

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1839.

NUMBER 16.

POETRY.

MAN DIETH AND WHERE IS HE.

The spirit who can tell,
The mystery of its birth;
Or who explain the hidden chains,
Which bind it to the earth?

And when those chains dissolve,
Oh whither does it fly?
Are guardian angels ever near,
To bear it to the sky?

Or does it hover still,
Around the loved of earth?
Or slumber in the grave until
The Archangel calls it forth?

I asked the learned of earth,
Alas! they cannot tell;
They have not seen the spirit's home,
And know not where they dwell.

I asked the whispering breeze,
As it kissed the opening flowers;
It answered not, it had not breathed
Among the spirits' bowers.

The traveller returns
From earth's remotest strand;
But none have e'er come back to tell
Us of the spirit's land.

But see the shadows fly,
Which gathered round the tomb;
Rays from the Prophet's deathless page,
The darkness now illumine.

Thanks for the glorious truth,
By revelation given;
That when the spirit leaves the earth,
Its home is then in heaven.

V. G. M.

LITERATURE.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of British America. By Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E. Illustrated with Maps and Engravings, in three Volumes. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd. 1839.

These volumes form a part of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library; and contain such a vast fund of information with respect to one of the most important portions of the British Empire, as cannot fail to be extensively useful, as well as calculated to render the British Provinces in America somewhat better known in the Mother Country than they have hitherto been. Several works of a similar description have, within the last few years, been published at home; but written as they have been, far from the scenes which they describe and depending, as the authors and compilers of them necessarily must have done, upon the information and observation of others, it would be absurd to expect that they should not contain innumerable errors both in facts and reasoning. The present work having been got up in the same way with its predecessors, nothing could be more natural, than that it should participate in their faults. We must, however do the author the justice to say, that he appears to have spared no pains in obtaining authentic and correct information; and, certainly he has made a very judicious use of all that has fallen within his reach; so much so, indeed, that fraught as the present work is with inaccuracies of various kind and degrees, it is by far the best publication of the same description which has of late been given to the public. It was undertaken with the most laudable views; it was conceived in excellent taste; and displays so much good feeling, united with a tone of earnest solicitude to do every possible justice to the undertaking, that much ought to be forgiven, because nothing seems to be set down in malice, or with the fraudulent intention either to mislead or deceive the reader. Though not, therefore, the best possible guide that could be put into the hands of a stranger in quest of correct information with respect to British North America, its resources and prospects, yet we have no hesitation in recommending the volumes before us to public attention; being unquestionably one of the best works of the kind which we have hitherto perused. It is beautifully printed, and contains

illustrations of the Natural History of the Provinces, six maps, and ten engravings, which, though on a small scale, are nevertheless exceedingly accurate and well delineated.

In alluding more particularly to the contents of these volumes, we make the following extract from the preface because it contains an expression of fraternal feeling which does great credit to the author's goodness of heart, gives utterance to a sentiment, which, we have every reason to believe, is very prevalent in the Mother Country.

"These colonies, too, have acquired an augmented importance from the change effected in our own times. Their rich and varied products, their vast extent, and the strong direction which emigrants from Britain have taken towards their shores, encourage the expectation that they will one day become the seat of great nations, equalling or even surpassing the power of the mother-country. A deep interest is naturally felt in their future prospects more especially when connected with the numbers, amounting during the last twenty years to nearly half a million, who have removed thither from various parts of the United Kingdom. Hence it has happened that many among us who do not even know an individual in the adjacent country, find themselves bound, not by friendship only, but by the most intimate ties, with the dwellers in those transatlantic regions. All such persons must be desirous to receive information in regard to the capabilities of the country in which their friends are placed, and the hopes that may be entertained as to their future prosperity in that distant land. It may be added, that to the merchant and manufacturer, British America affords a market already very important, and susceptible of almost indefinite enlargement."

The first volume contains a general view of British America—an account of the native Indians—the Topography of Upper and Lower Canada—and an account of their Agriculture and local peculiarities. The chapters of the second volume are entitled, Commerce of the Canadas—Social State of Canada—Political State of Canada—General View of the Maritime Provinces—Description of Nova Scotia—the political State of that Province, as well as those of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland.

In the third volume, we have a great deal of useful information on the important subject of immigration; but we regret that our limits will not admit of our entering upon so wide a field at the present moment. It will be sufficient to observe, that the volume contains an immensity of useful matter on this subject, well worthy of general attention; and that the tables of explanations and instructions which it affords to emigrants, are well calculated to promote a healthful system of emigration into the Colonies, provided that due encouragement be given to the scheme by the Imperial Government.—*Montreal Gaz.*

COLONIAL EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following tabular view of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain, may lead to serious reflection on the extent of our political relationships, and the fearful magnitude of our moral responsibility.

In North America.—Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland; containing an area of 435,000 square miles, or 279,400,000 acres, with a population of 1,500,000.

In South America.—Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, Honduras, and the Falkland Islands; containing an area of 165,000 square miles, or 105,600,000 acres with a population of 120,000.

In the West Indies.—Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Monserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Arguilla, Tortola and the Virgin Isles, St. George's and the Bermuda Islands, containing an area of 13,000 square miles, or 7,720,000 acres, with a population of 1,000,000.

In Africa.—The Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Mahe, and the Seychelle Islands, St. Helena, Ascension, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Accra, Cape Coast, &c.; containing an area of 250,000 square miles, or 160,000,000 acres, with a population of 350,000.

In Australasia.—New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, Swan River, King George's Sound, South Australia, Norfolk Island, &c.; containing an area of 500,000 square miles, or 320,000,000 acres, with a population of 120,000.

In Asia.—Ceylon, containing an area of 24,644

square miles, or 11,771,160 acres, with a population of 1,000,000.

In Europe.—Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maria, Ithaca, Paxo, Cerigo, &c. and Heligoland; containing an area of 15,000 square miles, or 1,000,000 acres, with a population of 400,000.

Total: 1,750,000 square miles, or 1,120,000,000 acres, with a population of 4,490,000 of "British subjects."

Independantly of the foregoing, we have to add the following territories, which are "under the management, and influenced by the government of the East India Company and the Board of Control, in Cannon Row?"—

British Territories in Hindostan.—Containing an area of 432,483 square miles, with a population of 80,636,371.

Tributary Territories in Hindostan.—Containing an area of 563,610 square miles, with a population of 54,271,092.

British Territories beyond Hindostan.—Containing an area of 50,117 square miles, with a population of 297,054.

Tributary Territories beyond Hindostan.—Containing an area of 50,000 square miles, with a population of 408,000.

Total:—1,096,210 square miles, with a population of 145,612,517.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

The Presbytery of Hamilton having, at their meeting in June last, appointed Wednesday, the 31st day of July, for the induction of the Rev. Duncan Macmillan; late of Caledon, into the Pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Congregation of Williams, in the London district, the following members of Presbytery accordingly met, on the day appointed, at Williams, viz. the Rev. Donald Mackenzie, Zorra; the Rev. William Mackillican, St. Thomas; and the Rev. Daniel Allen, Stratford and Woodstock, Moderator. The Moderator preached and presided. Mr. Mackillican addressed the Minister, and Mr. Mackenzie the people, the former in English, the latter in Gaelic. The attendance was numerous, and the universal satisfaction manifested on the occasion, by the people of Williams, was, in the highest degree, gratifying. It must be cheering to the friends of the Kirk, in general, but especially to those of them in this section of the country, to reflect that this is now the third settlement of a Minister which has taken place within the bounds of the Presbytery of Hamilton, within little more than eight months, and in all these cases, too, over new congregations.—*Toronto Colonist.*

A new church, in connection with the Church of Scotland, has recently been built in the sixth concession of Markham, by the laudable exertions of some resident inhabitants, whose liberality in contributing towards it, and aiding in other respects, has become conspicuous. The church was opened on the forenoon of Sunday, the 8th of this month, by the Rev. Mr. George, Minister of Scarborough. There is to be another church erected in Markham village, which, it is to be hoped, will soon be completed. This, with the one opened by Mr. George, presents an interesting sphere of labour for a resident Minister, and claims the immediate attention of the Presbytery.—*ib*

EDUCATION.

On Tuesday last a new school was opened in this town, under the auspices of the Rev. Robert McGill and the management of Mr. Webster—the system is new in this Province; but we have every reason to believe that example was required to bring it home to the senses of the community in order to its more general adoption. The system is known as that of Pestalozzi, and has been followed in various parts of the world. In Philadelphia, Boston, Halifax, and other large cities, it has succeeded wonderfully. Those parents who are wholly unable to give their children any education, are now afforded an opportunity, and the residents of the town are particularly invited to search for and recommend worthy objects of this charitable Institution, who will be received and instructed, without any charge. Those who are able to bear the expense, will find that the minds of children of very tender age are capable of being expanded and of receiving instruction from the system adopted; and we earnestly call upon the inhabitants generally, to encourage and support an institution which brings education into every house, and removes from the public streets many an idle child, mispending his valuable time, and readily acquiring every species of

grossness, and immorality, which lead to the commission of crime. We call upon the liberality of the community to subscribe to the support of this school and whether they subscribe or not, to select worthy objects to send for education. Sixty scholars can be conveniently accommodated, and we are happy to hear that thirty have already appeared. After becoming organised, the school will be open to the public, certain days of the week in order that the progress of pupils may be observed. Sanguine hopes are entertained of complete success; to witness which must prove gratifying to parents and patrons. We recommend the managers to call upon the inhabitants to subscribe, and feel assured that so important a remedy for grievances,—the education of the people, cannot fail to command patronage and support. We are assured that this school will not be conducted on principles calculated to exclude the children of any who approve of the Bible being made the foundation of general education, nor partake in any degree of a sectarian character.

"Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."
—*Niagara Reporter.*

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1839.

ON THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE PARENT AND THE COLONIAL CHURCHES.

We have been requested by an aged and respected clerical friend in a remote district of the Province, to furnish our Readers through the pages of the Guardian, with some account of the nature of that connection, which subsists between the Synod of Nova-Scotia and the Parent Church in Scotland. As we are convinced that our correspondent in soliciting an answer to this enquiry, is anxious to diffuse correct views on the subject, and as we are fully satisfied that the intimate and friendly intercourse which has hitherto been maintained, and is daily continued between these two ecclesiastical bodies, requires only to be known to be approved and commended, we gladly undertake to supply such information as our own limited knowledge at present suggests, although we could have wished that this enquiry had been intrusted to abler hands.

We readily admit this is a fit subject of investigation, and one which is very naturally suggested to our notice, when speaking and writing, as many have lately done, on the proposed Union among the different denominations of Presbyterians in this Colony. It meets us at the very commencement of our negotiations, and with one of the parties at least, forms one of the leading points for consideration. Now, although we do not consider ourselves either qualified or entitled to give an authoritative decision on this subject, or to state what are the chief links which bind the numerous branches of the Presbyterian Church in the Colonial vineyard to the parent stock, from which they have all sprung, yet there are several features of resemblance and bonds of connection, which will be at once seen and acknowledged by every discerning and reflecting mind. We shall therefore endeavour to trace these features and enumerate these connecting ties, viewed first in reference to the Colonists themselves, and secondly in reference to the Parent Church.

1. We are inclined to believe, that the circumstance of being born in Scotland, and having been trained up in early life in that country, has no small influence in producing a veneration for the Church, which has conferred so many blessings upon its inhabitants. We are all naturally attached to the place of our birth, to the home of our early days, and the friends of our youth. We are prone to respect and admire the institutions, civil and sacred, which our fathers have loved; institutions which have flourished for ages, and which have contributed very much to the formation of the national character. Now although all the natives of Scotland, are not necessarily members of the National Church, and although of late years she has encountered very violent and powerful opposition from persons living within her borders, yet we can easily conceive it possible, nay, we may even consi-

der it highly commendable in the adherents of the Colonial Church to feel attached to the Church of Scotland on this ground alone, apart from all other and higher considerations, because she is the church established in the land of their nativity, the church of their ancestors, a church which has long been distinguished in the annals of history, and which still exerts a vast influence upon the national mind.

We are not of the number of those who think that every thing is useless because it is old, or excellent because it is new. We think we can discern, and we are very much mistaken, if the public at large do not discern more excellence in some of our venerable and time honoured institutions, than in the establishments of modern days. Our forefathers in Scotland were strong minded men, had as clear and just views on the subject of Education and Religion as any that have yet been promulgated, and many of their plans and suggestions have been admired and recommended by the greatest Statesmen and Ecclesiastics of the present age. Of such distinguished characters and their institutions we have no reason to be ashamed. The same tie which binds the natives of Scotland to the Church of their ancestors, has also a powerful influence upon the minds of their children, and their children's children, throughout these Colonies. They have heard with their ears, and their fathers have told them of the events of past ages, of the wonderful things which God has done for his people in the land of their fathers, of the great national Reformations which have there been achieved, of the Covenants which have there been entered into, of the sufferings which have been endured, and the blood that has been shed to secure the undisturbed and peaceable profession of that simple form of Worship which we now observe, and in defence of these excellent standards of Religion to which we feel so strongly attached.

The history of the Church of Scotland, has in this way become familiar to their minds, and they are led to believe that there must be some peculiar excellence in the doctrines and Institutions of a Church which has existed so long, and suffered so much, which has braved the fury of her bitterest enemies, and still exhibits striking evidences of her original strength and vigour.

2. When we mention in the second place the influence of early Education, as one of these connecting ties which bind thousands and tens of thousands in the British Colonies to the Church of Scotland, we state a fact which will be readily admitted and generally believed. It is unnecessary for us to enlarge at present, either on the important advantages or powerful influence of Education, more especially Education conducted upon judicious and Religious principles. It is Education that tames the savage, and enlightens the barbarian, it changes the very face of the moral world, and at once cultivates the understanding and improves the heart. It fits us to occupy our respective stations in civil society, with credit to ourselves and advantage to the public, and renders us enlightened and steadfast members of the community and of the Christian Church.

Now in no country on the face of the habitable globe, are the blessings of intellectual and religious education more fully enjoyed, or more highly appreciated than in Scotland, no people are more carefully instructed by their parents and pastors in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, and none are better qualified to explain and to defend them. These are facts which cannot be disputed or contradicted. They are seen amidst all the disadvantages of their emigrant condition. Even when they are exposed as they often are to great temptations, and intermixed with persons of opposite creeds, and many of them holding strange opinions, we do not see them, as might be feared, forgetting every doctrine they have been taught, and losing their respect for every religious service in which they have formerly engaged, and it would neither be wise or commendable for them to do so. The absence of religious ordinances and other advantages which they

have enjoyed in their native land, tends rather to enhance than to diminish their attachment to that church by which they are dispensed and upheld.

To the latest hour of his existence, in the deepest recesses of the forest, where he is surrounded only by wild beasts and Indians, the Scottish settler will be instantly recognized by the transient visitor, from the intelligence of his countenance and the sobriety of his deportment. We have only to enter into conversation with him, to be convinced that he is familiar with his Bible, and with the standard writers of his Church, and if we accompany him to his humble and lonely dwelling, we shall there hear the praises of the Almighty arising to his holy habitation, and see him and his family, like the Patriarch Abraham, endeavouring to keep the way of the Lord. With him the lessons of youth have not been forgotten in the vale of years. Amidst the cares, and toils, and sorrows of life, he has learned to set a greater value upon these early salutary instructions, which have cheered and comforted him in the land of his pilgrimage, and many a humble settler leaves this world, praying and hoping that the advantages of a Gospel Ministry, which have been so long withheld from him, may be vouchsafed to his offspring, and that the Church of his fathers may soon be planted in the land of his adoption. In such cases, and they are not at all of uncommon occurrence, we can see a bond of no ordinary kind, formed at first it may be by the influence of Education, and strengthened by subsequent conviction, and in many instances by painful bereavements. Like the captive Jews by the rivers of Babylon, they hang their harps upon the willows, saying: "If I forget thee O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief Joy."

(To be Continued.)

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

The annual Session of this infant Institution of Literature and Philosophy, commences on Monday first, the 21st day of the Month. On that day the President, Dr. McCulloch, will begin his course of Lectures on Logic, Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy. Professor MACKINTOSH, will commence his annual course of Lectures on Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy; and Professor ROMANS will open his classes for instruction in the Greek and Latin Languages, Literature and Antiquities. An opportunity will be thus afforded to the youth of this town, and to young men from different parts of this and the adjoining Provinces, for acquiring a competent knowledge of these useful branches of Education, and for qualifying themselves to become candidates for the learned Professions.

Whilst we would call upon all those young men who would wish to attain proficiency in literature and science, to enrol their names immediately as students in this University, we would in a more especial manner invite those young men who intend to become students of Divinity, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, to come forward and attend those elementary branches of education, which are considered indispensibly necessary for all students of Theology.

The Acts of the General Assembly, which relate to Theological students, and which are applicable to this Province, as well as to Scotland, enact and ordain "That no student shall be entered upon the roll of any Professor of Divinity, unless he shall produce to the said Professor a certificate from the Minister of the Parish in which he has his usual residence, or in his absence, or during a vacancy in said Parish, from some neighbouring Minister, bearing that his character is suitable to his views, together with a diploma of Master of Arts, or certificates from the several Professors of Philosophy under whom he has studied, from which it may be clearly ascertained that in some University or Universities, he has gone through a full course of Philosophy, in some winter sessions of College preceding, that in which the certificates are pro-

duced," and "That in all time coming, it shall be held and acted upon as a standing law of the Church by all the Presbyteries of this Church, with respect to all Students of Divinity entering upon the said study, from and after this date, that previously to the enrolment of any Student as a Student of Divinity, he shall be examined by the Presbytery within the bounds of which he resides, upon Literature, Science and Philosophy, particularly upon Greek and Latin; that when Students shall not give regular attendance at the Divinity Hall, excepting for one year of their course, they shall during the currency of the fourth year of that course, be examined by their respective Presbyteries upon their attainments in Divinity, Church History, Greek and Hebrew, and that in both cases they shall present to the Professors of Divinity under whom their studies are conducted, the certificates of examination, granted by Presbyteries."—Acts of Assembly, Act 8, 1813; and Act 7, 1827.

As an encouragement to the study of Theology, we would beg leave further to state, that the Synod of Nova-Scotia has already entered upon the consideration of this subject, and we have good reason to believe that arrangements will be made to carry on the Theological studies of young men for the Sacred Ministry in this colony, so soon as they shall have finished their course of Literature and Philosophy.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

We have received the last, which is the thirty-fifth report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, but have not as yet found sufficient leisure to peruse it as we could wish. It is like the preceding reports, a very long and interesting publication, and contains an account of the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures in almost every part of the habitable globe, and in almost every language spoken by man. It would be difficult to form a correct and satisfactory abridgment of its contents, for the information of our readers, but we intend to transfer, on some future occasion, a few of the most remarkable passages into our pages.

UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS.

Our readers, we are sure, will peruse with peculiar satisfaction the report, contained in another column, of the proceedings which took place on Wednesday last in the Presbytery of Glasgow. The union that day consummated between two highly esteemed ministers, together with their kirk-sessions and congregations, and the Church of Scotland, was in all respects one of the most interesting and delightful events witnessed in this city for many years. It is not one of those ill-sorted unions of which we have so many examples in this Latitudinarian age—unions of parties at the expense of principles—unions in which truth and honour are sacrificed at the shrine of selfishness. On both sides there has been, on the contrary, in the case of this union, an uncompromising adherence to their principles; and for the sake of principle alone has the union been formed. After the watchful observation of years, the Associate Synod have found the Church what the venerable fathers of the Original Secession prayed she might become; while the Church, on the other hand after an observation equally narrow and searching, has found the Associate Synod, in the soundness of its doctrine, in the purity of its discipline, in its firm adherence to the standards and constitution of the National Religious Establishment, in the piety, talents and fidelity of its ministers, a body every way worthy to be incorporated with herself. We confidently hope that this auspicious event will, ere long, be followed by others of a similar kind. There are other bodies of Seceders who have long been looking with the eye of affection and veneration to the Church of their fathers, inheriting as they have done, the desire, deep seated in the hearts of the first Seceders that the time for returning into her bosom might speedily come; and, we have reason to believe, that in the Church's present and growing zeal for the cause of her great Head, in her labours of love at home, and missionary enterprises to the heathen abroad, in her rigid exercise of discipline, in her evangelical preaching, in her manifest anxiety to purge out every abuse, the impression is now rapidly extending among them, that the set time to favour our National Zion is come, and that the day is at hand when, with a good conscience, they may and ought to return within her time-honoured walls. These Seceders who are now cherishing sentiments like these have, in the event of Wednesday last, and in the

similar events which are now taking place in every town where the ministers of the Associate Synod are situated, a most satisfactory evidence of the cordiality with which both the clergy and laity of the Establishment are prepared to hold out to them the hand of welcome. And while thus adverting to these gratifying circumstances, we are forcibly reminded by their occurrence of the high value of that boon which was conferred on the Church and people of Scotland by the passing, some years ago, of the Act familiarly known by the name of Mr. Colquhoun's Bill. Without that Act, no such union as that we have just witnessed could possibly have taken place.—Previous to the passing of that Act, the patron of every parish in Scotland had been found entitled to claim the right of patronage of every Church that might be erected within that parish. And no sooner, accordingly, would a church of the Associate, or any other Seceding Synod have been brought within the pale of the Establishment, than the power of nominating its minister would have been lost by the congregation. While such a state of the law existed it is plain that no Secession Church could ever have been expected to join the Church of Scotland. Mr. Colquhoun's Bill removed entirely this formidable barrier to the extension of the Church by taking away from the patrons the obnoxious power described. So that every new church now built, and every Seceding church now united to the Establishment, is completely freed from all interference by the patron: the settlement of its minister is as unfettered within the Church as it could have been beyond its pale. The active share which the member for Kilmarnock had in obtaining from the Legislature an enactment so invaluable, is one of the many services which entitle him to the deep gratitude of the Church of Scotland. —*Scottish Guardian.*

GLASGOW COLONIAL SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening last an interesting meeting was held in Hope Street Church, in connection with the Glasgow Colonial Society, for the purpose of designating the Rev. W. Reid, who goes out as missionary in connection with the Presbytery of Kingston, Upper Canada; the Rev. J. H. Brooke, to a congregation in New Richmond, Lower Canada; and the Rev. Mr. Love, for Australia. The Rev. James Smith of Wellpark preached, and the Rev. John Macnaughtan of Paisley gave the address, and the Rev. Dr. Burns of Paisley engaged in prayer. The whole service was deeply interesting and impressive. —*Scottish Guardian.*

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The Venerable the Presbytery of Van Dieman's Land, met in the session-house of the Scottish Church in Launceston, on Thursday the 14th February—the Rev. J. Lillie, moderator, and proceeded, according to appointment, to the ordination of the Rev. R. Russell to the pastoral charge of the congregation of Morven. The Rev. John Lillie being appointed to preach and preside on the occasion, chose for his text Eph. iv. 11 and 12, and took occasion to point out the scriptural form of Church government; tracing it from the earliest ages of Christianity, and applying it closely to the occasion. A piece of more impassioned eloquence it has rarely been our lot to hear. The audience, which was large and highly respectable seemed rivetted to the spot; one universal feeling pervading the whole. The address, also, to the Rev. R. Russell and his congregation, was alike appropriate, energetic, and impressive. Indeed, the whole service was worthy of the Venerable the Church of Scotland. The newly ordained minister received the right hand of fellowship from the members of the Presbytery.—*Hobart Town True Colonist.*

PRESENT STATE OF "SOCIALISM."—There are now upwards of sixty Branch Societies, in the principal towns in the kingdom, in which there are places of meeting for lectures on Infidelity and Socialism. The Sabbath is occupied in the delivery of seditious and blasphemous addresses, tea-parties, profane singing, music, &c. &c. In some places, Sunday and Infant-schools have been established, for the inculcating of infidel principles. A Tract Society has been formed, and six tracts issued; these are frequently distributed under the Wesleyan and Church Tract covers. A most blasphemous weekly periodical is circulated, at the rate of 40,000 per week. There is a regularly organised central board, with President, Vice-President and Secretary, and a great number of salaried emissaries, whose whole time is devoted to the advancement of Socialism. Additional impetus has been given to their proceedings by the disgraceful presentation of their founder, Robert Owen, to the Queen, by the first minister of the crown.—*Sheffield Mercury.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. We shall endeavour to find room for the Half-yearly Report of the Halifax Agricultural Society next week.

NOVA-SCOTIA PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Nova-Scotia Philanthropic Society, held on Monday evening the 6th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

- THOMAS FORRESTER, Esq. *President.*
- Mr. WILLIAM A. McAGY, *Vice President.*
- " ROBERT A. BIGBY, } *Asst. Vice Presidents.*
- " CHARLES D. HUNTER, }
- " WILLIAM CALDWELL, *Treasurer.*
- " ROBERT M. BARRATT, *Secretary.*
- " SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Asst. Secretary.*
- " WILLIAM B. STEVENSON, *Steward.*
- BEAMISH MURDOCH, Esq. }
- Mr. ROBERT RICHARDSON, }
- " JOSEPH BENNETT, } *Committee of Charity.*
- " JOSHUA LEE, }
- " MATTHEW LOWNDS, }

WILD FLOWERS OF NOVA-SCOTIA, BY MARIA MORRIS—It is the intention of the above talented young lady to publish the first set of a series of drawings of the Wild Flowers of Nova Scotia. Every Nova-Scotian able to afford a copy of this work, which whether absent or present will bring to his memory the scenes of his native country, should patronize the talent of the fair artist. The drawings are very beautiful, and are to be lithographed and coloured in London. The first set will contain two Nos. in each of which will be three plates. For further particulars see advertisement.—*Times.*

FIRE AT NEW YORK. There was a dreadful fire at New York on the night of the 5th, and morning of the 6th inst. The entire square bounded by Water, Fulton, and Front Streets, and Burling Slip, is a heap of ruins except five or six stores on Fulton Street—only one in that street being wholly destroyed—and one in Front Street, next to the corner of Fulton. Some of these remaining buildings were much damaged.—The entire square was devoted to extensive commercial pursuits. This has been the greatest fire since the conflagration of 1835. The papers state the loss at one million dollars.—*Times.*

H. M. ship *Andromache* will sail on Wednesday morning for New York. The *Winchester* on Saturday for Bermuda.—*Jour.*

We are truly happy to learn, that on Thursday next, at twelve o'clock, the corner stone of M-Gill college will be laid by His Excellency Sir John Colborne.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A number of inhabitants of this town, are forming themselves into a Company for the purpose of pursuing the Fishing business; the capital in the first instance is limited to £1,500, divided into 120 shares, at £10 each. We have no doubt but that the whole stock will be subscribed for, and we heartily wish the spirited individuals engaged in the undertaking the best success.—*St. Andrew's Herald.*

It is rumoured in town that His Excellency the Governor General has received dispatches from the Colonial Office, directing the reinstatement of Messrs. Panet, Vallier, and Bedard, to their seats on the bench on the ground that their decision was founded in error, and not from any disloyal motive. It is also said that his Excellency refuses to reinstate them, and leaves the matter to his successor in the government.—*Montreal Herald.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The session of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute will open on the first Wednesday in November.

The following is a List of Lecturers, as arranged by the Committee.
Nov. 6. Joseph Howe, Esq. Introductory Address; 13. Dr. Grigor. Phrenology; 20. Ditto, ditto; 27. Dr. Teulon. Saline Substances; Dec. 3. Ditto. General Knowledge; 10. P. Lynch, junr, Esq. Antient Art; 17. James Forman, junr. Esq. Magnetism; 24. Ditto ditto; 31. Dr. Creed. Light; Jan. 7. Ditto; ditto; 14. G. R. Young, Esq. Steam Navigation; 21. Mr. George Smithers, Drawing; 28. Mr. A. M'Kenzie. Hydraulics.

The Mail for England, by H. M. Packet Star, will be closed on Thursday next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

PASSENGERS.

In the Planet from Gibraltar, Mr. T. A. Ritchie, and Mrs. Dickson and family. In the Venus, from Labrador, Mr. T. Allen. In the Roseway for Bermuda, Mr. T. Robinson. In the Brenda, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, H. Huntingdon, Esq. Messrs. R. F. Hare and Rennie.
In the Acadian from Boston—Mr. McLand and Lady, Mr. & Miss Dechezeau, Miss Crow, Mrs. Barnes and child, Mrs. Joyce and child, Mr. Seiveright, and 3 in the steerage.

For remainder of Halifax Head, see page 135.

POETRY.

TRUST IN HEAVEN.

"This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow—
There's nothing true but Heaven."—MORE.

Trust in Heaven! when o'er thy path,
Clouds and tempests come in wrath;
When thy grief oppresses thee,
When obscured thy prospects be,
When around thee mists are driven,
Heed them not, but trust in Heaven!

Trust in Heaven!—when morning lifts
Up her head and casts her gifts,
Light and dew, upon the earth;
When she brings her blossoms forth,
Till shall shine the stars of even,
For a safeguard trust in Heaven!

Trust in Heaven!—when there afar,
Burneth many a glorious star;
Can'st thou doubt when thus her light
Glams unshowed through the night
That protection may be given
To thy pillow!—trust in Heaven!

Trust in Heaven!—when one by one
Sweet the waves of hope glide on
Leaving thee a wreck at last
On the shore whence they passed;
Though thy heart be wrung and riven,
Still for ever trust in Heaven!

Trust in Heaven!—when from its way
Those thou lovest go astray;
Strive, still strive to bring them back,
To its straight and thornless track;
And that truth may soon be given
To thy spirits, trust in Heaven!

Trust in Heaven!—it shall not fail,
When the darkest griefs prevail,
And when death at length shall come,
When around thee spreads his gloom,
Pray that thou mayest be forgiven—
Place thy dearest trust in Heaven!

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.

UNION WITH SECEDERS.

The ordinary monthly meeting of Presbytery was held on Wednesday—Dr. Muir, moderator, *pro tempore*, in the absence of Mr. Lorimer. An unusually large number of members were present, both ministers and elders, and the benches appropriated to the public were fully occupied. After the reading of the minutes.

Dr. BLACK said that the Presbytery were aware they were that day to have the pleasure of having an addition of two members made to their number; and if the Presbytery had no objection, it would be as well that they should be amalgamated at once, so that their friends might join them in the business of the day. (Hear, hear.)

This being immediately agreed to, Dr. Black and Mr. Buchanan retired, and returned after a brief space introducing to the Court the Rev. Dr. Willis of the Secession church, Renfield Street, and the Rev. Mr. Cochrane of the Secession church, Cumbernauld. Mr. William Brown, elder of Dr. Willis's church, was introduced to the Court at the same time. Nothing could exceed the cordiality with which the gentlemen were received by the members; and at this and subsequent periods of the proceedings, the enthusiasm of the crowd beyond the bar broke out in uncontrollable bursts of applause. The whole aspect of the Court was for some time novel and exciting in a peculiar degree.

Dr. BLACK read documents handed in by the two Rev. gentlemen from their respective sessions, managers, and congregations, expressive of their cordial agreement in the measure of union with the Established Church, in terms of the decision of the General Assembly and the Associate Synod. The Act of Assembly was also read. The whole of the papers having been now heard by the Presbytery, Dr. Black suggested that before proceeding farther the Moderator should be requested to engage in prayer, which was done.

Mr. FORMAN of Kirkintilloch, the senior member present, said he rejoiced in admitting the members of the Associate Synod, and in seeing his respected neighbour the gentleman from Cumbernauld becoming connected with this Presbytery. With all his

heart he rejoiced to receive them both; and he hoped that their union would be for their mutual comfort and edification.

Professor MACGILL, who was evidently deeply affected, said he was not present at the commencement of these proceedings; but he need scarcely say that few things in the course of his life had given him greater pleasure than the important business that was now before them. He gave his most cordial approbation to it; and he had pleasure in welcoming his friend Dr. Willis, which he now did as a brother—(shaking him by the hand.) He (Dr. Willis) had been a student of his own, and his worth, his talents, and excellent principles, he (Dr. Macgill) had known for many years. He should not take up their time farther, but he could not refuse to speak, however imperfectly, a few words on this occasion, from the great pleasure it afforded him. He hoped it would tend to promote the interests of both parties, and, above all, the interests of the cause of the great Master whom they both professed with all their hearts to serve, and whose interests it would be the great pleasure of their lives in every situation to maintain. The Rev. Doctor concluded by again expressing the great delight he felt in seeing this important matter carried so far into effect; and he wished from the bottom of his heart that the completion of it might draw closer than ever the ties of affection between them. (The Rev. Doctor again cordially shook Dr. Willis and Mr. Cochrane by the hand.)

Dr. SMITH said he was sure there was but one sentiment and one feeling pervading the members of Court on this most auspicious occasion. This was one of the most eventful days that they the members of the Presbytery of Glasgow had ever witnessed;—the consummation of their earnest desires for union with their much respected friends, now members of this Church—that consummation had been reached, and reached on terms which they rejoiced to think were honorable to both parties. One of the most gratifying circumstances connected with the re-union of their friends as members of the Church of Scotland, was that the re-union had been preceded by much anxious and mature deliberation, and many earnest prayers. It was our Saviour's prayer in behalf of his disciples that they all might be one, even as he is one with the Father; and they rejoiced to think that there is one faith, one hope, one baptism, and that these their brethren in Christ, now no longer separated from them by conscientious difference of opinion, could at last unite with them on the great principles they held in common; and it was peculiarly gratifying to think that they had now received two members of Presbytery so highly excellent in every point of view. With one of them he had enjoyed the privilege and happiness of living on terms of brotherly affection almost ever since the time that he (Dr. S.) became a member of Presbytery. They had been associated in the management of a most important institution and he knew well the high talents, the great integrity, the devotedness to the cause of Christ, and the zeal in every work of faith and labour of love of that individual. It was cause of peculiar gratification to them in the midst of the conflicts and shakings of the present time on the great principles for which they were both contending, that these excellent men could now stand with them an equal ground, and with a good conscience maintain those important principles which were the more immediate cause of the separation; and he did feel that gratitude was due to Christ as the Great Head of the Church, and who turneth the hearts of men, as the rivers of water, whithersoever he willeth, for turning the hearts of those men, and giving us the support of those who entertain the principles which the Church is now maintaining, and which he wished she might maintain till the latest generation. It was delightful to think they were living in a time when the cause of Christ was dear to the people of Scotland, and when the true-hearted in the land were coming forward, with one heart and one mind, to maintain the prerogative of Christ as the sole Head of his Zion; and that whatever conflicts she might, in the meantime, be called upon to encounter, she would yet be brought forth "strong as the sun, clear as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners." He rejoiced with his whole heart in the union now consummated—a union of heart and soul. It was a union of faith and affection before, but it was now a recognised union in this Presbytery of Glasgow. (Hear, hear.) He moved that the papers now laid on the table be approved of.

Mr. HENDERSON of Carmunnock expressed his sincerest pleasure at the scene the Presbytery of Glasgow this day exhibited. Congregations belonging to another body of professing Christians, who had long been in a state of secession from the Establishment, were coming forward represented by their respected pastors, and telling us that the original grounds of secession were now done away with, expressing an anxious desire to return into the bosom of the Established Church, which with perfect consistency had ever been looked upon by all of them as the

Church of their fathers—the day that witnessed this had been expected by all of them, but few expected that their hopes would be so speedily realised. He could not lose the opportunity of expressing the sincere pleasure he felt on the occasion, and his hope that they and their respected friends would long continue in the bonds of love, and in the prosecution of the great end of a gospel ministry—the salvation of that people whom the Saviour had come to ransom with his blood and enrich with the favours of his grace. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. FORBES said that he felt it quite superfluous to offer any additional expression of the cordial feelings which this event was fitted to produce. They had heard the highest testimony born to the talents and respectability of those who had come here this day—testimony which he was sure was responded to by all who knew these gentlemen. (Hear.) It was indeed a high consolation, when the public mind was so much agitated on the great principle of Establishments, to find these individuals coming back to support those who along with them considered this to be the cause of truth and righteousness. It was a union of principle. No unworthy concession required to be made on either side; and he trusted that under the blessing of God this union would be a mutual benefit, and show to the world how far the Church of Scotland was from looking with any invidious feeling on those who differ from her. The Rev. Doctor again expressed his cordial delight at this event, and seconded the motion that the Presbytery should now give effect to the law of last General Assembly on the subject by receiving these gentlemen into the Presbytery.

Mr. DUNCAN of Milton said, he might perhaps be allowed, from peculiar circumstances, to offer a few observations. He was born of Seceding parents, baptised by a Seceding minister in the face of a Seceding congregation, having received his early instructions in the principles of religion in that Church, having long worshipped in that Church, and studied for two sessions as a student in a Seceding hall, under the venerable and esteemed Mr. Archibald Bruce of Whitburn. It was not precisely in the same body as that to which their respected and beloved friends and brethren belonged, but one very nearly allied in sentiment to the Original Associate Synod. There was much cause to bless God that he had supported and revived our Church—so revived her, he trusted with regard to doctrine, with regard to vital godliness with regard to fidelity to the claims of Christ's crown and blood bought rights, as that the people of the Secession could, with a good conscience, come amongst them again; and God having been pleased to free her from many serious declensions, and to purify and strengthen her by means of her present trials, we may now say of that Church.

"Merges profundo pulchrior eventus."

He hoped that their brethren would not only strengthen their hands, but would give them an impulse forward in their farther reformation; and that the time may speedily come when all the remaining scruples of all the Presbyterians in Scotland holding the Confession of Faith being removed, they would form one great union, striving together for the faith of the Gospel. (Hear.)

Dr. BLACK, in proposing that the new members should now be requested to sign the Confession of Faith, expressed his entire and cordial concurrence in what had fallen from his Rev. fathers and brethren this day. He did congratulate the Presbytery on having added to their number two such respectable members; and he congratulated himself that the Barony parish would now have an additional minister who had already proved himself to be a faithful and valuable minister. (Hear.)

The new members having signed the Confession,

The MODERATOR, addressing them, referred to those great men and great lights of their day who founded the Secession, and whom those now living could have known but by their works—he meant Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine. Although they went out from us on conscientious grounds, they still remained of us, and stood up for the truth when it began to decline in Scotland. The same principles had been held and vindicated all along by the body with which they were connected; and therefore while this Presbytery felt very great joy in receiving them into communion and fellowship, they also rejoiced that among the multitude of its members—for it was now a very numerous body—hey would be of one heart and of one mind. The Rev. Doctor then formally announced their reception by the Court, and gave the new members the right hand of fellowship, the other members of Presbytery following the example.

On the motion of Mr. KING, Dr. SMITH was called upon to return thanks to Almighty God for the auspicious consummation of the union, which he did in solemn and affecting language.

The other business before the Presbytery was not of any public interest.

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH.

UNION WITH SECEDEERS.

Dr. Dickson said, as a majority of the Presbyteries had agreed to receive ministers of the Secession body with their congregations, into the church, and as that was now adopted by the General Assembly as the law of the Church, he rose with the utmost pleasure to state, that his excellent friend, Mr. Mackenzie (of the Original Burghers), along with his Kirk-session and congregation, had complied with the regulations laid down by the Assembly, and had instructed him to lay on the table of the Presbytery a memorial to be received into connection with the Church of Scotland. The Rev. Doctor having read the memorial, then moved that, in accordance with the act of Assembly, the minister, congregation, and kirk-session of South Gray's close church, should be admitted into connection with the Church of Scotland, and the minister consequently admitted a member of Presbytery. Dr. Dickson concluded by expressing the delight he felt in moving to admit into the bosom of the Church of Scotland Mr. Mackenzie and his congregation.

Dr. Muir, in seconding the motion, said, he was sure all would hail with delight what might be termed the first fruits which would tend to heal the breach which had so long existed between the Secession body and the Church, and which all deplored.

The Presbytery then unanimously agreed to the notion, after which the Moderator addressed Mr. MacKenzie in feeling and appropriate terms, expressing the pleasure he felt in giving him the right hand of fellowship, in name of the Presbytery, on his admission into the bosom of the Church. Mr. MacKenzie was then cordially congratulated on his admission by the members, after which, at the request of the Moderator, Dr. Dickson offered up a prayer suitable to the occasion.

The Presbytery then having disposed of some routine business adjourned.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

AN EXHORTATION TO THE LORD'S TABLE.

You have assembled this day in God's house of prayer and praise, and you are invited to draw still nearer to Him at that altar, which commemorates the dying love of the Redeemer, and presents to us his body broken and his blood poured forth for man.—Here then is another command, which, as Christians you cannot doubt, and yet of which alas! so many are neglectful. Why, let me ask, are any of Christian congregations, except those whose professional duties oblige them, absent when we assemble round the altar of Christ? Do we not all acknowledge, and ought we not all to love the same Saviour? Ought we not all to be looking to the same blood to cleanse, the same righteousness to clothe, and the same Spirit to sanctify us? Should we not all equally tremble at the thought of being excluded from the same table? Why do we then make a separation here.

YOUNG MEN: is it because you possess some feeling of a false and unholy shame at being seen to be so engaged? We honor the scruples of a tender conscience, however mistaken; but we are afraid that too many have no better and no wiser reason than false shame, for absenting themselves from a duty equally binding upon all. When the "Cananite was in the land" then you would not have stood with Abram at his altar; you will not be found ranged on the Lord's side in the day of battle; neither then can you hope to be among his people when they rejoice in the day of his great and final victory, "as men rejoice when they divide the spoil." Or must we attribute your absence to another motive? Is it because the licentiousness of your habits in private tell you too plainly and too truly, that while you thus live, the altar of the Lord is no place for you? O if it be so, pray, earnestly, faithfully pray, that God may grant you a clean heart, and renew a right spirit within you.

YOUNG WOMEN: why do you absent yourselves from the table of the Lord? Is it because you have suffered the trifles, the worthless trifles of the world vanity, pleasure, dress so to occupy your thoughts and hearts, that you have no real feelings for these high and heavenly ordinances, no heartfelt love for Him who appointed them? If it be so, may he whom you have forgotten, "open your hearts," by the gentle influences of his grace, as he did the heart of Lydia of old, to "attend to things belonging to your peace, before they are hid from your eyes."

MEN OF BUSINESS AND OCCUPATION: why do you absent yourselves from the table of the Lord? It is because your whole time and thoughts are so engrossed by the perishing things in which you are engaged, that you have never yet so far reflected upon the purpose for which you were sent into the world, as to feel that you are sinners, and to fly to the Saviour

for relief? May it please God to write these solemn words upon your consciences—"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul; or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE: Why are you absent? Is it because you have so long neglected this ordinance or the Saviour who instituted it, that you cannot rouse yourselves from your lethargy, though the opening grave be yawning at your feet? May you be brought to know that that "hoary head is a crown of glory" only "when it is found in the way of righteousness!"

My beloved brethren, I do not, God knows, say these things in bitterness of spirit, but with a single, heartfelt desire for you and for your salvation. I would if your time permit, address you thus separately and individually, and would ask you all and each why you thus trifle with a positive command of your dying Lord, the obligation of which I am certain not one among you would venture to dispute.

But it is enough. I will not urge you to that as a mere command, which you cannot perform acceptably and profitably unless you regard it as one of your highest privileges, and choicest blessings. Once obtained, by the prayerful application of God's good Spirit, a real abhorrence of sin, a sincere love for the Saviour, a disregard for the opinions, and a disrelish for the sinful pleasures of the world, and there will be no need to urge, to expostulate or to entreat. Like Abram, you will never pitch your tent without erecting your altar, and offering up your sacrifices of praise and prayer in the midst of your assembled household; you will never hear the invitations to the table of the Lord, without rejoicing in the opportunity it affords you of drawing still nearer to the God of all your mercies. You will look forward to the day of the Lord, and the house of the Lord, and the supper of the Lord, as the bright spots in your earthly pilgrimage, the green and tranquil resting places in your weary journey, where you may "with joy draw water out of the wells of salvation;" and to you communion with your redeemer, whether in private or in public in his word or at his table, will be the looked for, longed for, anticipations of an intercourse which shall never fatigue—of a communion which shall never end.—*Rev. Henry Blunt.*

A U T U M N.

The exhibition of fall scenery is eminently adapted to awaken reflection. The face of nature is undergoing a sad and melancholy change. It smiles no longer in joyousness upon the beholder, but clothed in its sombre vestments, reminds him of the process of decay. But a few months since, the earth, influenced by the genial sun and refreshing showers, brought forth its bud and blossom. The new vegetation in its fresh livery, caught the glances of the sun, and waved in the balmy breeze; myriads of insects in the exuberance of life sported over the fields, and gaily plumaged birds made the woodland and orchard vocal with their music. We recall our pleasurable sensations, as we strolled through the tall grass of the meadow, or were lulled into musing by the hum of animated nature. But the summer skies have passed away, and the winds begin to breathe roughly. The glittering insects have disappeared, the birds have sought a softer clime, and the foliage is divested of its beauty. The season for the "falling of the leaf" has come, and soon the dense forest will be no longer a covert, but bare its depths to the sunshine and storm.

Far is it from us to deny to Autumnal scenery its peculiar beauties; the rich fruits and the changing foliage will arrest the eye; yet still, to a contemplative mind, the general view awakens saddening thoughts. Many objects which lately charmed us are now sought for in vain, and wherever the eye wanders, it is reminded of the decay of nature. The symbol of death is exhibited in the withered herbage and the impression thus produced is deepened by the silence which has succeeded the hum and music of thousands of animated things. Who can contemplate the scene without being reminded that "we all do fade as a leaf!" In the spring-tide of life, we see health and glee brightening the face—they are fresh flowers of vigorous plants—but the Autumn approaches, and the hue of health and the gaiety of the countenance disappear—both the blossom and the leaf fade. Autumn is the precursor of winter. This brings a more gloomy change. The piercing winds and drifting snow, drive you from the fields where you had so often gazed with delight on surrounding beauties. So with man, the fading away of youth is the harbinger of those days in which he is disposed to say he "has no pleasure in them." The diminished sense of enjoyment, the enfeebled health, the tottering gait, are the wintry winds, which will soon prostrate the frame once glorying in its strength. There are reflections which may tend to mitigate this application of the scene. It is true spring and summer depart, and are succeed-

ceeded by the fall of the leaf and wintry storms. But the death is only partial. It is nature recruiting its strength, and in the lapse of a few months, the balmy breeze, the vivifying sun, the gentle rains will return, and nature will put off her sad habiliments, and will again rejoice in the re-creation of all her former beauties. Thus may it be with man; his present life passes away like a vain show; he fulfills his allotted period and then lies down in the slumber of the grave. As a Christian he does not die, but sleeps; this world shall know him no more for ever; but his spirit enjoys an endless life, it is transported to a more genial clime where there are no vicissitudes; where life is always in its springtide; and the body, although mouldered in the grave, shall hear the voice of the trump of God, and that which was sown a natural body shall be raised a spiritual body, and the hope in which it was deposited in the grave, shall be changed into fruition. Let then the face of nature decay, there is a heaven of unchangeable beauty; let the beautiful objects around us perish, there is an inheritance which fadeth not away; let man die—Jesus is the resurrection and the life, and he that believeth in him shall be satisfied when he awakes in his likeness.—*Presbyterian.*

OBEDIENCE A PROOF OF ADOPTION.

My religious affections and my whole conduct, are so imperfect as to fill me with shame. Every day condemns me. I have never known thee, O God, as I ought to have done. I have never loved thee with half the admiration, gratitude, and delight, which I owed thee. And all my services have been proportionably mean and defective. At this moment Christ is my only hope. I can only make mention of his righteousness. Apart from him I deserve still, not only for past sins, but for my present defects, thine eternal displeasure. Still hast thou wrought in me a vast change; which is a proof that in thy Divine Mercy thou hast made me one of thy children, and received thy prodigal back again to thy paternal favour. "The carnal mind is enmity against God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." But thy grace has made me subject to it. I love thy law. All its commands seem to me holy, just and good. I do not wish to be excused from exact obedience to it all, but, on the contrary, to have grace that I may obey it. I do not know of any sinful habit which I indulge; and I wish thee to discover to me any thing in my temper or conduct, hitherto unknown to me, which is contrary to thy will, that I may alter it. By thy grace, I do not allow myself in known sin. Thy declared will is my only rule of action. And I obey thee, not more because I fear thy anger, than because I love thy ways. I love to please thee, to honour thee, to give thee thy due, and to testify my gratitude and my subjection to thee. I do not obey thee as a slave, dreading the scourge, but as a child, loving thy paternal government. And I wish from my heart to obey thy whole law, with increasing energy and affection forever. What but thy grace can have made me do this? The carnal mind is not subject to thy whole law nor can be.—Is not this subjection defective and unworthy as it is a proof that thou hast made me thy child? It is a proof of my love; for Christ said: "He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me. You are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." And thy word declares, "This is the love of God, that we keep his commandments.—Hereby we do know that we know him, if we keep his commandments. He that keepeth his commandments, dwelleth in him, and he in him."

Hence, I humbly trust that I know thee, and love thee, that thou dost own me as a disciple of Christ; dost dwell within me; and wilt therefore bring me into thy presence in heaven. Transgressors, indeed, thou wilt cast out; for Christ has declared, "Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity." But since thou hast made me pay thee a willing and affectionate, though a very imperfect, obedience, thou wilt never reject me. I am going to that world where all obey thee perfectly. In a measure thou hast made me meet for that world, because I delight in obeying thee, and feel that to obey thee perfectly would be perfect happiness. Wilt thou not, then, satisfy the desires which thy grace has created, and admit me to that heavenly life in which thou hast taught me to delight? O my God, I know thou wilt.

BAPTIST W. NOEL.

THE LOVE OF GOD.—When a poor lost soul is brought home to Christ, and has all his sins forgiven him, and is made a child of God, it will take up a whole eternity to express and declare the greatness of that love.—*Edwards.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPE.

THE CHARTISTS.—The vigorous proceedings which have recently been taken against the Chartist leaders in different parts of the country have produced the desired effects. They have for the present, at all events, completely put down the agitation which prevailed; and the town and its neighbourhood have been, during the past week, as quiet and peaceable as at any period within the last ten years; the parties, who a few months ago threatened all sorts of violence if their leaders were punished, being now well satisfied if they can themselves escape punishment. It is proper to remark that this result has been obtained by the enforcement of the ordinary law of the land, through its proper and constitutional channels—the local magistracy, without invoking the aid of any extraordinary measures like those which were passed by the Legislature in former periods of excitement, by no means so formidable or so dangerous as that which we trust has now passed over; and also without the improper and unconstitutional interference of the Ministers of the Crown, in originating proceedings against individual offenders. We have always been satisfied that, by the exercise of ordinary firmness and vigilance on the part of the magistrates, the disorders which have agitated many parts of the kingdom during the last nine months, and which have caused much trouble and expense to the constituted authorities, and no small degree of alarm and inconvenience to private individuals, might have been put down long ago; and, as the subject is one of considerable importance, we shall take an early opportunity of referring to it at greater length than we are at present enabled to do.—*Manchester Guardian.*

We are happy to state that the public tranquility has been undisturbed here during the past week, and that the reports from the surrounding districts are equally favourable to the maintenance of peace and good order. At the coleries in this neighbourhood the workmen have nearly all resumed their occupations. In the county of Durham, we understand that things are at an equally quiet state, and those of the workmen who suffered themselves momentarily to be led away, have settled down to their honest employment.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

(From the Hampshire Telegraph.)

THE NAVY.—PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 24.—The *Patridge*, 19 guns, Lieut. W. Morris, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, from the coast of Africa. She left Sierra Leone the 26th of June, the *River Gambia* the 10th of July, *Island of Gorea* the 13th and *Senegal* the 19th. Her Majesty's ships *Dolphin*, *Lynx*, and *Forrester*, were at Sierra Leone. The *Dolphin* had captured three slave vessels, two under American colours, one containing a large cargo of merchandize and 1,050 doubloons, she is nominally American, and was employed to carry slaves and provisions to the different slave depots along the coast. The third is under Spanish colours, and was engaged in the same traffic. The *Patridge* has been employed the last seven months in protecting the British guin trade at Portendic, and in conveying the Governor of Gambia and suite up to McCarthy's Island, situated about three hundred miles up the *River Gambia*. During the stay of the *Patridge* at McCarthy's Island, the thermometer rose to 110 degrees, but we are happy to say she has not lost a single man. She has brought home invalids from the squadron at Sierra Leone; also three mutineers from the *Duchess of Kent* merchantman.

The *Benbow*, 72, Captain Houston Stewart, dropped down to St. Helena on Thursday, and sailed last night for Lisbon and Malta.

Her Majesty's ship *Revenge*, 74 guns, has arrived in Cove of Cork for the purpose of entering men to complete her complement, and Captain Waldegrave means to open rendezvous houses in the neighbouring coast towns for the reception of seamen. When her Majesty's ship *Powerful*, Captain Napier, was in Cork harbour a few weeks back, she was under orders for Dublin, for the purpose of allowing her captain to try the effect of a plan he had proposed to the Admiralty—namely, that of allowing him to take his ship to different ports, for the purpose of getting men.

THE NAVAL RESOURCES OF ENGLAND.—It is not generally known that a steamer of very large tonnage is to be launched in a day or two from Chatham Dockyard. It will have been begun and finished within the incredibly short space of eight weeks. We are informed that this extreme expedition is an experiment under the direction of the government, in order to ascertain the shortest possible time in which such a vessel can be completed. The number of hands have been unlimited; in fact, the men are working on her at the present moment as thick as bees in a hive, and they are allowed to make as many working hours per day as they can. The sum apportioned for the

labour, we understand, is £4000; and should it not cost that, the overplus is to be divided among the men. The experiment has excited the greatest possible interest in the neighbourhood.—*Greenwich Gaz.*

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The *Erebus*, which has been in dock in Chatham Yard for several months past, fitting for a three years' voyage to the South Pole and Pacific Ocean, has during the last fortnight attracted the attention of numerous visitors. She was put out of dock last week, and is now rigging with all despatch. The *Terror* bomb (sister ship to the *Erebus*) will accompany her; she has also been fitted at this port, and is now ready to sail when the *Erebus* is completed. The *Erebus* is commanded by Captain Ross, nephew to Captain Ross who was engaged in attempting a north-west passage. The *Terror* is commanded by Captain Crosier. These ships are fitted by Government, but are only lent by the Admiralty to the Board of Arts and Sciences for the expedition, by whom the whole expense of fitting is defrayed. In anticipation of their having to encounter vast fields of ice, they have been made as strong as wood and iron can make them. The wales are doubled with eight-inch oak plank, and the bottom with plank of three inches. In the hold the ceiling is doubled with two thicknesses of an inch and a half African teak, crossing each other at right angles. The bulkhead in the holds are built in like manner, and made water-tight, so that should the bottom be stove in at any part, it will not endanger the safety of the ship, as pumps are fitted in the fore-hold as well as those in the main-hold, which has Massie's patent pump. The weather-deck is also doubled with a three-inch fir plank, with fearnought, dipped in tallow laid between. The two ships are expected to sail by the end of the week.—*Rochester Gazette.*

Certain parties in Sheffield have just obtained a patent for the making of a substance so nearly resembling ivory, and so applicable to all the purposes of that valuable material, that it is almost impossible to detect the difference.

One of the most curious circumstances incidental to the accession of the young Sultan is said, by a Constantinople correspondent, to have been the solemn shaving of his chin for the last time. This once done, no razor is thenceforth allowed to approach his face, the beard being one of the attributes of supreme power, which must be suffered to grow without being touched by any kind of instrument.—*French paper.*

The European population of the French possessions in Northern Africa, exclusive of troops, was calculated on the 1st of the present month at 22,607 individuals. Of these 9,708 were French, 2,533 English, 6,969 Spaniards, and 1,603 Germans, Russians, Greeks, Portuguese, &c.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Intelligence has been received direct from Constantinople of the 7th of August. The Sultan continued to visit the principal mosques and establishments of public utility in his capital, and appeared to enjoy excellent health. The Greek and Armenian Patriarchs had been presented to his Highness, and confirmed by him in their respective ranks.

The German Papers contain alarming reports of the tranquillity of the Turkish provinces and even of the capital, but nothing certain.

The steam-packet *Motternich* reached Constantinople on the 4th from Trebisond, bringing three of the four Prussian officers lately attached to the Staff of Hafiz Pasha, who resigned their commissions before the battle of Nezib, as the Turkish General would not listen to their advice. They contradicted the report of the defection of the Seraskier, whom they left engaged in rallying his troops at Malatia.

The Prince de Joinville arrived on the 5th at Constantinople in the *Papin* steamer.

The *Smyrna Journal* contains the following account of the fleets:—

"The British squadron reached Tenedos on the 4th, and proceeded on the 6th to Beccica Bay. It consisted of nine ships of the line and a frigate. Admiral Lalande, with five ships of the line, continued to occupy the same position on the coast of Troy. Four other English and French Ships were expected to reinforce the squadron. The Austrian frigate *Medea*, carrying the flag of Commodore Banderia, and a schooner of the same nation (the *Arethusa*), arrived at Smyrna on the 6th, with the brig *Veneto*, which put to sea on the 7th. The English brig *Zebra*, Captain Stopford, son of the Admiral, arrived at Smyrna on the 5th, to replace on the station the corvette *Hazard*, which left it on the 8th. The Russian schooner *Hirondelle*, and the Sardinian Corvette *Aurora*, were also in Smyrna."

The intelligence from Alexandria, brought by the *Smyrna* journals, came down to the 27th ult. All the European physicians serving on board the Turkish fleet had resigned. The plague had entirely ceased in that city.

The direct advices from Syria, brought by the Austrian steamer *Seri Pervas*, were dated Berout, the

28th ult. Ibrahim Pasha still occupied Marasch; and Hafiz Pasha was at Malatia with 10,000 or 12,000 men.

COLONIAL.

ST. JOHN, N. F. September 19.

FIRE.

"We regret to be again called upon to record one of those sad occurrences which have so often been witnessed in this town. About day break yesterday a fire was observed issuing from one of Messrs.—Dunscomb & Co's stores, which very shortly afterwards reached an alarming height, and the whole of the premises occupied by the above firm, and all the adjoining dwellings between R. Brine & Co's, and Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co's, were rapidly consumed. At first the most serious apprehensions existed for the safety of the premises on both sides; but by well-directed efforts and prompt exertion, the fire was arrested at the points above named. We understand that workmen were employed at that early hour to prepare some goods to be delivered to purchasers returning to outports, and that they had incautiously placed a lighted candle or a lamp on a cask containing spirits, into which some sparks accidentally fell,—the store was immediately in a blaze, and before assistance could be had, all chance of saving the place was at an end.

It was feared that a large loss had been sustained by the parties concerned; but we are happy to learn that on enquiry much of the property is found to have been saved; and on the whole the loss will be much less than was at first imagined."—*Newfoundlander.*

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.

The nomination of the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson met with a strong opposition from the London Merchants connected with Canada. The North American Colonial Association remonstrated with Lord Melbourne on the occasion, without success. Here the appointment has been received with no favourable feelings; we believe, however, that the loyal inhabitants generally, are at all times disposed to abstain from prejudging the exercise of the royal prerogative. It must be confessed that it has been, in some instances, rather unfortunate of late years; and that governors have not been sufficiently supported at home, to meet the circumstances of colonial possessions fallen into a state of disorder from the conflicts of the constitutional authority, and the consequent agitation of the public mind, which is become quite feverish in consequence of the recent rebellious outbreaks. There must be a steady exercise of parental authority, when the child begins to feel, or fancies it feels, something of the strength and passions of manhood, and gets fractious, sulky, and ill-tempered; so abandoned and unnatural as to lift its hand to its parent. The only thing that we are afraid of, on the part of the Imperial authorities is, that they should cast us off altogether, *disinherit* us, and let us run wild among other disorderly and ill behaved youths on this continent. We would put the question to the most unreflecting and unruly amongst us: Are we really in a condition to choose our own governors, and "manage our own affairs in our own way?" maintain peace at home, and make ourselves respected abroad.

SEPTEMBER 30.

The Toronto papers of the 25th instant contain accounts of several *Durham* meetings. Instances of property destroyed on the frontier, supposed by incendiaries, continue. At Hamilton, a tannery belonging to a Mr. Adams, was set fire to and burned in consequence of difficulties connected with the *Durham* meeting at Thorold.

It is now said that His Excellency Sir John Colborne will not come down to Quebec before the arrival of the *Pique*, in which he intends to return to England. It is expected that the new Governor General will be sworn in at Montreal.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 5.

PAPINEAU.—We have had the pleasure of some conversation with a gentleman just returned from Paris, where he lodged in Glasgow Hotel, which happened also to be the abode of the refugee traitor.—Our informant had frequent, and long interviews with Papineau, who discoursed upon the subject of the Canadian revolt, without any apparent reserve, and inquired of this gentleman if he had belonged to any of the volunteer corps? which Papineau seemed to hold in utter abhorrence. Whatever may have been the ungracious recognition of the services of Canadian Volunteers by the Home Government, this lasting impression on the mind of Papineau will serve to convince them that those services told deeply in the suppression of the revolt, and therefore answered the patriotic end which corps and individuals had in view. Our informant candidly informed Papineau that he was a Volunteer, and was one of a party of Cavalry, that travelled something like thirty miles, in bad roads, for the purpose of arresting him. Here the usual rigidity of the traitor's countenance relaxed, and he laughed long and loud at the recollection of

his escape. He inquired what was thought of him in Canada; and was told that he was universally execrated; by the British as the instigator of all the political discord, and finally of rebellion; and by the French, with few exceptions, as having deceived and betrayed them.—Montreal Transcript.

ST. JOHN, N. B. October 12.

We understand that Haley, one of the criminals sentenced to be executed at Kingston, on Wednesday next, for the murder of Bernard Coyle, has been respite until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, through the indefatigable exertions of his Counsel, R. L. Hazen, Esq. The two others, Leonard and McGunnage, we believe, are left to their fate.

GREAT FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.

A most destructive fire occurred in Philadelphia on the night of Friday, the 4th inst. and was still raging at ten minutes after three o'clock the next morning, the date of our latest advices. It broke out at half-past eleven o'clock, in Mr. Prescott's large provision stores on South Wharves, between Market and Chestnut streets, and soon communicated with the adjoining stores in the same block, all three-story brick buildings. At two o'clock, the number of buildings destroyed amounted to thirty-two or thirty-five, embracing three stores on the wharf above Chesnut-Street, south of the building occupied by Grant & Stone, nine houses on the east side of Water-street, twelve on the west, six on the east side of Front-street, and four or five on the west. At three o'clock, the flames had crossed to Chesnut-street, but on the west side of Front Street they were subdued. Several walls had fallen, and it was reported that lives were lost. A Fireman named Timmins, in attempting to save some books, was so severely burned that his life was despaired of.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2.—The British Queen.—This noble ship went to sea yesterday with about sixty passengers, seven hundred thousand dollars in specie and a very large mail, the postage upon which amounted to about \$2,500.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, a PRECENTOR, properly qualified to conduct the Singing during the time of Divine Service, and to afford instruction in Sacred Music to the Youth of the Congregation. Persons wishing to become candidates for the situation, may apply either to the Rev. JOHN MARTIN, Minister of that Church, or to Mr. WILLIAM LITTLE, Elder. Oct. 9.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

THE ensuing Term of the Dalhousie College will commence on MONDAY, the 21st day of OCTOBER next.

By Order of the Board,

Sept. 25. J. W. NUTTING, Secy.

N. B. As the Course of Lectures in the College only consists of One Session during the Collegiate year, it is particularly requested that all Students new on the Matricula, or intending to enter, would obtain their tickets from the Secretary previous to, or on the first day of the ensuing term.

Professor of Logic, Moral Philosophy, & Rhetoric, REV. THOMAS McCULLOCH, D. D. Professor of the Classics, REV. A. ROMANS, A. M. Professor of Mathematics & Natural Philosophy, REV. JAMES MACKINTOSH, A. M.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

MR. HUGH MUNRO, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that having taken the well aired and commodious rooms, over Mr. SHANNON'S Store, opposite the Province Building Garden; his Seminary will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 20th instant. From the experience which he has had in this method of Education, and the success which has hitherto attended the "TRAINING SYSTEM", under his management, the advertiser ventures to solicit the continued support of the public; and he pledges himself to spare no time nor labour in endeavouring to guide those pupils who may be entrusted to his care, in the paths of knowledge and virtue.

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

REMOVAL.

ROBERT ALLAN, BOOT and SHOE MAKER, has removed to the shop between Mr. Stewart's and Mrs Buckley's, and nearly opposite the store of Mr. R. Noble, where he continues to carry on the above business, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public support. October 9, 1839.

Halifax Head continued from page 131. MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Mr. THOMAS HUMPHREY, Chemist and Druggist, of Halifax, to MARTHA ANN, second daughter of Joseph Darby, Esq. On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Churchill, Mr. W. J. MORRIS, to Miss FRANCES ANN CROSSKILL, both of this town. On Friday morning, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. GEORGE W. WORRAL, to Miss JANE ELLIOT, both of the Wellington Settlement.

DIED.

Friday morning, T. WAHAB, Esq. M. D. Surgeon of H. M. 37th Regiment, in the 60th year of his age. On Saturday evening, THOMAS, only son of Thomas and Isabella Rhind, aged one year and ten months. Suddenly, on Monday, JOHN SULLIVAN, aged 69 years. At Montreal on Tuesday, the 1st inst. at the age of 107 years. WILLIAM OATS, a native of Yorkshire, and long resident in Brook Street, Montreal. He was present at the battle under Wolfe, on the plains of Abraham, and those wants which the government should have provided for, had long been supplied from the charity and generosity of the Rev. Mr. Phelan, of the Catholic Church.

MARINE NEWS. PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. Thursday.—Brig Margaret, Jones, St. John's, N. F. 5 days—salmon and dry fish to T. C. Kinneary; schr. Victoria, Swaine, Boston, 4 days—ballast; Nancy, Briard, St. John's, N. F. 9 days oil, salmon, &c. to S. Binney; Speculator, Gorman, do do—dry fish to J. Allison & Co.; Barbet, Richards, Greenspond, N. F. 9 days—dry fish, salmon and oil to J. Brookman. Friday.—Schr. Elizabeth, St. Mary's—fish and oil; Superb, Yarmouth, do; Ann, Lewis, Labrador, 6 days—fish; Reward, Sydney—coal; Eagle, Wilson, St. Stephens, 11 days, via Barrington—lumber to Fairbanks & Allison. Saturday.—Brig Helena, King, Greenock, 43 days—tin, Iron, &c. to N. LeCam & Son; H. M. S. Andromache, Capt. Baynes, P. E. Island; U. S. schr. of War Grampus, Lieut. Payne, Arichat, 3 days—was ashore, at the entrance of Arichat harbour, on Thursday night, and received some damage; schr. Speculator, Young, Lunenburg; Elizabeth, Canso—dry fish; Chance, Allen, Lunenburg, bound to Sydney; Prudent, Billingsby, St. John, N. B. 3 days—pork, bread, &c. for Quebec; Dolphin, Thorburn, Labrador, 8 days, salmon and oil; Miemac, Le Gresly, Gaspe, 6 days—dry fish to Creighton & Grassie; brig. Fame, Ballantine, New-York, 11 days—beef, pork, &c. to Salus and Wainwright—left schr. Louisa, Lorway, to sail in 2 days; schr. Industry, Argyle. Sunday.—Am. brig Mary Helen, Hamilton, Alexandria, 13 days—flour, wheat, &c. to G. P. Lawson, and A. B. Richardson; Am. schr. Palestine sailed 4 days previous; brig Granville, Lyle, St. Petersburg and Elsinore, 46 days—hemp and tallow to T. & L. Piers; spoke, 8th inst. ship Jacob Perkin, of Bath, U. S. bound to Boston, lost foremost the day previous, steering for next port; brig Fleeta, Flockhart, sailed a day previous from Elsinore for London; schr. Nile, Vaughan, St. John, N. B. 4 days—fish, to S. Binney and others; ship Brenda, Simpson, Liverpool, G. B. 46 days—general cargo, to W. A. Black & Son and others; new brig Calla, Fowler, Yarmouth, 3 days—ballast, to J. Duffus; Barque Wanderer, Robson, Newcastle, 67 days—glass, iron, coal, &c. to Fairbanks & McNab, lost topmasts on the 29th ult.; schrs. Meridian, Cornwallis—produce; Union, and Friendship, Argyle—dry fish; Canso Trader, Canso—fish; Eliza, and Albion, Bridgeport—coal; Betsey, Prospect—herrings; Morning Star, Liverpool, N. S.—dry fish; Lady Hunter, do.—herring.

Monday.—Barque Margaret Miller, Peckford, Tatmagouche, bound to Liverpool, leaky; Schr. Adelle, O'Brien, Labrador, 10 days—spoke, 6th inst. schr. Betsy, hence, for Labrador; on 9th inst. off Manadieu, fell in with and boarded a fishing vessel with loss of foremast, no person on board, laden with barrels &c. towed her into Manadieu same day, and refitted, arrived here in company. Tuesday.—Am. Packet brig Acadian, Jones, Boston, 5 days flour, &c. to D. & E. Starr & Co. and others; H. M. Frigate Cleopatra, Capt. Lushington, St. John's, N. F.; schrs. Edward & Samuel, John Thomas, Mary, H. Denoon, and Agnes, Sydney, coal; Neow Commerce, Pictou, do. New Dolphin, Prospect, herrings; Angler, P. E. Island, produce; Dolphin, Bay Chaleur, shingles. Wednesday.—Schrs. Adventure, Munn; Industry, Ryal; Friendship, Doan; Sydney—coal. CLEARED. Wednesday.—Hertford, Buteau, Quebec—sugar &c. by J. Allison & Co. and others; Daphne, Ingham, B.W. Indies—assorted cargo by Salus & Wainwright; Eclipse, Marshall, Barbadoes—pork, fish, &c. by J. H. Reynolds, and D. & E. Starr and Co.; brig Kate, Collins, B.W. Indies—fish, oil and lumber by D. & E. Starr and Co. Thursday.—Schr. Albion, Belfountain, Montreal—sugar &c. by J. & M. Tobin and Charman & Co.; Shannon, Boudrot, Quebec—sugar by T. C. Kinneary; Sable, Kennedy, La Poile Bay, N. F.—flour, pork, &c. by D. & E. Starr & Co. Friday.—Barque Acadian, Auld, Charleston; schr. John Henry, Walsh, Placentia Bay—flour, &c. by G. P. Lawson; Am. schr. Hyder Alley, Thompson, Portland—coal by J. Morrow; Venus, Amiro, St. John, N. B.—oil, fruit, &c. by A. B. Richardson; Elizabeth, Shelnut, Placentia Bay, N. F.—molasses, beef, &c. by P. Furlong; Providence, Deagle, P. E. Island—assorted cargo by H. Fay, N. Vass. and others; Morning Star, Boudrot, Quebec—sugar, &c. by Frith, Smith & Co. and others. Saturday.—Only Son, Muirhead, St. John, NB—rum, &c. by J. L. Starr, J. Fairbanks and others; Isabella, Mortimer, Miramichi—assorted cargo by J. Fraser, J. & M. Tobin and others; Sophia Miranda, Boudrot, P. E. Island—do by J. Muddell; brig Harriet, Carrell, Gaspe—assorted cargo by W. Pryor & Sons; Ferronia, Ryan, P. E. Island—do by S. Binney; Harmony, Hes, St. John's, N. F.—do by do and the master; brig Margaret, Kinney, Berbice—do by Fairbanks & Allison. Monday.—Am. brig. Joshua Sears, Ryder, Philadelphia, sugar and salmon by D. & E. Starr & Co. and others; Barque Norman, Bond, Montego Bay, fish & lumber by J. Allison & Co. S A I L E D.

Thursday.—H. M. brig Ringdove, Com. Stewart, Quebec. Saturday, 12th, H. M. Schr. Prickle, Lieut. Holland, Jamaica. MEMORANDA. Barque Clio, Daley, was to leave Liverpool, G.B. 7th Sept. for Halifax.

WILD FLOWERS OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

BY MARIA MORRIS.

To be published in Numbers—each number containing 3 plates, coloured.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B.

SUBSCRIPTION Lists for the above work are left at Messrs. Belcher, McKinlay, and Munroe's Book Stores—at the Reading Rooms and Public Libraries of the Town. October 16.

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. October 16.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to make an alteration in his Business, requests that all persons indebted to him up to the 31st December last, will settle their accounts immediately, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney for immediate collection. GASPER ROAST. Halifax, Oct. 7, 1839.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. HUGH MUNRO

INTENDS on Monday first to open an Evening School, from seven to nine o'clock, in his large and commodious School Room, Market Square, to afford instruction to Apprentices, Mechanics, and others, in READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, GEOGRAPHY, and other branches of Useful Knowledge, which they may not have an opportunity of acquiring during the course of the day. For Terms and other particulars, application may be made to Mr. MUNRO, at the School Room, from ten to three o'clock. Halifax, Oct. 9th, 1839.

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

THIS Bank continues to operate in Exchanges Bills are bought and sold on

- LONDON, NEW-YORK, BOSTON, QUEBEC, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, ST. ANDREWS, } New Brunswick. ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

Arrangements have also been completed by which drafts at the places above mentioned may be obtained on the Cashier of this Bank, By order of the President and Directors, J. FORMAN, Cashier.

AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE AT WINDSOR !!!

To be Sold at Public Auction at Windsor, on the First day of November next, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale.

THAT well known Stand for Business, owned by the Subscriber, and known as the Old Jail Corner. There are on the Premises Two well built DWELLING HOUSES, with an excellent Barn and well arranged Stables.

The Lower Dwelling House is well adapted for a Gentlemen's residence, having been recently thoroughly repaired and finished throughout. It is admirably calculated also for a Genteel Boarding House.

The Upper House has been long occupied as a Public House, and is so well known as to require but little description. It is situated at the corner of the road leading to Winckworth Ferry from the village, about 1/2 of a mile from the Market Slip. And from its Publicity and long Establishment, will always ensure a large share of Public Patronage. Any person wishing to purchase the premises, or either of them at private sale, may learn the terms of sale and other particulars on reference to Messrs. KING & FRASER, Solicitors, at Windsor, or the Proprietor,

DAVID WILEY.

Windsor, Aug. 29th, 1839.



THE SONG OF JUBILEE.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Hark! the song of Jubilee,
Loud as mighty thunders roar;
Or the fulness of the sea,
When it breaks upon the shore.

Hallelujah!—for the Lord
God omnipotent shall reign:
Hallelujah! let the word
Echo round the earth and main.

Hallelujah!—hark! the sound,
From the centre to the skies
Wakes above, beneath, around,
All creation's harmonies.

See Jehovah's banners fur'd,
Sheath'd his sword: He speaks—'tis done,
And the kingdoms of the world,
Are the kingdoms of his Son.

He shall reign from pole to pole
With illimitable sway:
He shall reign when, like a scroll,
Yonder heavens have pass'd away.

Then the end—beneath his rod
Man's last enemy shall fall:
Hallelujah! Christ in God,
God in Christ, is all in all.

SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received an assortment of
NEW SUMMER GOODS, which he offers
Sale at low prices, JAMES DONALDSON.
STORE—Barrington Street, opposite the Grand
Parade. May 59.

APOTHECARY'S HALL.

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

—ALSO—

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

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

—ON HAND—

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

BESSONNET & BROWN

OFFER FOR SALE,

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

BAR, BOLT, Plough Plate, and Sheet IRON; Ger-
man, Cast, Blistered, and Spring STEEL; Sheet
Lead, Tinned and Black Plates; Wire; Topsail sheet
CHAINS, Horse, Ox, and Coil Chains; Plough Moulds,
cast Plough Mounting, in Sets; SCYTHES, Sickles and
Scythe Stones; LINES, Twines, and Shoe Thread;
PAINTS, OIL, Ochres and Glue; Coarse unglazed GUN-
POWDER, in 25lb kegs, Fine Glazed do. do.; Extra
fine Powder, in Papers and Cannisters; 250 packages
NAILS and SPIKES; Window Glass, from 7x9 to
12x16; 2 Cases GUNS, 20 Boxes tipt Tobacco PIPES-
3 bales Cotton Wick.

Iron Pots, Ovens and covers, Tea Kettles, &c.; and a
good assortment of small HARDWARE, Harness Mount-
ing, &c.
May 22.

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 appear-
ed 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, M'Crie, Wardlaw, Welsh, Lorimer, Buc-
hanan, and many other Divines of the most bril-
liant 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 pub-
lic 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, original-
ly collected by John Howie, of Lochgoin, now
Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged, by a Clergy-
man of the Church of Scotland, and Enriched
with a Preface and Notes, by *Wm. 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,
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