of Scotland; and it is earnestly hoped, that they will thereby be induced to recommend and promote its extensive circulation in their several parishes. It is most desirable that it should find its way into every family; that it may call forth that missionary spirit, and that interest in all that concerns the glory of God and the good of man,—which cannot fail to prompt liberality in giving to the good cause, and which will be itself a rich blessing to those who cherish it.

In consequence of this enlargement of plan, the form of the work will be changed, and the quantity of matter contained in it greatly increased. The price will be Threepence, unstamped, and Fourpence stamped and sent by Post,—(Three Shillings, or Four Shillings a-year, payable in advance.) If any deduction or Societies, or individuals desirous of circulating it application must be made to one of the Committees at their own houses.

The Committees intend to make the Record their stated and ordinary channel of advertising contributions and collections; and, in general, they will employ this Journal exclusively in communicating with the Church and the Public. Other advertisements, of a general character, may be inserted at the discretion of the Committees.

In name and by authority of the Committees of the General Assembly on Education, Foreign Missions, Colonial Churches, Church Extension, and Conversion of the Jews.

Printed and Published for the Committees, By JOHN JOHNSTONE, Hunter Square, Edinburgh, to whom all orders for the Work are requested to be transmitted.

Sold also by J. NISBET & Co. and R. GROOMBRIDGE, London; W. CURRY, JUNR. & Co. Dublin; and W. M'COMB, Belfast; and by all Booksellers and Agents of the Scottish Christian Herald.
A. & W. MACKINLAY, Agents, Halifax.

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.
in Boxes.

—ALSO ON HAND—

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

Halifax, May 1st, 1839.

E. L. LYDIARD.
Sw.

BESSONNETT & BROWN OFFER FOR SALE,

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

BAR, BOLT, Plough Plate, and Sheet IRON; German, Cast, Blistered, and Spring STEEL; Sheet Lead, Tinned and Black Plates; Wire; 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.

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.

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.

The Subscriber

HAVING removed from Brown's to Stevens' Wharf, OFFERS FOR SALE,

Bright Muscovado SUGAR, in hds, 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
30 bbls. do BEEF, in do 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.

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

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

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