

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1840.

NUMBER 29.

POETRY.

PARTING WORDS.

ADDRESSED TO THE SCOTTISH COLONISTS OF NEW ZEALAND.—BY MRS. MACARTHUR.

"And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation."—*Holy Scripture.*

Go to the distant land
Where God appoints your lot;
Nor, on its fertile strand,
Be Scotia's hills forgot:
Remember them with joy—
Remember them with pride—
Nor let regret the sweets alloy
Which other scenes provide.

Go, strong in faith and hope,
Athwart the bridled main,
Rejoicing in the scope,
Of God's acknowledged reign!
His messengers of peace
Have paved the way for you—
Oh! let the glorious work increase—
Be missionaries too!

The Bible in your hand—
Its precepts on your tongue—
Resume, in that strange land,
The praise which here you sung!
Proclaim your Saviour's name;
Proclaim his grace and truth;
And rouse again the altar-flame
Here kindled in your youth!

Go, pilgrims of the deep—
God guide you where ye roam—
Your pilgrim-spirit keep,
Within your foreign home:
The earth is not your rest—
'Tis sin-polluted all;
And foes assail the human breast
'Till shielded by its pall!

Ye seek a country still—
A dwelling-place secure—
That shall your hopes fulfil,
And undecayed endure:
Then unto Jesus live
And die, to find death gain—
The lesson that such life doth give,
Shall not be read in vain!

The dark untutored man,
Will learn and love your creed,
And thus your Maker's plan
Be carried out indeed:
For knowledge of the Lord
Shall cover land and sea;
And slaves shall bless the sacred cord,
That binds to make them free!

And when the Lord shall come—
As come ye know he will—
And shall recall the sum
Intrusted to our skill;
The single talent then,
A thousand may have gained,
While thousands, lent to careless men,
Have unimproved remained!

EDUCATION.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF UPPER CANADA.

We formerly noticed in favourable terms the prospectus issued for establishing a College in Kingston, in connexion with the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada. We are now happy to be able to subjoin the proceedings of a public meeting held in Toronto, approving of the proposed institution, and recommending measures to be adopted throughout the Province for raising subscriptions for behoof of the College. We sincerely trust, that the recommendations shall not have been made in vain; and that every member of the Church of Scotland in both Provinces, who can afford it, will give early possible aid towards an establishment, which cannot fail to prove both useful and ornamental to these Colonies. When we reflect upon the surpassing exertions lately made by the Methodists in support of their various establishments throughout the Empire,

we cannot refrain from expressing a confident hope that a proportionate zeal will be displayed in behalf of the proposed College by the members of one of the Established National Churches, and thus perpetuate her usefulness in the Canadas:—

On Thursday night a meeting was held in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on the subject of the proposed College, to be erected at Kingston, in connexion with the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada. The Hon. W. Morris in the Chair, and Mr. Hugh Scobie, acting as Secretary.

The Meeting, by desire of the Chairman, was opened with prayer, by the Rev. W. Rintoul.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting in a concise speech, explaining the object for which they were assembled, the importance of the subject to be brought under their notice, and the great benefits likely to result to the country, from the proposed College.

The meeting was addressed by the following gentlemen, successively, on the importance of the subject, and the absolute necessity of the College being proceeded with,—the Rev. Robert M-Gill, the Rev. W. Rintoul, the Rev. James George, Edward W. Thomson, Esq. M. P. P. the Rev. D. Rintoul, and the Rev. Alex. Gale.

The resolutions being put severally, by the Chairman, passed unanimously.—They are as follows:—
Moved by the Rev. Robert M-Gill, Niagara, and seconded by the Hon. W. Morris, Member of the Legislative Council.

1. That the circumstances of the Presbyterians in these Provinces, require that means be adopted to afford them the benefit of a literary and scientific education based on scriptural principles.

Moved by the Rev. Wm. Rintoul, Streetsville.—and seconded by the Hon. John Macdonald, of Gananoque.

2. That with the view of encouraging pious youths in these provinces to dedicate themselves to the holy ministry, and thereby supply the spiritual destitution of their countrymen, it is necessary that a college be instituted, agreeable to a resolution of the Commission of Synod, held at Hamilton, on the 9th of October last.

Moved by the Rev. James George, Scarboro, and seconded by Edward W. Thomson, Esq. M. P. P.

3. That this meeting recommends that measures be adopted through the Provinces, to raise subscriptions for the behoof of the said college.

Moved by the Rev. David Rintoul, and seconded by Dr. Workman.

4. That the formation of the said college, being a christian and patriotic object, this meeting anticipates not only the support of the members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church, but of all classes of the Christian community.

Moved by the Rev. Alex. Gale, Hamilton, and seconded by the Hon. James Crooks,

5. That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to receive subscriptions:—Messrs. Isaac Buchanan, William Ross, Archibald McDonnell, Walter Rose, Thomas Carfrae, John McMurich, Hugh Scobie and Dr. Workman, and that John Cameron, Esq. Commercial Bank, be the Treasurer.
W. MORRIS, Chairman,
H. SCOBIE, Secretary.

It was moved by John Cameron, Esq. that Mr. Morris do leave the Chair, and that it be taken by Isaac Buchanan, Esq. which being done, it was moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Leach, and carried unanimously.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Morris for his conduct in the chair.

ISAAC BUCHANAN, Chairman.
H. SCOBIE, Secretary.

The Hon. Mr Morris stated, that he had lately been apprised by Dr. Burns, of Paisley, that he had received from a pious lady in England, a donation of ten guineas towards the College and this being the first, it would be followed by many more, from friends at home, who wished the undertaking success.

After the meeting, a subscription list was opened, and upwards of £600 subscribed on the spot.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A meeting was held at the Scotch Church, Kingston, on Wednesday evening, 18th Dec. to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a Presbyterian College in that city, for the instruction of young men with a view to the Ministry, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, and the education of youth generally, in the various branches of literature and science, upon sound religious principles. The Chair-

man (the Rev. Mr. Machar) said the new College would not be exclusively for Presbyterians, but that its course of study would be divided into two parts—one for the education of youth, in which, although Christianity would be the basis on which the structure of his future attainments would be reared, yet no particular form of worship, or mode of Church Government would be inculcated—the other would be for the especial purpose of raising young men for the ministry. He also stated that the sum of £30,000 would be wanted to complete the objects of the Synod, and we have every expectation that the voluntary contributions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, together with the help that might be expected from Home, would be more than equal to that sum, however large it might seem. Before the meeting dispersed £1200 were subscribed, to be paid in four annual instalments.—*Montreal Transcript.*

We have received a copy of a Bill which has been introduced into the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, for incorporating certain individuals therein mentioned for the purpose of holding certain lands and funds placed at the disposal of the Presbytery of Toronto by benevolent individuals, for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of an Academical Institution, or College, in connexion with the Church of Scotland. We are happy to find that such satisfactory progress is made in this important matter, and that there is now a prospect that the proposed College will be finally established. A public meeting was held at Kingston, on Wednesday last, approving of the institution; and at which the members pledged themselves, by every means in their power, to forward the views of the Synod.—*Montreal Gazette.*

SABBATH PROFANATION.

From the St. John, N. B. Observer.

SUNDAY SKATING.

It is both surprising and lamentable to observe the vast number of the apparently respectable and intelligent youths of our City, who have so little regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath, as to be seen in our immediate neighbourhood, desecrating it by the practice of Skating.

It is surprising, first because, in general the offenders are of a size and appearance to warrant one in supposing that they have arrived at the years of discretion; and secondly, because occurring in a land—in a City, where Christianity is devoutly professed, and ably supported, where morality and virtue are openly maintained and encouraged.

It is lamentable, because the parents, masters, and guardians of the young men of whom I speak, seem either, to approve avowedly of the practice, or to look on with an eye of indifference, thereby, I am convinced not unconsciously, lending their encouragement and sanction to a sin, to put down and abolish which they ought to exert all their various powers and prerogatives.

The columns of a Newspaper are not the most proper place to enlarge so fully on this subject as its importance would admit of, I will therefore confine myself to a few general remarks.

All who have power over the young, to restrain them from evil and incite to good, ought in my opinion to impress upon their minds as a subject of paramount consequence, *the holiness of the Lord's Day.*

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," is allowed by all christians to be a direct command from the Most High; but, alas! how fearfully, how wantonly, do professing christians set at naught that most positive injunction.

Amid education and knowledge, amid Schools and Churches, Can it be possible that the youth of this city are ignorant to such a degree as not to be aware, that the Sabbath was ordained as a day of rest, and that pleasure and unnecessary labour, are on that day expressly forbidden? If it is possible that so much ignorance exists among that particular class, then much of the blame must rest with their guardians; but, if on the contrary, they being fully aware of their iniquity, will, heedless of advice and in defiance of command, still go on in their sinful courses, then the evil and its concomitant punishment lie at their own doors.

Many an alarmed sinner on his death bed—many a condemned criminal at the gallows, has dated his degradation, his shame, and his misery from the first Sabbath he ever desecrated.

In conclusion, I would say to the young men of

this city, if you would merit the approbation of your best friends, or of all whose good opinion is worth having, and above all if you would win that which is of infinitely greater value, the approval of the Almighty, *never desecrate the Lord's day.*

How much more would it redound to your honour to be seen resorting to the house of God, than to be seen spending your fleeting hours in sinning against the Law of the Eternal Jehovah? I counsel and entreat you to meditate deeply upon these things, and amend, but if my advice to you is in vain, then go on plunge deeper and deeper in the sea of guilt, but remember that for all the deeds done in the body, whether good or evil, *God will at last bring you to judgment.*

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1840.

TO THE PRESBYTERIANS OF THE THREE PROVINCES.

ON THE DUTY OF FAMILY WORSHIP.

Men and Brethren,

This duty is grievously neglected among the people of our persuasion in these Provinces, and greatly because of the omission, do ignorance, apathy, and irreligion prevail among us. There are some assertions which we would hesitate to make, but *this* we assert without doubt, or fear of contradiction, that religion can never reach the heart of a community, but must continue shallow, lukewarm, and unsettled, until it be carried home and enforced by the worship of families. You allow the obligation of secret prayer, and of the prayers of the sanctuary; Family Worship is the intermediate mode, which unites the two others, and promotes the warmth and efficacy of both. The worship of the closet can scarcely fail to be cold, and the worship of the temple can hardly miss of being dull, unless heat be imparted to both, by coals taken from off the household altar. Our notion of a religious community in a prosperous condition, pictures to our mind a Church in the centre of the district, surrounded by a multitude of lesser Churches, a great temple for the worship of the community, in which a large sacrifice is offered up, encompassed by many smaller temples from which morning and evening incense ascends to him who rules in the heavens. In these districts of these Provinces could we behold this conception realised? Alas, applied to this country, our idea is one almost of pure imagination.

The practice if not enjoined is at least very clearly implied in the following scripture: "And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart; and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." It is mentioned by way of commendation of Joshua, that he had come to the resolution that "as for him and his house they would serve the Lord." It is stated of others, and with an eye to example, that they worshipped God with their house. The practice is in perfect harmony with the spirit of the Scriptures. It has been in use in the Church of Christ from the earliest period. We have nineteen centuries bearing their venerable and explicit testimony to the excellence of the institution. In that long period it may be said, that whenever religion has been particularly flourishing among any people, it will be found that this practice has prevailed among them, and was one of the leading causes of this prosperity. On the contrary, whenever any nation has presented an aspect of coldness and apathy in religious matters, in the same period, it will be found, among other causes of the evil, that the worship of God was not celebrated in the families of that people.

Religious opinion in these Provinces is wanting in solidity and depth, and among other causes of the deficiency, we must point to the great remissness in the article of Family Worship. The practice is agreeable to the spirit of the Gospel. It has the experience of all the Churches in its favour. It carries the truth into the bosom of households. It strengthens the hands of the fathers of families. It draws the cords of affection tighter and closer. It promotes har-

mony and order in households. It is an exercise singularly refreshing and agreeable to the right-minded Christian.

There are but *two* conceivable objections that can be urged against it, *want of time*, and *want of gifts*. As to the former, it is a very paltry plea; if the thing be right, it is almost profanity to alledge that you have not time for it. This is to rate God's concerns at a very low value; this is wholly to reverse the order which he hath laid down, when he says, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Besides the objection has no truth; enquire of all those who practice this duty, and you will find that it interferes not with their secular pursuits. Observe their way of life, and you will perceive that they go through a greater amount of labour, than those who flinch from the observance. They who follow this duty learn from it to be "active in business," to "do all things in order." It teaches them to avoid all that is idle, foolish, or unprofitable, and abstaining from such things, they never find that time is wanting to them for the service of their God.

As to the other plea, the want of gifts, it is quite as weak. The Scripture assures us that a broken heart, and a contrite spirit, are the most gratifying offering to the Lord,—it needs not great talents to make such an offering. The mite of the widow was not only accepted, but preferred before the rich donations of the ostentatious Pharisees. The short, but sincere prayer of the penitent publican "God be merciful to me a sinner," was heard and answered. The prayer which our Lord has given us as a form and model how to pray, is remarkable for its brevity and plainness. The prayers which are recorded as uttered by him, are all of them short and simple. There are probably none who are removed above absolute idiocy, but have sufficient gifts to conduct the worship of their households. Let them commence the exercise, and by the very same principle that other acts are rendered easy by practice, will they be carried forward in this practice, acquiring new thoughts and feelings to express, and new words wherein to clothe them. Let those be questioned who have long observed the duty, and they will inform you that the main obstacles which they had to overcome, were at the outset of their course, in casting away the bands of sloth, indifference and false pride, and that, having surmounted these, the exercise became to them progressively more easy, more pleasant, and more essential.

We speak to you, *Fathers*. God has set you at the head of households, and appointed you to be in the midst of them as priests and kings. Do you fulfil the duties of your station and office, while you omit this exercise? When you offered up your children in baptism, it was a part of your vow that you would pray *with* them, and for them. How do you excuse the palpable falsehood whereof you are guilty, in neglecting this duty? You desire that God's blessing should descend upon you and yours. What more certain method of procuring it, than to ask it in the sight and hearing of your family? You wish that you should obtain reverence and respect from the members of your household. What more direct method of obtaining it, than by demonstrating to them that you reverence your heavenly superior? You are anxious that good order, harmony, industry and affection should reign in your household. How can you more effectually promote this, than by observing this exercise, which is the root and source of every other good work? You desire that the instructions of the pulpit, should tell upon your family. How can you more powerfully enforce them, than by observing so plain and peremptory a duty?

Let the practice in question be disseminated through our people, and true religion will advance among them with a sure, rapid and glorious progress. The amount of crime will be diminished. The amount of labour and industry will be greatly augmented. Our community will be more firmly cemented. The domestic affections will be enlivened, the domestic ties

be tightened. The hands of ministers will be strengthened, and the Gospel will reach the heart of households. The blessing of the Lord will descend upon us, by tokens visible and cheering. The lovely description of the psalmist, would then have its application to us; "Our sons would be as plants grown up in their youth, our daughters as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace; our garners would be full, affording all manner of store; our sheep would bring forth thousands, and tens of thousands in our streets; our oxen would be strong to labour, there would be no breaking in, nor going out; there would be no complaining in our streets. Happy is that people that is in such a case; yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord." W. T. W.

Shelburne, 25th Dec. 1839.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL.

On the evening of last Lord's day, an eloquent and highly appropriate Sermon was preached in St. Andrew's Church by Professor MACKINTOSH, from John xxi. 15, "Feed my Lambs," in behalf of the Sabbath School taught in that Church, and a collection afterwards made in aid of its funds. This School, has already afforded religious instruction to a number of young persons belonging to the congregation, and to some of the most zealous and efficient teachers in the School. It is at present under the charge of a Superintendent, a Secretary, a Librarian and nine male and ten female Teachers. There are nine classes for boys, containing 56 Scholars, and ten classes for girls, attended by 79 pupils, in all 135 scholars, who are employed in reading the Sacred Scriptures and in repeating their Catechism, Psalms and Paraphrases and select portions of the word of God, and in other devotional exercises for a considerable period every Lord's day. As the school meets in the Church and the attendance of the Office-bearers and Teachers is gratuitous, the funds which are obtained from small subscriptions and donations, and from the annual collection, which on the present occasion amounted to the sum of £9 14s 3d, are principally applied for the purchase of Bibles, Catechisms, and small elementary school books, and for the support of the Sabbath School Library, containing a collection of more than 300 approved Religious publications, which are given out by the Librarian to the scholars, and afford, it is believed, much pleasing and profitable instruction to them, and also to their parents and other inmates of their families during the ensuing week.

SCOTCH CHURCH, CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

A meeting of the Congregation of this Church was held on Monday last, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of passing such Resolutions, and adopting such measures, as would enable the Agent of the Synod of Nova Scotia, during his contemplated visit to Scotland this winter, to procure a clergyman to come here and take charge of this Church. The Meeting was well attended, and it was resolved to memorialize the Glasgow Colonial Society, for the above purpose.

An arrangement has been made with the Rev. Rodrick MacAulay to preach in this Church on the first and third Sundays of every month during the present winter. The first service will be held to-morrow fortnight. Mr. MacAulay intends to divide his time thus:—The first Sunday at Charlottetown, the second at New London, the third at Charlottetown, and the fourth at Georgetown.

A Sabbath School will shortly be founded at Charlottetown, in connexion with this Church; and it is hoped that parents will seize this opportunity, and send their children to imbibe the rudiments of Christianity, without a knowledge of which there can be no permanent happiness in this transitory and fleeting world.—*Colonial Herald*, Jan. 4.

The Rev. Mr. Archibald, and Lady, of Chatham, Miramichi, arrived in town on Saturday morning and sailed to-day in the barque *Ritchie*, for Scotland, on a visit to their friends. Mr. Archibald preached an excellent sermon in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday afternoon.—*St. John, N.B. Observer*, January 7.

We have great pleasure in stating that the sum of Ten Pounds, (including Capt. O'Halloran's donation,) has been contributed by the Officers of the gallant 60th Regt. stationed in this garrison, to the funds of the Bible Society.—*Ibid.*

The religious census of Upper Canada, so far as returns are made, is as follows:—Episcopalians, 79,754—Presbyterians, 78,383—Methodists, 61,088—Roman Catholics, 43,029—Baptists, 12,963—No professed religion, 34,706—No returns for, 67,558. Total—403,346.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

It may be in the recollection of some of our readers that, a considerable time ago, an application was received by the Committee from a large number of the most influential and respectable inhabitants of Ceylon, praying for the appointment of a minister of the Church of Scotland to labour in that island, and transmitting a list of contributions for the erection of a place of worship at Colombo. (See Record, February 1839.) This application was reported to the Government, and was favourably received. A salary was fixed for a minister at Colombo, and the Committee were asked to recommend one. After various inquiries, the Committee have recently named the Rev. John G. Macvicar of Dundee, presently parochial assistant in St. George's Parish, Edinburgh, as an individual eminently fitted for that sphere of labour.—Of the qualifications of Mr. Macvicar it would be unbecoming to say more than this, that while his varied acquirements, fine taste, and accurate and extensive scholarship, as well as his superior talents, cultivated to the highest point, fit him for taking a commanding and influential position in such a station as Ceylon, his piety and zeal give assurance, by the Divine blessing, of eminent usefulness in the ministerial and missionary field of labour which will there be open to him. We trust that this is but the beginning of a more extensive Presbyterian establishment in that quarter of the world.—*Miss. Record.*

The number of meeting-houses belonging to the Society of Friends in the United Kingdom, at the present time is 419; they meet in 236 of these twice on each Sabbath-day for Divine worship; in 141 they assemble only once on that day; and in forty-two of them that once is occasionally omitted. There are 298 out of these 419 congregations destitute of any minister, leaving only 121 supplied by ministers.—There are only 232 ministers in the whole connexion; 151 are women, and eighty-one men.—*London Record.*

The Rev. David N. Sheldon, for some years past in the service of the American Board of Baptist Missions as a Missionary in Paris, arrived in the Packet from Boston, for the purpose of taking charge of the Granville Street Church during the winter. Mr. Sheldon arrived in New York in November, from France, with his family, which he has left in the United States. We sincerely hope his ministry may be blessed, and his visit made abundantly profitable to the church and congregation during his stay in the Province.—*Christian Messenger.*

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

Extracts from the President's Message to Congress, have already appeared in most of the Colonial papers. But these relate rather to the Foreign connections, than the Internal condition of that vast Republic. More than one half of the Message, is occupied with a long and melancholy detail of the evils arising from unlimited credit, the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, the derangement of business, and the dependance of the nation upon British credit and capital. The bitterest enemies of Republican Institutions could not wish for a more gloomy picture of their mischievous tendencies, than what has been here drawn by the President of the most enlightened Republic in the world, who declares that not only individuals, but the State Legislatures, have from improper motives supported the Banks even when violating faith with the public; that the value of property, and the prosperity of trade throughout the whole country depend upon a few Banking Institutions in New-York and Philadelphia, and these in their turn depend for their existence upon London, the centre of the credit system; so much so, that the introduction of a New Bank into the most distant of their villages places the whole business of that village within the money power of England.

"The weight which presses," adds the alarmed President, "upon a large portion of the people and States, is an enormous debt, foreign and domestic.—The foreign debt of our States, corporations, and men of business, can scarcely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of

necessity cut off imports to that extent, or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest; and to the same extent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest must be the decrease of the import trade."

"In lieu of the comforts which it now brings us, we might have our gigantic banking institutions, and splendid, but, in many instances, profitless railroads and canals, absorbing to a great extent, in interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no adequate return for the comforts which the labors of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relief is to be sought, but in its diminution. Upon this point, there is, I am happy to say, hope before us, not so much in the return of confidence abroad, as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to pause in their career, and think of the means by which debts are to be paid, before they are contracted."

"Let it be indelibly engraved on our minds that relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad. Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from those which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they almost invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform, by curtailing public and private expenditures, by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effectual relief, security for the future, and an enduring prosperity."

The Legislature of Newfoundland have passed a law offering a reward of £5 for every skin of a wolf killed in the province, and a society has been formed in St. John's for the especial purpose of destroying wolves.

Jamaica papers have been received at New York, to the 2d December. The Session of the Legislature of the Island opened on the 22d October. The sincerity evinced by the new Governor General Sir C. Metcalfe, is said, to have made him generally respected and regarded, and the work of legislation was going on rapidly and with cordiality, which had long been wanting, between the different branches.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Monday, Jan. 6.—The thanks of the house were given to the Delegates, Messrs. Young and Huntington, for their services in England.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—A Bill introduced by Mr. McKim to empower two Justices of the peace to try actions for debt and trover, in certain cases, was referred to a Committee. Mr. Huntington moved for a committee to wait on the Lieutenant Governor, to obtain a statement of moneys paid for the last ten years, for damages done to lands through which Roads had been opened, with the names of the parties to whom such moneys were paid.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.—The Grand Jury Bill was sent down from the Council agreed to, with a slight amendment. A Committee consisting of Messrs. Howe, Fairbanks, Upham, Forrestall, Bell, DeWolf, Holland, Young and Lewis, was appointed, "with a view to establishing a better system of Education, by assessment or otherwise." In the preliminary discussion, the present system was unsparingly reprobated; and, so far as expressed, a pretty general feeling of the necessity of assessment seemed to pervade the House.

A Petition was presented from Lunenburg, stating that the Revd. Mr. Cochran having been appointed by the Trustees of the Academy there, (towards which £50 had been granted by the House of Assembly last Session), to officiate, *pro tempore*, until a competent teacher could be procured, had neglected his duty. The petition was accompanied by a Memorial from the Rev. Donald A. Fraser in support of it. It was moved, and we believe agreed to, that copies of these documents, which were referred to the Education Committee, should be furnished to Mr. Cochran.—Mr. Huntington introduced a Bill for the settlement of a Civil List, and the commutation of the casual and territorial revenues.

Thursday, Jan. 9.—A committee consisting of Messrs. Lewis, DeWolf, Waterman, McKim and Holland, was appointed, on motion of Mr. Lewis, "to enquire into the causes and progress of the evils arising from the intemperate use of ardent spirits in the province," with power to send for persons and papers.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor gave his assent to the Grand Jury Bill.

Friday, Jan. 10.—Mr. Doyle's Bill for limiting the

duration of the General Assembly to four years passed, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, Jan. 11.—Mr. Morton introduced a Judiciary Bill. A Petition was presented from the Medical Practitioners and other inhabitants of Halifax, praying aid in the erection of a Public Hospital. Mr. McKim's Bill to enable Justices of the Peace to try causes of trespass and trover was agreed to, with an amendment; also a Bill to divide the Township of Douglas, and establish its boundaries; and a Bill to establish the limits of the Township of Rawdon. A Bill to reduce the expenses of Suits at Law and Judgment by Confession, was referred to Messrs. Archibald, Fairbanks and Young.

Monday, Jan. 13.—Mr. Morton's Judiciary Bill was deferred till this day three months. Mr. Young introduced a Bill for abolishing the Inferior Courts.

ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT VISITING SOCIETY.

A Society has lately been formed in this Parish, for the instruction of the poor in the principles of the Christian Religion, and at the same time promoting their temporal comfort and happiness. The Society is composed of the Rector of the Parish as President, of the Honourable the Chief Justice, and the Curate of the Parish, Vice Presidents, of a Committee of seven or eight gentlemen, and of such visitors as may be from time to time appointed, all being members of the Church of England. The Parish has been divided into districts, each of which is placed under the charge of one or more visitors, who are furnished with Loan Tracts, and are expected to seize and improve every opportunity which may be afforded to them, for advancing the best interests of the poor and ignorant, by pressing upon them the duty of attending upon the public worship of God, of sending their children to Sunday Schools, and whenever possible, to day schools, of assembling their families for morning and evening worship, and above all, of devoting some portions of every day to private prayer and meditation upon the word of God. The object this society has in view is excellent and praise-worthy, the field of its labour is sufficiently ample and too much neglected, and every institution of this nature, which is intended to promote the glory of God and the happiness of man, has our best wishes for its prosperity and usefulness.

Society for the Encouragement of Trade and Manufactures.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Friday at the Exchange Coffee House, the Hon. Michael Tobin in the chair. The Report, an able document, presenting an account of the proceedings of the Society, was read by the Secretary, David Allison, Esq. and adopted.

The following Gentlemen were chosen a Committee for the ensuing year.—

S. Binney, D. Allison, Joseph Howe, Michael Tobin, junr, G. P. Lawson, W. A. Black, J. L. Starr, M. B. Almon, Thos. Williamson, Daniel Starr, Thos. R. Grassie, J. C. Allison, T. C. Kinnear, J. G. A. Creighton, and E. Cunard, junr. Esquires.

BANK STOCK.—On Saturday, agreeably to notice previously given, the sale of 500 shares in the Stock of the Bank of Nova-Scotia, took place at the Bank. The whole were disposed of at an advance upon the par price of the shares, which shews the very favourable opinion entertained by the public of the Stock of this Institution.—*Journal.*

TEMPERANCE.—A Society was formed at Truro, on the 20th ult. under the name of the Colchester "Temperance Society," and Rules framed for its government, "to which upwards of fifty of the most respectable inhabitants of the County subscribed their names." The following gentlemen were unanimously elected office bearers.

George R. Grassie, Esq. *President*; Doctor Lynds, and Mr. Robert C. Blair, *Vice Presidents*; Doctor Carritt, A. G. Archibald, Esq. Mr. John Dunlap, Mr. R. O. Christie, Mr. Charles Tucker, Mr. John D. Christie, Mr. Charles Blanchard, *Committee of Management*; Mr. William Dill, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

To Correspondents

We beg to return our best thanks to the Rev. H. McKenzie, of Wallace, for his letter, received last week, transmitting the names of Five additional subscribers; also to Angus Sutherland, Esq. of Roger's Hill, Pictou, for a favour of the same description; and to express our hope that our Agents and Friends in other quarters, will not relax in their exertions.

We have been compelled to postpone the publication of several important articles, but shall endeavour to find room for them in our next.

PASSENGERS.

In the Acadian for Boston—Mrs. Pridham and family; Mr. Lambier and brother; Miss Curavan; Messrs. Smithers, Jacobs, J. Donaldson, and 3 in the steerage.

For the Remainder of Halifax Head See page 238.

POETRY.

A CHAMBER SCENE.

She rose from her untroubled sleep,
And put aside her soft brown hair,
And, in a tone, as low and deep,
As love's first whisper, breathed a prayer!
Her snow-white hands together press'd—
Her blue eye sheltered in its lid—
The folded linen on her breast
Just swelling with the charms it hid!
And from a long and flowing dress
Escaped a bare and slender foot,
Whose fall upon the earth did press,
Like a snow white flake, so soft and mute?
And there, from slumber soft and warm,
Like a young spirit fresh from heaven,
She bowed her light and graceful form,
And humbly prayed to be forgiven.

Oh God! if souls unsoiled as these
Need daily mercies at thy throne—
If she, upon her bended knees,
Our loveliest and our purest one—
She with a face so clear and bright,
We deem her some stray child of light—
If she, with those soft eyes in tears,
Day after day, in her first years,
Must kneel and pray for grace from Thee,
What far, far deeper need have we?
How hardly, if she win not heaven,
Will our wild errors be forgiven?

Biblical Intelligence.

NEW BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

[We took notice some weeks ago, of the annual meeting of this flourishing Auxiliary Society, and we have now the pleasure of publishing extracts from some of the excellent speeches delivered on that occasion, which have since appeared at much greater length in the St. John, N. B. papers.]

The Rev. Mr. GRAY spoke as follows:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I have listened with great pleasure to the Report which has just been read to us, particularly that portion of it which relates to our domestic concerns. This, Sir is new to me. The rest of it is not so. Having attended the annual meeting of the Parent Society, in May, I of course have had the general operations of the Society previously brought under my notice. Still I have had much satisfaction in hearing them recurred to this evening. They comprise a variety of delightful topics which will bear to be repeated again and again. It is impossible for the Christian to renew his reflections upon them, without finding fresh cause for rejoicing and thankfulness. And, indeed Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall have to presume upon this being the case, while speaking upon the Resolution, which the Committee have called upon me to move this evening. I refer to the Foreign operations of the Parent Society. These you have already heard adverted to in the Report, and in the observations that have been made upon it. It will be necessary for me, however to touch upon them again in order to impress them upon your memories, and to do justice to the Resolution entrusted to me.

The Resolution speaks of two things—the success which has attended the operations of the Society, and the gratitude we owe to God for that success.

In reference to the first of these points, I fully agree with the terms of the Resolution.—The success of the society has been very "remarkable." To prove this, it might be sufficient to refer at once to the aggregate statement of their receipts and distributions, during the year. What has been the amount of their Receipts? No less a sum than £105,000 Sterling, being an excess of £8,000 over the previous year. And what have their Issues amounted to? To 658,000, being an excess of no less than 63,000 over the previous year. Here, Sir is an adequate proof of their successful operations.

And hence we see the propriety of the concluding words of the resolution before us, which call upon us while tracing the useful labours of these humble instruments, to offer a fervent expression of gratitude to God. This Sir, is undoubtedly our bounden duty upon such an occasion. For any temporal blessing upon ourselves or others, we, who are miserable and fallen sinners, without any claim whatever upon the bounty of heaven, owe our thanksgivings to the author of our happiness; how much more then for blessings which elevate the soul to God, and make us happy in Eternity! And were it only a single society, or a single individual that had received these spiritual mercies, that should call forth our warm ex-

pressions of gratitude. How much more then, when it is not a single individual, or a single society, or a single nation, or a single quarter of the world, but the World itself, almost every nation and kindred and tongue and people under heaven! We should be grateful, Sir, for the powerful encouragement thus afforded us to go forward in this cause. We see abundant proofs that God is with us. We see that he employs the agency of this Society, notwithstanding all the opposition it meets with, to effect the most important results, to carry the everlasting Gospel to the ends of the earth, and thus lay the foundation for the millennial glory of his Church. And seeing all this, shall we withhold our grateful acknowledgements or stay our hands from supporting this Institution? No Sir! we will bless God for its establishment, bless Him for its increase, bless Him for its preservation and usefulness, and pray Him to enrich and extend it, till every nation and every tribe and every family and every individual of our species shall possess the treasure of God's Word.

Objections, Sir, to this Society, I often hear, but the simple statement of its operations is the best answer to them all. They tell me the machinery is imperfect. I say look how it moves. They tell me it is useless. I say, look at its effects. They tell me we must send out Missionaries. Sir, I agree to the proposal. We ought to send out Missionaries, and to send them in far greater numbers than we ever yet have done. We cannot however send them, unless God disposes their hearts to go. Most sincerely do I pray that He who has at his disposal the hearts of all, may prepare many for this arduous work, and incline their hearts to enter upon it. But in the mean time, send them the Bible. Send them the Missionary that is at all times prepared for the work. Send them the Missionary that can encounter all climates without injury to the constitution, than can tread the burning sands of Africa without being scorched, and traverse the Polar snows without being congealed. Send them the Missionary that now speaks all languages of the earth, and speaks them with effect, because it speaks to the heart and speaks with the power of God.—Send them the Missionary that can associate with every form of human government, without interfering with the political rights of any; associate with the limited Monarchy of France, the Imperial power of Russia, and the Republican Institutions of Greece and America. Send them the Missionary, that without ceasing one principle of truth, can wend its way among the people of all religions, telling the Pagan to renounce his Idols, the Mahomedan to give up his false Prophet and his Koran; the Jew to turn to the despised Messiah; the Greek to relinquish his Images; the Romanist to trust in the only Mediator; aye and the Protestant, not to think it sufficient to protest against error, but to embrace and exemplify "the truth as it is in Jesus." Send them, I say, the Missionary, that can thus traverse the length and breadth of this fallen world, speaking to every class of men, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; that can do all this, without ceasing one essential tenet, or renouncing one valuable principle, but remaining, like its glorious Author, unchanged and unchangeable, "the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

May God, sir bless the Institution that sends forth such a Missionary! May the people of this community, and the people of our nation, universally, be willing to contribute their labour, their money, and their prayers, for the promotion of this exalted object!

Capt. O'HALLORAN, in seconding the Resolution, said:—

Sir—In giving my support to the resolution of the eminently pious, and eminently talented gentleman, who has just preceded me, permit me in palliation of what may appear forwardness, to remark, that I would gladly have avoided the conspicuous position of a speaker, feeling in all humility, how little my profession and habits as a Soldier qualify me for such a task, and being loth to occupy a place that might be so much more advantageously filled by another; but it has been requested of me as a favour, that I would consent to take an active part in this night's proceedings, and having sincerely at heart the furtherance of the object for which we are met, and relying upon His blessing whose strength is made perfect in weakness, (and whose servant I feel it a great privilege to be permitted thus publicly to avow myself,) I have ventured upon these grounds and considerations to meet the wishes of the Committee, and it only remains for me to add, that the few observations which I have to offer, will apply rather to the general question of the diffusion of the Gospel and our obligation as professing Christians, to take a lively interest in the work, than to the particular resolution, which it has devolved upon me to have the honour of seconding, and which has been so eloquently, feelingly, and fully considered by the Rev. Mr. Gray.

No one can admire more than I do the spirit of active and lavish benevolence which marks the character of the wealthy merchants, the high public func-

tionaries and the professional gentlemen generally of the city of St. John—indeed I have had recent personal experience of it in behalf of a poor widow; and were it not that I might cause pain to some who are perhaps present and listening to me I would furnish their names. A want of generosity is by no means the national failing of New Brunswick. I would only suggest a mode for its application, which is not I fear sufficiently considered, and which would ensure a rich return of treasures in Heaven. I would say let your rivers of bounty flow less in the channels of solicitation cut out by the world, and more into the vineyard of the Lord. Were you required to contribute to any scheme which had for its object to place the City of St. John, in its political and commercial relations in a position of advantage—how would the love of country burst forth, and manifest itself in the promptness and largeness of your donations? Were there funds wanting at this present moment to repel any threatened invasion, let us suppose the invasion so long, and so insolently threatened by the State of Maine; how would the brave and hardy sons of New Brunswick respond to such a call? At such a call, how unsparingly would the old men pour forth their treasures, and the young men their blood. And yet, Sir, funds are wanting for a far more important purpose, than to ensure the political and commercial advantages of the City of St. John; funds are wanting to repel the encroachments upon our territories of a far more daring and implacable foe than Governor Fairfield; the City to whose prosperity, (not political but spiritual) I would direct your contributions is the City of the New Jerusalem—the foe to be repelled is not Governor Fairfield, but Governor Satan; extensive indeed are his dominions, and hourly on the increase his power and his sway. Funds are wanting Sir, to oppose the light of the Gospel to his devices—funds are wanting to raise on high the Cross wherever it may be confronted by the banners of the powers of darkness.

It is the Lord himself who is the originator of the scheme, and he who graciously condescends to make his power perfect in weakness in graciously pleased to accept of mortal means to carry out his purposes of love and mercy. It is the Lord himself, that Lord who has declared that a cup of cold water given in his Name shall not be forgotten. He it is who deigns to accept a return of some of that abundance which he himself has poured upon you—no blood is required—that he himself has shed—he asks not even of your necessities but of your superfluities. He who esteemed the widow's mite more than the contributions of the wealthiest, invites you now to testify your love, and that not by the largeness and ostentation of your gifts, but by the spirit in which they are offered. Oh! my friends, implore him from whom alone proceedeth all holy desires and all good works—implore Him to incline your hearts unto his testimonies and not unto covetousness—implore him both to regulate your oblations in their amount, and to receive them with an eye of favour, and be not satisfied with this one sacrifice of praise and gratitude, but make them annual. Become all of you subscribers, Annual Subscribers to the Bible Society, so shall you become irreconcilable enemies of Satan, and servants of the living God.

I have been a Soldier, Sir, of my Queen and Country for many years, and I have sought for happiness as the world usually seek it, in the paths of gaiety and dissipation; but until I became a Soldier of the Cross, I knew the unsubstantial object of my pursuits—happiness—only by its name. The lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye, and the pride of life—these did not confer it.—I will not say that there was no honey in the cup which the world presented to my lips, but there was a sting also—the sting of conscience which told me that man was created for more exalted purposes and nobler ends than to be the slave of an existence merely animal, or intellectual. I can truly say that I knew no real peace or joy, until I felt the peace and joy of believing—until I preferred the Temple of my God to the hall of revelling and the bower of fashion—until I could say with the Psalmist "Lord I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thine Honor dwelleth, the place of the Tabernacle of thy Glory."

I have travelled many countries, Sir, East and West, and fair and pleasant some of them are accounted, but I have found no land so fair and pleasant as the land of Canaan. On discovering the beauties of that land by the assistance of my Bible, I experienced the force and truth of the Psalmist's words, "The lives are fallen unto me in pleasant places, yea I have a goodly heritage," what wonder then that I should be anxious to point out the road to others—and this I feel I cannot do so effectually, as by contributing my cordial and earnest support to Bible and Missionary institutions.

In conclusion Sir, permit me to remark, that the prevailing reproach by men of the world, against those who in a measure separate themselves from the world, is, that they preach but do not practise—give

us, they say, one act by way of example, and that will go farther in producing imitation than ten thousand pages of precept. Influenced by this consideration, and earnestly desiring to promote the practise of the doctrines, which in much weakness I have endeavoured to advocate, I think I cannot do better, to prove my own sincerity in this matter, and thereby afford an example of imitation to others, than by requesting the Secretary to the institution to put my name down, as a subscriber in the sum of Five Pounds; and may the Lord be graciously pleased to accept of this my unworthy offering, and to cleanse my heart of all other motive, save his glory, and the establishment of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

With these remarks Sir, I beg to second the resolution proposed by the Rev. Mr. Gray.

The Rev. Mr. McGregor spoke nearly as follows—

Sir—I feel that I have perhaps done wrong in agreeing to take a part in the proceedings of this interesting evening—as I deeply feel my own inadequacy to advocate, in any suitable or effectual manner, the great cause of the Bible—I hope you will therefore ascribe the position which I now occupy before you—rather to my desire to testify to my fellow Christians of this place, my sincere and cordial approbation of their exertions—and my readiness to co-operate with them in the work—than to any conviction in my own mind that I possess the abilities of a competent or successful advocate. But while I feel my own weakness for the task, I feel that I am strong in the cause itself, which is at once the cause of God and of humanity—and in the persevering efforts which have been made, in behalf of the propagation of the holy Scriptures, by that venerable church whose commission I hold, to preach the gospel to every creature. For I cannot appear before you in this foreign city in support of the Bible Society, without fondly reverting to the land of my forefathers, which has sometimes not inappropriately been styled a land of Bibles—and though it may savour somewhat of boasting, I cannot refrain from subjecting myself to this charge, in stating to you some of those exertions which the Church of Scotland has put forth in behalf of the Word of God. To the honour of the reforming fathers of that Church it must be told, that while they themselves were exposed to the rage of a fierce and unrelenting persecution from an unfavourable government—while they could scarcely procure a scanty subsistence for themselves and their families—and while they were in continual danger of being driven from their homes and flocks to seek asylums in other lands—they successfully struggled, till they had obtained for the Bible the vantage ground of being admitted into the common schools of the country—in which it still forms the basis of the instructions communicated in them. This is more than can be said of any, so far as my knowledge extends of the other Ecclesiastical establishments of modern Christendom. But what has been the result of this general spread of the Scriptures among the people? I need scarcely say that the result has been cheering and happy in the extreme, so that through all the numerous parishes of the land, there are few houses indeed where the Bible is not a cherished inmate, and where the inhabitants cannot read and understand its contents. This has told happily upon the religious and moral habits of the people, and I only ask this intelligent Meeting to compare this state of things with that which prevails in France, falsely called enlightened—where according to the Report which has been read and adopted this evening—there are whole *communes*, where the diligent agents of the parent Society, the pious Colporteurs, cannot distribute the Society's Bibles because there are none who can read them—and where it would require more than 8000 schools to furnish the advantage of a common education to the mass of the people. This shows us Sir, something of the strength of our cause—for we can fearlessly go to the legislators of the earth—and with the Bible in our hands, we can say to them, here is an instrument, simple and cheap indeed—but which if you choose to adopt it, as the means of moral improvement among your people, under the blessing of God, will in course of time, displace the soldier with his musket, and the policeman with his pike—will save you much expenditure of money—and the punishment of many crimes—and diffuse knowledge, religion and virtue among all ranks of your subjects.

As allusion has already been made by one of the previous speakers to the door which has been opened in India for the spread of the Society's Bibles, I have much pleasure in informing this meeting that that door has, under the blessing of God, been opened chiefly by means of three princely establishments of Schools in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, instituted and supported by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and conducted by a noble band of zealous and talented missionaries—in which more than one thousand Hindoo youths are instructed, not as heretofore upon the merely intellectual and moral system of the East India Colleges, but upon Christian principles, and with the Bible as a text book—and it must

give satisfaction surely to every lover of the Bible, to learn that their parents throw no obstacle in their way, but rather seem anxious that they should be so educated. Let us then praise God that he has in his wise and holy providence, led to the adoption of a plan, which offers well to introduce the almost countless millions, of our fellow subjects in superstitious Hindoostan, to a knowledge of the Divine Scriptures, which alone can make them wise unto salvation.

But I am reminded that I have wandered from my province, as the resolution with which I have been entrusted refers me to the province of New Brunswick. You have already learned from the Report read by your Secretary, that this Auxiliary has been honoured of God to be successful in its exertions within the province for the past year. I am only sorry that my want of knowledge of facts, prevents me from going into details—but it must please all to know that his Excellency the Lieut. Governor has in the course of the year condescended, in imitation of his youthful Sovereign, to become the patron of this Society.—Let me only hope that this is a sign for good, and an indication of the approach of the times, when Kings and Queens shall become the nursing fathers and mothers of true religion, and when the sentiment shall be exploded that rulers have nothing to do with religion.—It is deserving of thanks to the Almighty, that a Ladies' Branch of this Auxiliary Society has been instituted at Richibucto, having in view especially the circulation of the Scriptures among the descendants of French settlers—and that the other Branches are still in active operation. Allow me, Sir to ask whether any endeavours or agencies are employed by this Auxiliary to reach the remnants of the native tribes which are scattered up and down through the Province—or whether there is any translation of the Bible fitted for their use? Allow me to ask also, whether there is any agency directed to the crews of the numerous ships, which visit our harbours during the season? and who are often neglectful of that pilot which can conduct them to the harbour of everlasting rest; or whether there is any directed to ascertain, and to supply the wants of the hundreds of immigrants who are annually landed upon our shores? These are objects, which I am of opinion, might be of importance to your Auxiliary to keep in view.

To conclude, several circumstances have tended to remind me forcibly this evening, that this is but the day of small things—when the Word of the eternal God is left, to make its way into the habitations of ignorance and poverty, by means of the humble agents whom he is pleased to employ.—Let us fervently hope that he, who employs the instrumentality of the smallest and most insignificant insects, to rear up from the bottom of the ocean, whole islands and continents for the reception and habitation of man, is forming by means of these humble instruments, a glorious Church for himself in the earth, which is destined to embrace in its compass the great and the mighty ones of the world—when its kingdoms shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ—and when the Bible instead of being clandestinely admitted, shall be hailed by enlightened and regenerated nations as the best gift which they can receive from heaven—Let us not relax in our efforts till the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth, as the waters do the channel of the sea.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

THORNS AMONGST THE WHEAT.

"Madam, there is no hope," said the physician to the weeping wife, as he was taking his departure; "I will not deceive you; there is no hope."

When the physician had departed, and she that was so soon to become a widow, was left alone with her dying husband, she felt it her duty to communicate the mournful intelligence to him, that his mind might be more earnestly directed to that state he was so soon to enter. He had been a professor of religion, had attended divine service, and kept up domestic worship regularly; and to the world he appeared, and he believed himself to be a devout man; but the hour was now come when all self-deception was to be rent away, when the truth of his profession was to be put to the test, and then he was weighed in the balance and found wanting. And why? The word had been sown; it had not fallen by the way-side; nor did his religion appear to be the religion of a moment or an hour. The seed had evidently taken root, it had sprung up, and the eyes of men beheld it, at a distance, apparently green and flourishing; but it was growing amongst thorns, and the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches had choked the word; and when the sower sought for fruit, it was found unfruitful.

Yes; the deceitfulness of riches was his ruin. Day after day had he knelt at the family altar, and poured his prayer for daily bread; and then, rushing into the pursuits of business and accumulating wealth, had seen around him the hungry, but had not fed them—

the naked, but had not clothed them—the sick, but had not ministered unto them. No; absorbed in the accumulation of riches, and engrossed in the cares of business, his eye, if not absolutely averted from, was never directed to, the widow and the orphan; and his heart, exulting in the success of his business and the thriving state of his affairs, had forgotten to listen to the cry of the needy. He had oppressed no one; he had rendered to every one his due, and his integrity was unquestioned; he was indeed, as the world terms it, a respectable, a highly respectable man; and as he rose in wealth, so he rose in the esteem of his acquaintances.

And he was now a rich man; his thoughts had been all directed to this end, and he was successful; but could the contemplation of his riches afford him pleasure now? When his wife had told him that all hope was gone, and that he must soon be summoned to give an account of his stewardship, what consolation could his riches afford him? O, in the contemplation of eternity, how worthless did the things of time appear! and that heap of gold his life had been dedicated to collecting, what dross did it then seem! And how gladly, how joyfully, would he have parted with it now for the good of his fellow creatures, could he have done it! Had he then but an opportunity of doing good, how gladly would he have embraced it! But no; the summer was past, the harvest was ended; the opportunity once granted and rejected, was now denied.

And this, it is to be feared, will be the case with many. The young, who are rising in life, and whose aim is to acquire a competence and independence, had need to take care lest this form the chief end of their existence; lest the deceitfulness of increasing wealth, the excitement of business, or the cares of the world, should overcome them, and make their religion, a religion of theory, not of action; but let them recollect they must be judged according to their works, and that an account of their stewardship will be demanded; let them remember they are sent into the world to act a part in it, and that part for the benefit of their fellow-creatures; let them recollect, that in the parable of the last judgment, in Matt. xxv. they who were condemned, were condemned not for sins of commission, but for those of omission. Let them take heed and beware. Let each one who professes to love the gospel of Christ show it by actions, show it by promoting to the utmost the spread of that Gospel, show it by joining with heart and hand in those religious and benevolent institutions that are rising up on every side of us; by visiting the cottages of the poor, ministering to their wants, and relieving their distresses; by giving his assistance towards implanting in the children of the poor, knowledge and the fear of God; in short, by labouring strenuously on every side, while health and strength are spared.—Let him be assured, that unless his religion produces some good to his fellow-creatures, there is something defective in it. Thorns of some sort are growing up with the seed, and, unless eradicated, will choke it. Hasten then to Christ, for strength to eradicate these thorns, that fruit may be produced, lest you should at length be compelled in anguish to exclaim, "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and I am not saved."—*Boston Recorder.*

MANIFESTATIONS OF THE GOODNESS OF GOD.

The whole scene of nature and providence is fitted to arrest, and to fix our attention upon Him who ruleth over all, and who is everywhere present, beholding the evil and the good. The morning proclaims his loving kindness and the evening his faithfulness. The varied seasons of the rolling year all speak of him. Whether it be the howling blasts of winter, or the gentle opening of the budding spring—the gay luxuriance of blooming summer, or the abundant riches of gathering autumn, that draw our attention to God, all direct us to lift the hymn of gratitude to His name who has fixed their ordinances with a regularity that shall endure so long as the earth remains. The universe is replete with the evidences of his presence—the traces and manifestations of his divine perfections. When you look to the heavens you behold the magnificence of his creative and constructive power, in those vast systems, receding into endless space, which perform in immeasurable fields their majestic and ceaseless revolutions. When you walk abroad through nature's landscapes, each scene of loveliness that meets your eye—each object of interest that fixes your attention—all the organization and beauty that you admire, whether in things animate or inanimate—the very flowers of the earth, the grass of the field, or the insect that almost eludes your observation, as it fulfils its ephemeral destiny—all proclaim to you the being and the perfections of him who is the universal Parent of all; and whose every work reveals him to be excellent in working and wonderful in counsel.

But instead of telling you where you may find God, let us rather ask, Where is he not? Can you flee from his presence, or hide yourselves from his Spi-

rit, or leave behind you the proofs of his existence, or escape beyond the limits of his authority and of his laws? The creation, throughout all its departments, is a witness of God, and an impressive demonstration of accordance to his sovereign will. It responds to every impulse of his power, and fulfils every dictate of his mind. How pointedly does the sun, from day to day, keep his track and observe his time of rising and of going down! With what regularity do the waters of the great deep ebb and flow, and all the processes of nature observe their appointed courses. And is it, that the human heart, the seat of valiant passions and rude tumultuous desires, is the only place where God is not obeyed, and his will not complied with? O what a miracle of wickedness is every ungodly, impenitent man! He appears as a dark blot on the face of creation, that absorbs, without reflecting or manifesting, the image of its Author—a jarring chord that mars the sacred symphony of that mighty harp whose every string tells, in sweetest music, that the hand which framed and which touches it is divine. Let every irreligious man consider the host of witnesses around him, and above him which declare the power and glory of God. Let him meditate upon the Divine Majesty—the infinite excellence of the adorable Jehovah. Let him ponder his divine and unquestionable right to receive from his rational creatures all praise and honour and blessing and thanksgiving. "The Lord hath prepared his throne in the heavens, and his kingdom extendeth over all. Bless the Lord, ye his angels that excel in strength, that do his commandments, hearkening unto the voice of his word. Bless ye the Lord, all ye his hosts, ye ministers of his that do his pleasure. Bless the Lord, all his works in all places of his dominions. Bless the Lord, O my soul!"—*Dr. Forbes's Sermon on the day of Public Thanksgiving.*

To what purpose is it that the Clergy cultivate the morals of the people, by affording them education and information—what is the use of all the education they endeavour to bestow—what is the use of here and there sowing a little of the seeds of knowledge, of plucking out a little of the weeds of ignorance—if all the while the Legislature, by means of beer-shops, is sowing broad-cast the seeds of what is worse than ignorance, calculated to combine with it the seeds of immorality, and thus terminating in the most frightful produce that was ever yet in a civilized country allowed to grow under the eye, and, I am ashamed to add, under the fostering care of Parliament: thus polluting the very soil of the country, casting a dark shade over the minds of the people, and infecting and poisoning the moral atmosphere which the people ought to breathe.—*Lord Brougham's Speech on the Beer-Bill.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 6

The Crown has instituted a Professorship of Anatomy, and one of Surgery in Marischal College and University, and has presented Allen Thomson, M. D. Lecturer on Anatomy in Edinburgh, to the former, and William Pirie, M. D. formerly lecturer on Anatomy to King's and Marischal Colleges, to the latter.

France in the Nineteenth Century.—INFERNAL MACHINE AGAIN.—A most extraordinary and horrible occurrence took place in the Rue Montpensier, a street running behind the Palais Royal, and parallel with the Rue Richelieu, Paris, on Thursday week, at night, which occasioned much alarm and speculation in Paris. An infernal machine, at the early hour of 8 o'clock on that night, exploded, which threw in every direction 40 or 50 bullets, or grape-shot, fortunately without killing or wounding any person. No trace of the miscreant by whom it was fired could be discovered, nor could any guess at his object.

Government are not yet in possession of positive information respecting the individual who exploded the infernal machine, but they believe they will be able to bring it home to a man taken into custody on Sunday night. They are uneasy as to the pretensions of Prince Louis Napoleon, some of whose letters have been seized by the police. The Marquis of Crouy Chavel and the Count Crouy Chavel, his nephew, arrested on suspicion of a Bonapartist conspiracy, one object of which, it was said, was to carry off Louis Philippe from the Chateau d'Eu, are now definitively in prison for trial.

SPAIN.—Since the dissolution of the Cortes' party, violence knows no bounds; and now that the weather has closed active operations in the seat of war, the undivided attention of the nation is given to faction.

The Toulon correspondent of the Courier states, that Marshal Vallee has demanded, in the most pressing manner, a reinforcement of 10,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and a proportionate amount of artillery; and that these supplies have been granted, and are now on their way to Africa.

Return of the Turkish Fleet.—The Paris journals of

Tuesday are filled with communications from the Levant, all tending to confirm the impression created by former accounts—the impression, viz. that the war between the Sultan and Pacha is at an end, or at least approaches its end. The correspondence of our morning contemporaries, which brings news from Smyrna to the 9th, and from Alexandria to the 7th, points in the same direction, and our own letters from Malta seem to remove all doubt upon the point: these letters bring accounts from Alexandria three days later than any given by the Paris journals, or by our London contemporaries, viz. to the 10th instant, and they assert that the Turkish Fleet had previously to that day actually sailed from Alexandria to Constantinople. This important intelligence reached Malta by the Confidence, which had arrived with dispatches from Admiral Stopford at Vourla.—*Standard.*

RUSSIA.—A French paper publishes an interesting letter, dated Bucharest, the 20th ult. The numerous forces accumulated by Russia in Bessarabia caused a great agitation throughout Moldavia and Wallachia, where nobody doubted but that the Russians would shortly invade those provinces. "The people," says the writer, "tremble at the idea of the occupation of their territory by the Russian army. They remember the cruelties committed in their country from 1828 to 1834 by the savage hordes who imported there the plague and cholera; levied as a war subsidy 180,000,000*fr.* on its inhabitants; massacred, in Moldavia, whole villages, peopled with Catholics; and finally, excited the abhorrence of all classes of the population, whom they ruined, ill-treated and humiliated." The writer contends that the Czar is less interested in becoming master of Constantinople than in inflicting a mortal blow on the Moldavo-Wallachian nation, whose rising in arms would menace his preponderancy.

RUSSIA AND THE CIRCASSIANS.—Extract of a letter from Odessa, 4th Nov. given by the Commerce:—"We have just received intelligence from Anapa and Tiflis that the Circassians have completely defeated the Russian cavalry along the whole line of the Sundja, and on the plains, of Alanza, occasioning a loss of 3600 men, and several superior officers of distinguished merit. Only a few scattered remnants saved themselves by flying to Soukum Kale, Anapa and other fortified places. All the posts of the Russian cavalry were attacked nearly at the same hour by superior numbers, showing that the Circassians were well informed not only of the position, but the strength of each post. The expedition was conducted by the Circassian Chief, Szambali, in person; the same who has already gained many victories over the Russians, and whose name has become a terror to them.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*Public Buildings of Sydney.*—It contains two Episcopalian churches and one building; one Scotch church, and Seceders' church, one Roman Catholic chapel, two Wesleyan chapels, one Independent chapel, and one Quakers' meeting house; five banks of issue and deposit, with a capital of £8,710,000; one savings bank; two assurance companies; one agricultural company; one gas-light company; one fire and life assurance company; three breweries, and two distilleries.

HOBART TOWN.—Contains nineteen streets, two wharves or quays, and 1,500 houses; two Episcopalian churches, and one Scotch Church, one Seceder's meeting-house, two Wesleyan chapels, one Independent chapel, one Baptist chapels and one Roman Catholic chapel, five banks of issue and deposit, and two savings banks.

The Courier states that by the fast-sailing vessel lately despatched to India, instructions have been forwarded to the Admiral Commanding in Chief in those seas, to concentrate all the disposable naval force under his orders, and proceed to Canton at once, to present and support the demands of Government. Orders have also been sent to the Cape of Good Hope for such ships of war as may be lying there, or on the station, to sail with all speed for the same destination, while communications to the same tenor have also been addressed to Admiral Ross, commanding in the Pacific, for the instant dispatch of all the force under his orders which could possibly be spared for duty there.

INDIA.—The vigour manifested in the subjugation of Afghanistan appears to have been displayed with similar effect against Nepal and the Barmese. The Morning Chronicle states that "the Court of Nepal was simultaneously informed that all its intrigues had been discovered; that the British Government was prepared to resent them; and that nothing but the prompt withdrawal of its advanced posts, and the most satisfactory proof that it had altogether abandoned all hostile intentions, could avert the exemplary punishment of its treachery. Its compliance was instantaneous and complete. The land force and flotilla in the southern provinces, ceded by Ava at the close of the last war, were strengthened, in order that the Barmese might be assured that their first hostile movement would be the signal for immediate occupation of Martaban, Rangoon, and Bassein, their only seaports: our position in Arracan (another of

the conquered provinces) was also reinforced by raising a strong corps of natives—whose hatred of their former tyrants is hereditary and intense—under the command of English officers.

Late from China.—An arrival at New-York brings Canton papers to the 23d July. The troubles between the foreigners and the Chinese authorities at Canton were farther than ever from a settlement. The smuggling of opium had recommenced, and more rigorous measures were likely to be adopted for its suppression. It was thought that the foreign trade would be entirely prohibited. Most of the foreign merchants had broken up their establishments and departed, some for Macao and some for their own Countries.—Thirty or forty English merchant ships were lying at the outer anchorage, but Captain Elliot would not allow them to proceed to Canton. No foreign vessels, save American, had entered that port in four months.

ST. JOHN, N.B. JANUARY 7.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, the upper part of the house occupied by the Rev. Mr. Andrew and Mr. Dougan, in Princes street, and owned by Mr. Gallagher, was discovered to be on fire. It was at first of a very alarming nature, the house being surrounded on all sides by large, valuable and respectable dwelling houses, whose destruction would have been almost certain had the fire obtained headway. By its early discovery, however, and the well directed efforts of the firemen, and others, it was soon extinguished. The roof and some of the upper parts of the building are considerably damaged. It originated, we learn, from a spark having lodged on the roof and igniting the shingles. The Military were promptly in attendance, as usual.

Halifax Head Continued from page 235.

MARRIED.

On the 1st January, by the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, Mr. Wm. PROBUTE, of Windsor, to Miss CACILIA M. BOWEN, of this town.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Loughnan, Mr. ANDREW MURPHY, to Miss MARGARET ANN, only daughter of the late Lieut. Ridgway, R. N.

Last evening, at South Eastern Passage, Dartmouth, by the Rev. Professor Romans, A. M. Mr. PETER McNAB, to Miss MARGARET BROWN.

At Rawdon, on 24th ult. by the Rev. G. W. Morris, Mr. THOMAS MOXON, junr, to Miss LUCY L. second daughter of Benjamin Smith, Esq.

At Maitland, on the 26th of December, by the Rev. Thomas Crow, Mr. THOMAS ELLIS, to Miss ANN, second daughter of Robert Stuart, both of Shubenacadie.

At St. Mary's, by the Rev. John Campbell, Mr. GEORGE CLARK, to Miss CATHERINE M'INNES.

At Tatamagouche, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. H. Ross, Mr. J. M'COMBIE, to Miss MARY WEATHERBY, both of New Annan.

New-Year's day, at Merrimish, by the Rev. William Patrick, Mr. JAMES HOGAN, to Miss MARY ANN COPELAND.

At Miramichi, by the Rev. J. Souter, A. M. Mr. Wm. SINGLAIR, to Miss MARY CLOUSTON, both of the parish of Nelsou.

At Miramichi, on Thursday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. John McCurdy, Mr. THOMAS STEPHENSON, to Miss MARY ANN McDONALD, both of the Parish of Chatham.

At Dalhousie, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. James Steven, WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq. to Miss JANE M'EWEN, both of that place.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, 1st instant, ELIZABETH ANN, infant daughter of Captain Joseph Harrison, aged 5 months.

Friday morning, Mrs. MARY WOOD, widow of the late Daniel Wood, Esq. in the 78th year of her age.

At Charlotte-Town, P. E. I. on the morning of the 1st inst. after a lingering, painful affliction, of two years continuance, the Rev. CHARLES MACDONALD, Roman Catholic Clergyman of this Parish. Being a person of unobtrusive manners, he was less known in this community than his many excellent qualities as a man and a christian entitled him to be. The tears of his weeping flock, when he was yesterday interred in the Chapel, form his best eulogy.

At Montreal, on the 24th Dec. WILHELMINA MACMILLAN, wife of the Rev. Dr. Black.

At New Orleans, of yellow fever, on the 20th of August, Mr. HENRY A. CAMPBELL, of Halifax.

Lately, in Italy, a woman at the advanced age of 143 years, after having eight husbands, the last of whom, survived her.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Saturday—Brig St. George, Dempsey, Liverpool, GB 55 days—general cargo to Black & Brothers, and others; Sylph, Young, Lunenburg, 10 hours.

Tuesday—Brig Humming Bird, Godfrey, Matanzas, 20 days—molasses to Saltus & Wainwright.

CLEARED.

Thursday—Brigt. C. W. E. R. Norwood, B.W. Indies—fish; pork, &c. by S. Binney; Abeona, Milgrove, do.—do. by J. U. Ross.

Friday—brigt. Mary Ann, Jolly, Demerara—flour, beef, fish, &c. by A. A. Black, and S. Binney.

Saturday—Am. brig Pandora, Elliot, New-Orleans—dry and pickled fish by S. Binney; Am. Schr. Caroline, Baxter, New Orleans—mackerel and Salmon by G. P. Lawson; brig Rival, Walker, Kingston, Jam. fish and lumber by W. Pryor & Sons; schr. Amethyst, Driscoll, St Andrews—ale and fish by A. Keith and S. Binney; Mary Ann, Blackburn, Boston—potatoes and herring by W. H. Rudolph; brig Colonist, Lithgow, Cork—oil, rum, and timber by Fairbanks & McNab, and J. Fairbanks.

Tuesday—Am. Packet brig Acadian, Jones, Boston, rum and mackerel by D. & E. Starr & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

DUTIES PAID—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Alewives, No. 1. 27s 6d.	Corn Meal, bbl. 26s 3d.
Codfish, Mer. 14s a 17s 6d.	Oatmeal, cwt, 13s a 20s.
Mackarel, No. 1. 52s 6d.	Oats, bushel, 2s 9d a 3s.
" 2. 47s 6d.	Barley, " 4s.
Herrings, " 1. 18s 6d a 20s.	" Pot, cwt. 20s.
" 2. 16s a 17s 6d.	" Pearl, " 25s a 30s.
Beef, N. S. bbl. 45s a 50s.	Rice, cwt. 30s.
Pork, " 90s.	Hay, ton, 80s.
Sugar, cwt, 38s a 42s 6d.	Straw, " 50s.
Molasses, gall. 2s 3d. a 2s 5d.	Potatoes, bush. 2s 3d.
Butter, tub, lb. 1s	Boards, Pine, M. 60s.
" firkin, " 10d a 11d.	" Spruce, " 55s.
Lard, lb. 8d a 10d.	Cord Wood, 22 s 6d.
Flour, Am. sup. 45s a 46s 3d.	Coal, Sydney, 23s a 29s.
" Quebec, fine, 42s 6d. a 45s.	" Bridgeport, none.
" Rye, 27s 6d.	Fresh Beef, 100 lb. 37s 6d a 40s.
Corn, Indian, bus. 5s 6d.	" Pork, lb. 4d a 5d.

JOHN FRASER,

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

Dry Goods & Grocery Line,

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

N. B.—Orders from town or country punctually attended to on the shortest notice. J. F.
Halifax, Nov. 27, 1839.

Halifax Bazaar & Repository,
RE-OPENED,

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

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

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

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

A VARIETY OF ARTICLES,

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

- A few superior CLOCKS & WATCHES,
- A small assortment of Superior JEWELLERY,
- A Handsome set of Desert Knives and Forks, with fruits, 38 pieces, Silver Handled, quite a splendid article.
- Ladies WORK BOXES.
- A large variety of Indian Quill Work.
- A small selection of BOOKS, some of them very valuable, among which are—19 vols. of the MEDICO CHIRURGICAL REVIEW; Scott's Prose Works, 6 vols.; SCOTISH PULPIT, in 5 vols.; Leighton's Complete Works; Milner's Church History; Paterson's do.; Ferguson's Lectures; Walker's Dictionary; Selections from Montgomery's Poetical Works; Grant's Beauties of British Poetry, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

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

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

R. M. BARRATT.

November 27, 1839.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

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

THE MINUTES OF THE SYNOD OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

With a Statistical Account of the Congregations in each Presbytery,
Drawn up for Publication by order of the Synod.

THIS Pamphlet contains an account of the Congregations within the bounds of the Presbytery of Halifax, furnished by their respective clergymen, viz. the churches at Bermuda, Lawrence Town, St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, Lunenburg, Dartmouth, Yarmouth, Shelburne, and Cornwallis, and also an account of the Missionary Stations, at Musquodoboit, Annapolis, and Digby. Oct. 16.

BOOK & FANCY JOB Printing,
Executed at this office.

Spices, Drugs and Chemicals.

By the FLETA from LONDON.

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

ALSO RECEIVED—

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

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

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

Valuable Property for Sale,

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

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

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

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

THOMAS LYDIARD.

Halifax, Jan. 8, 1840. 3m.

Bible, Prayer Book, and Tract Depository.

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

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

Halifax, January 8, 1840,

West of England Broad Cloths.

No. 39 BARRINGTON-STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

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

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES of superior quality.

ALSO—Green, Blue, and Brown, Beaver and Pershams, for Winter Frocks and Over Coats.

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

WILLIAM McAGY.

Ladies Habits made to order at the above Establishment. Dec. 4.

Information Wanted,

CONCERNING THOMAS HENRY ROACH MILLER, a native of Jersey, who went to sea from Quebec, in 1830, and has not since been heard of. Any information concerning him addressed to the office of the GUARDIAN, will be thankfully received by his anxious mother,

MARY ANN GILBERT.

Halifax, Jan. 1, 1840.
N. B. Other papers are solicited to copy the above.

AUCTION.

Stock of Dry Goods.

BY DEBLOIS & MERKEL,

At the Store of M. G. BLACK, Esq. the remainder of his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the various articles usually comprised in such a Stock.

The Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, TO-MORROW Thursday, and continue until the whole is disposed of.

N. B.—As Mr. BLACK intends closing his DRY GOOD business, the above Sale will be without reserve and good bargains may be expected.
January 15.

PICTOU ACADEMY.

THE following are the Branches now taught at the Institution:

- English and Writing, - - - - - 8s. per quarter
- English Grammar and Arithmetic, with the former, - - - - - 10s. do.
- Geography, - - - - - 12s. 6d. do.
- Latin and Greek - - - - - 15s. do.

Elementary Branches of Mathematics, viz. Algebra, Euclid, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with their practical applications, £3 per ann.

The whole is under the immediate care of Mr. MICHAEL McCULLOCH. All those who feel disposed to send Pupils, may rest assured that the utmost diligence will be employed, in order to secure their progress. It is hoped that funds will soon be at command, to extend the system of instruction.

By order of the Trustees,
JOHN MCKINLAY, Sec'y.

Pictou, Dec. 16, 1839.

P. S. Editors of other Papers will confer an obligation by giving insertion to the above.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, at his Stores on Brown's Wharf, the following articles, viz:—

- 1300 barrels HERRING, 190 do. Mackarel.
- 16 do. Salmon, 8 do. Trout.
- 130 quintals Haddock, 30 do. Codfish.
- 20 casks Whale Oil.
- 300 barrels Nova-Scotia BEEF.
- 80 do. do. PORK, 500 firkins Butter.
- 200 tubs do. (a superior article.)

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

December 18. J. H. REYNOLDS.

BANK OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

Halifax, 2nd December, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE following AGENCIES have been Established by this Bank.

- ANNAPOLIS, CHAS. T. C. McCOLLA, Esq.
- S. P. FAIRBANKS,
- LIVERPOOL, and
- JAS. N. KNAUT, Esqrs.
- PICTOU, JAMES PRIMROSE, Esq.
- JAMES D. FRASER,
- and
- WINDSOR, HARRY KING, Esqrs.
- STAYLEY BROWN,
- and
- YARMOUTH, JAMES BOND, Esqrs.

Persons desirous of negotiating Bills of Exchange Drafts, &c. &c. will be accommodated on application at the several Agencies above named, or at the Bank

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

The Temperance Recorder,

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

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

Halifax, Jan. 8, 1840.
Editors of papers who are favourable to the Temperance cause may advance it by giving the above one insertion.



From the Michigan Observer.

YET WE MUST DIE.

Though life we spend in sunny bowers,
Mid laughing meads and scented flowers,
And bliss attends our tranquil hours,
Yet we must die,

Though Love's bright torch may gladly blaze;
Though deem with joy our happy days;
Though beauty's smile delight our gaze,
Yet we must die.

Though oft by fancy borne away,
We bask in regions bright and gay,
Where pleasure grows with constant ray,
Yet we must die.

Though circled with the pomp of state,
Our word be law, our whisper fate,
Our halls must soon be desolate,
Yet we must die.

For we must part with love's bright ray,
Our gayest dreams must flit away,
Wealth, beauty, pleasure all decay,
And we must die.

List of Valuable Publications

ON SALE BY

A. & W. MACKINLAY,

HALIFAX, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

1. The SCOTTISH PULPIT, First Series, complete in 5 volumes, 8vo. The finest specimens of Scottish Pulpit Eloquence, that have ever appeared in print, will be found in its pages. This will scarcely be questioned when it is known that it contains Sermons from the pens of Chalmers, Gordon, Mc-Crie, Wardlaw, Welsh, Lorimer, Buchanan, and many other Divines of the most brilliant talent and strictly orthodox persuasion.
 2. The SCOTTISH CHRISTIAN HERALD, 3 vols. The extensive circulation which the Christian Herald has obtained among all denominations of professing Christians, shows how fully the public appreciate the work.
 3. The SCOTTISH WORTHIES, in 2 large vols 8vo. Boards. Biographia Scotiana: or, a Brief Historical Account of the most Eminent Scots Worthies, Noblemen, Gentlemen, Ministers, and others, who testified or suffered for the cause of Reformation in Scotland, from the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to the year 1688, originally collected by John Howie, of Lochgoon, now Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged, by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and Enriched with a Preface and Notes, by H. M. Mc Gavin, Esq. Author of "The Protestant," &c. Volume I contains Memoirs of the Lives of the Worthies. Vol. II. contains the "Last Words and Dying Testimonies," "Cloud of Witnesses," "Naph-tali," &c. &c.
- "This is by far the best Edition of this most remarkable work that has ever seen the light."—*Evangelical Magazine.*
4. The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MAGAZINE, vols. 1 to 4. The friends of the Connexion of Church and State, will find in it every variety of argument, drawn from Scripture and Reason, from History and Experience, from the Nature of Man, and the necessity of Human Society on proof of the Duty and Expediency of maintaining that Connexion.
 5. The GLASGOW MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, 5 vols. 8vo. New and Cheap Edition. The most Eminent and Scientific Men have contributed to these volumes, and numerous have been the laudatory notices from all quarters, that have appeared of it. Lord Brougham characterises the work as having been "carried on with great spirit," and adds that he found it "remarkably full of useful information."
 6. SMALLS VETERINARY TABLET; being a Synopsis of the Diseases of Horses, Cattle, and Dogs, with their Causes, Symptoms and Cure.
 7. The PRACTICAL MECHANICS' POCKET GUIDE, containing Rules and Tables for Calculating the Working effects of prime moving Machinery, of the Strength, Resistance, and Pressure of Materials, with Tables of the Weight and Cohesive Strength of Iron and other Metals, and the Elements of Machinery, including the Mechanical Powers, with Practical Examples and Illustrations. By Robert Wallace, A. M.

8. A CATECHISM OF PHRENOLOGY, Illustrative of the Principles of that Science. By a Member of the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh.

9. PHILOSOPHY OF PHRENOLOGY SIMPLIFIED. By a Member of the Phrenological and Philosophical Societies of Glasgow.

"This work forms one of the most complete Guides to Phrenology which we have seen, within a moderate compass. In its arrangement it is clear and lucid, displaying great logical skill and mental attainments of no mean order."—*Glasgow Argus.*

10. ELEMENTS OF PHRENOLOGY.—By George Combe

11. The HARMONY OF PHRENOLOGY WITH SCRIPTURE. By William Scott, Esq. A very valuable work, which ought to be carefully perused by every Student of Phrenology.

12. GAELIC SERMONS, by various Ministers, Edited by the Rev. Daniel Dewar, Principal of the Aberdeen University.

13. COMFORT IN AFFLICTION; A Series of Meditations.—By the Rev. James Buchanan, Minister of the Parish of North Leith.

"We have never seen any work on the subject at all to equal it."—*Aberdeen Herald.*

14. COVETOUSNESS BROUGHT TO THE BAR OF SCRIPTURE; or, a Brief Inquiry into the Nature and Evil of that Sin. By James Glassford Esq. Advocate.

"The subject is placed before us in so strong and impressive an aspect, and yet so entirely freed from exaggeration of statement, that we sincerely hope the Treatise will meet with that extensive circulation which the excellent talents and Christian worth of the Author so eminently deserve."—*Presbyterian Review.*

15. ANNALS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, from the final Secession in 1739, to the Origin of the Relief in 1752, with an Appendix of Biographical Sketches, Illustrative Documents and Notes.

16. LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, with Critical Notices of his Writings. An interesting publication. By George Allan, Esq.

17. CHAMBERS'S GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND, 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps and Plates.

18. The HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, Translated from the Latin of George Buchanan; with Notes and a continuation to the present time. 6 vols. 8vo.

19. WODROW'S HISTORY OF THE SUFFERINGS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, from the Restoration to the Revolution; with a Memoir of the Author, a Preliminary Dissertation and Notes.—by the Rev. Robert Burns, Paisley, with Portrait. 4 vols. 8vo.

"It is written with a fidelity that has seldom been disputed, and confirmed, at the end of each volume, by a large mass of Public and Private Records."—*Chalmers.*

"No historical facts are better ascertained than the accounts which are found in Wodrow."—*Charles James Fox.*

20. A NARRATIVE OF SUCCESSIVE BEREAVEMENTS, in a Ministers Family.

21. BOSTON ON FASTING.

22. EDWARD'S HISTORY OF THE WORK OF REDEMPTION, with a Life of the Author, and Notes.—By James Brownlie, Esq. Advocate.

23. BROWN'S ESSAY, towards an Easy, Plain, Practicable and Extensive Application of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism.

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