

# THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1840.

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## POETRY.

There is much true poetry, and what is better, true theology, in the following passage from MONTGOMERY'S

### UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

"But all is fruitless, save Thy Spirit teach,  
Console, attract, illumine, and adorn  
The penitential mind. Can deaf men feel  
How music wakens her enchanted might?  
Or blind ones, when the lids of Morning ope,  
Greet the proud radiance of commencing day?  
So dull, and eyeless to the words and beams  
Of truth heaven-sanction'd, is the rocky heart,  
Before an unction of converting grace  
Descend, and bid the glorious change begin—  
Or, mark the body, when the soul is fled;  
How pale and powerless, how corrupt and cold  
It lies, and withers like a dream of clay!  
So dead to things transcendently divine  
In carnal trance the soul itself abides,  
'Till comes Thy Spirit with celestial breath,  
The faded lineaments of God revives,  
And quickens nature with transforming power:  
Then, Thou art all, and all in Thee resides.  
Eternity upon the Book of Life  
Reflected,—How sublime the means of grace!  
In Christ what love immeasurably deep  
Embodied!—what a glory robes the cross!—  
Each word, each promise, each divine appeal  
By Thee brought home,—how vast redemption grows!  
Wile passions sink: and low affection's rais'd,  
No longer, worm-like, creep in dust and gloom,  
But, wing'd by faith, beyond the world ascend,  
Exulting round the Throne, and hearing oft  
Faint echoes of some archangelic hymn  
To Jesus chanted; who, as lord of deed  
And life of thought, o'er all our being reigns;  
And oft, by sacred fascination led,  
To Calvary our yearning hearts retire,  
Kneel at the cross, and see the Saviour die!"

## Academical Education.

INSTALLATION OF J. C. COLQUHOUN, Esq.  
M. P. AS LORD RECTOR OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE,  
ABERDEEN.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Colquhoun of Killermont, M. P. for the Kilmarnock Burghs, was installed in the office of Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in presence of the Principal and Professors, the Assessors (the Hon. Capt. Gordon, M. P. Sheriff Lumsden of Pitcaple, and Mr. Hadden of Persley), the Students, and a numerous attendance of strangers.

The ceremony took place in the Common Hall, the only remaining portion of the old College buildings which will soon be replaced by the splendid edifice now approaching its completion. The new College is built of the beautiful granite which forms so important a source of revenue to the neighbouring county: and which, hewn into every variety of architectural magnificence and taste, contributes so much to the peculiar grace of the northern city of palaces.

On entering the Hall in his rectorial robes, Mr. Colquhoun was greeted with enthusiastic applause. The proceedings were commenced with a Latin prayer by Principal Dewar.

Mr. COLQUHOUN spoke to the following effect:—Mr. Principal, Professors, and Gentlemen, it is my duty, and my pleasure also, to appear before you this day to render you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me—an honour which I appreciate all the more that it has connected me with one of those great Universities of Scotland to which this country, of all the other countries in the world, gentlemen, has been most signally indebted—an honour which has connected me with one of those Universities, which, for a century and a half, have distributed the blessings of a liberal education;—gentlemen, an honour, also, enhanced to me the more, and for which I feel the more grateful, that it flows from your own free choice. (Cheers.) I know, gentlemen—it is needless to disguise it from ourselves—I know that at this day attempts are made to disparage the value of those Universities in which you are at present receiving your education. I know that we have been told by certain persons who possess some au-

thority over the public mind, that these are monastic institutions—that yours are idle and gothic pursuits; and that it would be far better if, instead of passing so many years in the pursuits of classical literature, of pure science, and of high philosophy, in which you are engaged—it would be much better that the time and labour so bestowed were devoted to the ordinary occupations of life.

But this I will say—let us come to common ground—What is the object for which Universities were founded? For the training of mind. These gentlemen say they agree with us that the training of mind is desirable—that the faculties should be developed, the intellectual powers drawn forth and trained, the moral qualities formed. Well, then, here we are agreed, and let us try the Universities by this test.—What is done with the physical powers? Consider what is done in order to form the weak youth into the hardy athlete. Observe the training applied to his physical powers—the exercise—the development the muscular vigour—the quickness of eye—the strength of limb—the patience of fatigue, the courage and endurance. Well, I have just to say we must follow precisely the same process with the mind.—That which at first appears feeble and infantine, must be called out and strengthened. The eye of observation, languid and dull, must be corrected.—The eye of apprehension, blind or obscure, must be opened and enlarged. The faculty of comprehension, which is too feeble to grasp any of those subjects either of nature or of mind which are placed before it—that faculty must be formed to strength and to capacity to take in and grasp the most large and various objects. That faculty also which at first easily lets slip the topics which engage its attention—the memory must by practice become so vigorous that it may retain securely what it receives. The judgment, at first so feeble that it cannot discriminate between qualities the most diverse, must be called into exercise. The taste, subject to every caprice, and with no rule to guide it, must be formed and matured. And in the same way, when there is no moral quality of perseverance to encounter and overcome difficulty, that likewise must be called out and invigorated, till at last it shall come into exercise. And the result is, that the mind which was once feeble, fluctuating, wandering, and diffused on different objects, becomes strengthened, braced, expanded, and matured; and with all this power, and play, and exercise, it is rendered robust and sinewy; so that what at first was feeble and languid, becomes invigorated, and the mind at last acquires the robust, muscular power of vigorous manhood. (Cheers.)

We all know what occurs when the misshapen block of ore is taken out of the mine, and run off from the fire into the mould, and beat out on the anvil, and tempered by frequent and repeated passages through cold and heat, till at last it acquires the tenacity, the elasticity, the pureness, and the stability of steel. Now it is just as if a person were to say to those who are melting, and purifying and beating out the bars of iron, What is the use of such strange and protracted operations? do you mean to say that the steel is to deal with fire, or sand, or water? that the instrument which will be applied to the most delicate operation must be kept so long in these useless elements? Yet so it is, that by this very process the rude and misshapen ore is melted—and tempered into the correct and polished steel. And even so by these very classical, and philosophical, and scientific studies—which they deprecate and abjure, but which you wisely cherish and observe—by this very process of long and patient exercise, although you should never again recur to those pursuits—although never again you open a mathematical book—although never again you peruse a classical or scientific work—it is just by these that your minds are now formed and strengthened, so as to be fit for the business of life, and so as to take the foremost rank in your profession, to whatever profession your taste may lead you.

But we are told by these gentlemen, We will present you with an curriculum of study very far superior to any you have had in the Universities—you will have no Greek and Latin there.—Greek and Latin are absurd, we will abandon them—but we will present you with what is far superior.

But if we examine these new views, we shall find them not quite so just as their admirers would lead us to suppose. They tell us that we could have translations instead of the classics—that, instead of pure science, we could have some portions of science, a little of political economy, and some small shreds and fragments of practical science; instead of classics,

read translations—instead of comic and tragic writers, read them in English—instead of Demosthenes and Cicero in oratory, study the beauties of modern eloquence—instead of ancient poetry, read the *Elegant Extracts*; and, in place of elevated moral science, whether it is found in Bacon or in Butler—among the great of Greece or of England, substitute science of a more modern kind. Well, my answer to that is, how do you form, by what study, on what model do you form the talent of the person whose object is to produce the greatest work of art? how do you form the painter, or the sculptor, or the architect? Why, by studying the great models which either ancient or modern times afford, by sending him to the great temples of Greece and Rome, and to the great statues which Greece and Rome supply. And if we seek for the greatest models on which to form the mind of the scholar, I ask where they are to be found? If we wish to train the faculties of the mind to the analysis and investigation of truth, to acquire habits of patient observation and accurate reasoning where will you find the same means of developing them and calling them forth as in pure science and high philosophy? If we wish models the most exalted in all the branches of study, where shall we find them so perfect as in Greece? If we are desirous to study philosophy in any one of its branches, where will we find examples of elevated philosophy like those amongst the great authors of Greece? If you desire to cultivate the taste, the imagination, the fancy, I ask whether there is any purer poetry, tragic or comic, epic or dramatic, than you will find in Homer, in *Æschylus*, in *Sophocles*, in *Aristophanes*? (Cheers.) If you wish to form a taste for eloquence, where will you find the rules of oratory laid down with greater accuracy than in one great work of Aristotle? and where will you find those rules exhibited in such full and exquisite eloquence as in those men who contended with Demosthenes, but whom Demosthenes overbore? (Great applause.) If you wish to see how the facts of history can be most lucidly arranged—how the most difficult and intricate occurrences of the most various and complicated states, can be placed before the mind in a style the most perfect and with an arrangement the most clear, where will you find historians like Herodotus and Thucydides? If you wish that which, after all, is the most generally important acquirement, to form to yourselves a style of language forcible and full, without which the pen is silent, and the voice mute—if you would form to yourselves language out of a vocabulary the most rich, the most abundant—such as the torrent—no, not as the torrent, but as the waves of the boundless ocean, which seems to pour out of its abundance every word and form of word which human imagination can conceive, and yet presents on its mirrored surface every shade and variety of meaning, every fleeting emotion of fancy that can pass across the mind,—where can we find a language at once so exquisite in form, so copious in abundance, so choice in selection, yet so expressive and delicate in meaning, so various in texture, yet so distinct in shade, as the Greek? (Enthusiastic applause.) And when you embrace in your classical studies another language not indeed so rich, yet full of power—less varied, yet copious—less vigorous, yet most harmonious—you have the Latin. (Renewed cheering.) If you seek for the models of history, you have Livy and Sallust—if of oratory and philosophy, you have Cicero—if of poetry, you have Horace and Terence, Lucretius and Virgil. Then if, having these, you wish to enjoy modern letters and “drink of the wells of English undefiled,” you come to those fountains of English literature with penetration, and judgment, and taste; and from your knowledge of these two languages you are better able to compare and appreciate the beauties of all modern tongues; you can then estimate the qualities of the poetry of England, of Germany, and of Italy. If you delight in history, you can resort to that of England and Scotland—collect facts and arrange them, as you have been taught by studying the historians of antiquity. And you can carry to the pursuits of modern philosophy, whether moral, or mathematical, or physical, the habit of analysis and accurate research, formed by the study of those incomparable models of antiquity. If philosophy be your object, I know no portal through which you can reach the goal so securely and so efficiently, as in studying the ancient authors. If you wish to reach the application of modern science, there is no training so essential as the study of pure mathematics. If, again, you desire to apply yourself to the investigation of moral truth, you shall have drawn from the ancient authors the principles which guide, and the



systems which illustrate it. (Cheering.) It may be said, however, you greatly overrate the effect of these studies; let us then come to facts and examples.—How does it happen that if you will name to me any man who has distinguished himself in any branch of knowledge, in any department of science, in taste, in poetry, in history, in politics, in law, in mercantile and professional life he is a classical scholar.

Come, then, to men of taste. I ask how Addison formed his exquisite English style?—how Johnson composed his more formal diction?—not so exquisite indeed, but still more powerful. Why, by classical pursuits—they obtained their distinction by long and laborious application to classical study in the English Universities. Come next to philosophy; and how did Bacon attain his exalted eminence in science.—Bacon, the son of a shopkeeper, who raised himself to the loftiest position of his own or any age, and became the first of philosophers?—(cheers)—why, by long-protracted study in the University. How did Newton, to whom I alluded before, scale the heights of science?—by study in Cambridge University. How did Galileo obtain his distinguished rank in astronomical science?—by spending his youth in the College of Pisa. And come next to those who have been remarkable in professional life. How did Coke and Blackstone acquire their eminence, in the pursuits of constitutional law?—by the long continued study for which they were distinguished in the University.—And to glance for one moment at more modern examples, who are the men who have been most successful at the bar, and most eminent on the bench? They have been distinguished in College life, and spent a long course of years in science and letters, forming their minds for the active duties of their present sphere. And, gentlemen, if for one moment we may turn to the highest pursuits of all, let me ask you how it was that Wicliffe formed his incomparable mind, by which he awoke the long slumbers of superstition—by which he sounded that first note of truth in England, which was never after to be stifled—how he brought into the field of controversy a mind fully equipped in power and in every quality calculated to subdue opposition? (Cheers.) Wicliffe, too, had spent long years of youth in those College pursuits that equipped him for the arduous task to which he was called. And in Germany, too, there was raised up a man of splendid powers—of indomitable popular eloquence—of great command over the passions—of irresistible force of reasoning—of boundless courage—of dauntless perseverance—who shook senates—made monarchs tremble, rolled back the powers and thunders of long established superstition.—Yet that master mind—the mind of Luther—(loud cheers)—had been nurtured, and trained, and formed in that very course of study which you are now told is useless. And if I may appeal to your own country, I would turn your recollections to one of the greatest men, who ever stood up for the truth in Scotland—who broke the long slumbers of this country; and against the court, against the government, stood alone in the championship of truth—alone in that field of difficult warfare—the man who won his forward way against all the dangers that gathered around him, pure in his own moral strength and intellectual vigour, which nothing could abate, and no power could quench;—yet was it in the retirement of College haunts, where his early years was spent, and in the pursuit of classical and scientific study—now, and henceforth, they tell us, to be abandoned—it was in these pursuits which we are now to abjure, that your great champion John Knox formed his vigorous and intrepid mind. (Enthusiastic plaudits.)

If we come down to later days, look at the last fifty years. Tell me where Grattan formed his peculiar eloquence, and Burke matured his mind, and learned his rich philosophy, and acquired his splendid diction? It was by close and patient attention to their College cultivation. Where did Pitt and Fox, those great political rivals, who for years divided the admiration and the suffrages of Britain—men who, whatever were their politics, were without compare the most splendid masters of eloquence, which modern times have produced—the one more lofty in style, more full in diction—the other closer in reasoning, terser in argument, clearer in analogies, ready to expose fallacies—equally ready skillfully to employ them. Yet how was it that these master minds were nurtured and matured, in classical, in literary, and in scientific pursuits? The one at Cambridge, the other at Oxford. There their minds were formed, nor did the duties of their future career engross their undivided attention; for again and again, in the midst of political studies, in the midst of business of the most chequered and harassing kind, did these men turn from the vexing and careful pursuits of their public stations, to those very treasures of classical literature by which their minds were first formed.

Let me assure you that you will not look back with regret on the course of your present study; but in whatever pursuit you are engaged, whether of science or art, whether you aim at the useful practice of me-

dicine, or the elevated pursuit of theology, or the industrious occupations of mercantile life, in all and each, if your mind is only diligently and vigorously trained now—all its faculties developed by the course of study, which here you are pursuing—all its powers rendered robust, and called into exercise—rest assured your reward will be ample. (Applause.) And if, in the remarks I have been able to make, anything should have fallen from me which has a tendency to make you cherish more and more, those classical and scientific pursuits which are here practised, and here received and recommended, for any such remarks I shall have been richly rewarded, and I shall be better enabled to discharge the duties of this exalted office, which in your kindness you have conferred upon me, and to fulfil the obligations which I have taken upon me, to increase the influence and confirm the power of this ancient and useful University (The hon. gentlemen concluded his address amidst cordial applause.)—*Scottish Guardian.*

## THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1840.

### ON THE TEMPTATIONS INCIDENT TO WEALTH AND POVERTY.

It has been remarked that wealth and poverty are both dangerous; the former tending to excite pride, the latter discontent. This is a general proposition, the truth of which we presume will not be questioned; but, admitting the correctness of this statement, it may still not be altogether unprofitable to enquire how these effects are produced. Taking the causes therefore in the order in which they stand, we proceed to remark that he whose abundance of this world's wealth, enables him to command all that can minister to his earthly comfort, feeling less than others his dependence on him "who giveth to all his creatures life, and breath, and all things," is consequently more likely to forget to recognise and acknowledge it in his conduct. Finding too that riches, while they procure for him the adulation of his fellow men, can also command their services, and put him in possession, of whatever art can invent or nature can supply, he may even be tempted to say, "who is the Almighty that I should serve him, or what profit is it that I pray unto him?"

The sedulous attention also, with which the rich are waited on, and the luxuries and superfluities with which they are surrounded, placed in a situation where every want, almost every wish is anticipated, every necessity ministered to, before its pressure can be felt, and their entire unacquaintance with the reality of privation, suffering and destitution, are circumstances but too well calculated, not only to check their aspirations after the higher and purer felicities of the life to come, but also to induce them to say of this world, "This is our rest, here will we stay;" whilst they often tend to shut up their bowels of compassion towards their poor brethren; for how can they be expected to sympathise deeply with distresses, of which they have had no personal experience, or seek to relieve misery, which they have never known, except by its name.

It is, however, no more than justice to remark, that many have dispersed abroad, have given to the poor, in the true spirit of christian liberality, who were born to the possession of wealth, and to all the enjoyments it can procure, and who, have themselves, had little or no familiar acquaintance with the miseries of disappointment and penury and wretchedness.

On the other hand, there are some who, by rising early and late taking rest, have accumulated wealth rather by drudgery than industry, and by frugality, which has in their case degenerated into penuriousness. By the gradual addition of pittance to pittance, of house to house, and field to field, they have so indurated their hearts, and destroyed all benevolent affections, that they can scarcely feel even for themselves, and excuse themselves from the performance of acts of beneficence and charity to others, by imputing the indigence or the misfortunes of the necessitous, to indolence, or mismanagement, or extravagance. Considering the means however, by which such persons have risen to affluence, it might be sup-

posed that humility at least, would be a predominant feature in their character, unfortunately the reverse is too frequently the case, so much so that their pride and arrogance have become proverbial. Elated with success, they are apt to consider themselves the architects of their own fortunes, and if they have formerly recognized a superior agent, they are now prompted to think with "Sir Balaam," that

"What once they called a blessing now is wily,  
And God's good providence a lucky hit."

These are some of the modes by which wealth tends to excite pride, and its too frequent concomitants worldly-mindedness and selfishness. Not in vain therefore, did our Saviour exclaim, "How hardly shall they that have riches, enter into the kingdom of heaven," and the apostle Paul enjoin his beloved son Timothy to "charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy."

Deferring till a future opportunity the consideration of the manner in which poverty excites to discontent, we would, in conclusion remark, that the most effectual method of guarding against being elated by the possession of wealth, as well as against a selfish spirit in the appropriation of it, seems to be, under the divine blessing, first, to lay sincerely to heart the inspired declaration that "when man dieth he shall carry nothing away; his glory shall not descend after him;" and secondly, to ponder with equal solemnity the question of the apostle, "what hast thou that thou didst not receive?" to remember that our wealth is not our own, but a talent committed to our charge, with the solemn injunction, "Occupy till I come."—Were we asked in what manner this ought to be done, we would reply, in the words of scripture, "Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase." "Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor to thy house. When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide not thy face from thine own flesh." "Inasmuch," shall the Redeemer say in the great and terrible day of account, "inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me."

We are happy to find that the Presbyterian inhabitants in the vacant districts throughout the country, are now beginning to bestir themselves, and that they are at length determined to make united and persevering efforts to procure the regular dispensation of the ordinances of Religion by Ministers of their own Church in the settlements where they reside.—At the last Meeting of the Presbytery of Halifax, held in this Town on the 27th January, very strong and energetic applications, numerously signed, and accompanied with assurances of pecuniary support, were submitted by different Members to the Court, from the congregation of Lawrence-Town and Lake Porter, from the settlements of Middle Musquodoboit, Meagher's Grant and Musquodoboit Harbour, and from the Presbyterians at Digby and Annapolis, soliciting in the meantime a more frequent supply of sermons, and the assistance and co-operation of the Presbytery in establishing in each of these stations, a resident Ministry.

On hearing these documents read, and after taking a careful and deliberate survey of the extensive field now open for cultivation, the Members of the Presbytery were constrained to regret, their inability from the urgency and multiplicity of their present Ministerial engagements, and the long continued want of Travelling Missionaries, to comply immediately and to their full extent with the earnest requests now made to them, by persons who were both desirous and justly entitled to enjoy a share of their pastoral superintendance and care, but they agreed unanimously, in an expression of their sympathy and approbation of the claims of the petitioners, and resolved to spend as much of their time on Missionary visits among them, as their present avocations would permit, and they directed their Moderator and Clerk to draw up and transmit with as little delay as possible,



to the Secretary of the Glasgow Colonial Society, an abstract of the information contained in these petitions accompanied with a renewed proposal to that Benevolent Institution, for the immediate appointment of one or more additional Ministers, to co-operate with them in supplying the lamentable and increasing spiritual destitution which prevails throughout this portion of the Colonial vineyard.

*Episcopacy and Presbytery*—by the late Geo. Hill, D.D. Principal of Saint Mary's College, St. Andrew's, North-Britain. "Audi Alteram Partem." Frederickston. Printed by E. Ward. 1840. Pages 24.

We received by the last Mail from a respected friend in New-Brunswick, two copies of a pamphlet, bearing this title, being a long and very valuable extract from Principal Hill's celebrated Lectures on Theology. The design of this new publication in that Province will be readily understood from an advertisement at the beginning of the Pamphlet, which we here insert at length for the information of our Readers:

"The wisdom of issuing from the Press of this Province a Reprint of *Chapman's Discourses on Church Government*," wherein the Presbyterian Form is so offensively assailed, and the divine authority of Episcopacy so arrogantly asserted, is, to say the least of it, exceedingly questionable. At any rate this proceeding has been the sole occasion of eliciting the following reprint of the late Very Reverend Principal Hill's Arguments in favour of Presbytery, and it may yet lead to a controversy between the Clergy of the Churches of Scotland and England, which is greatly to be deprecated. If such, however, should be the unhappy consequence of this injudicious act, the blame of having thrown down the gauntlet must be altogether confined to the individual, who, in his preface to the said Reprint, subscribes himself "A Missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel."

The Presbyterian Congregation of Shelburne, have lately presented their able and faithful Pastor, the Rev. William T. Wishart, with an elegant Pulpit Gown, as a token of their respect and gratitude for his services. It affords us no small satisfaction to record this event, to know that a relation which has so lately been formed, is so very acceptable to all parties, that Mr. Wishart finds himself so comfortably established at Shelburne, and that his people entertain such a sincere respect for him as their pastor, and are so desirous to profit by his Ministrations.

A considerable portion of the present paper is occupied with a report of the interesting proceedings which took place last week at Aberdeen, on the installation of Mr. Colquhoun, M. P. into the office of Lord Rector of Marischal College. Mr. Colquhoun's inaugural address, in which he discusses the propriety of classical and philosophical study, with the educationalists of the utilitarian school, and defends the curricula of the Scottish Universities on the ground of their long-tryed usefulness, is a clear, cogent, and masterly exposition of the question, alike creditable to his fine literary taste, his accurate scholarship, and sound judgment; and must in the estimation of those whose suffrages placed him in the honourable office of their Lord Rector, have amply justified their choice.—*Scottish Guardian*.

#### LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

In our summary of last week, we omitted to notice the presentation of a petition from Mr. J. Ross, Truro, complaining of an assault on him by Mr. Grassie, the Sheriff of the county, (Colchester) of inattention on the part of the Chief Justice to complaints on the subject, and of inadequate punishment on conviction. After a long discussion, at times a little tartish, a Committee, with Mr. Smith as Chairman, was appointed to enquire into the case.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.—The Committee to whom a petition from John Wild, for remuneration for building a bridge over La Have River, had been referred, recommended that the petitioner should be paid, on condition of his keeping the bridge in repair for ten years.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.—The Bill for annexing the settlement of Five Islands to Colchester, passed through the Committee on Bills, with amendments. Mr. Goudge introduced a Bill providing that, on a va-

cancy occurring in the office of Registrar of Deeds, Registrars for each county should be appointed, instead of Deputy Registrars as at present.

Thursday, Jan. 30.—A Bill was passed for regulating the poll at elections. Mr. Young read a letter from Mr. Huntingden and himself, to the Speaker, containing strictures on the Report of the Counsel's Delegates. Mr. Bell brought in the Report of the Committee to whom the petition for aid to erect a public hospital had been referred, concurring in the prayer of the petition.

Friday, Jan. 31.—The Bill for appointing Registrars of Deeds in each County, was passed in committee.

Saturday, Feb. 1.—On motion of Mr. Huntingden, the above bill was re-considered, and, after much discussion, amended to the effect that County Registrars should be immediately appointed; and that Sir Rupert D. George shall receive £200 per annum, in lieu of the fees he at present receives through the Deputy Registrars.

Monday, Feb. 3.—The Debate on the Despatches commenced by the introduction of a series of resolutions, representing that, in consequence of its continued opposition to the measures of the Assembly, the Executive Council, as at present constituted, does not enjoy the confidence of the Commons. Some of the resolutions passed, the result of the discussion will be communicated in our next.

The Speech of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, at the opening of the New-Brunswick Legislature, has been received; and we shall endeavour to furnish our Readers with an Abstract of it in our next.

Yarmouth, Liverpool and Pictou, have been declared Ports of Registry by Her Majesty's Government.

Agricultural Society.—At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Restigouche, N. B. held at Dalhousie, on the 9th ult. an Agricultural Society was formed for that County, and the following gentlemen appointed office-bearers for the present year: Robert Ferguson, Esq. President; H. Montgomery, A. Barbarie, Esqs. Vice Presidents; D. Stewart, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer; Walter Blair, Arthur Ritchie, Esq. David McIntosh, W. Fleming, Esq. and Archibald Ramsay, Esq. Committee.

The meeting also resolved on an application to the Legislature for a grant of money in aid of the objects of the Society.

The Montreal Transcript says—"We venture to assure our readers that his Excellency Sir George Arthur, has decided to retire from the Lieutenant Governorship of Upper Canada; a decision which does not at all surprise us."

H. M. Schr. Skipjack, has brought into Montego Bay, Jamaica, a Portuguese slave brig, named the Ulysses, with 529 slaves on board, which was captured off the Isle of Pines, after a chase of twelve hours.

The British Queen had not arrived at the hour of going to press, and her non-arrival is beginning to create considerable anxiety. It is possible that she did not arrive out in time to leave London the 1st inst. The Quebec left Portsmouth on the 17th, and passed the Lizard on the 18th of December, at which time no tidings had been heard of the British Queen.—Even supposing that the Queen left Portsmouth on the 3d instant, she has only been out 22 days, and this is not an unusual time for a southern passage.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan. 25.*

We have heard but little of General Jackson, since a false report of his death got abroad in the course of the past summer. We are pleased to find by an extract from the *Nashville Whig*, of December 26th, that the Ex-President was in his usual health, and able to travel.—*Montreal Gaz.*

SUSPECTED PIRATE.—Our correspondent at Edgartown writes, 14th inst. that Capt. Bailey, of the whale ship Zenas Coffin, of Nantucket, which arrived that day from the Pacific Ocean, saw off Bermuda Islands, (date not mentioned, but probably about 1st inst.) two vessels on fire, one of which was a ship or brig, the other a schooner, observed a suspicious looking schooner near them, which Capt. B. supposed to be a pirate, and to have set them on fire. The suspicious schooner came within half a mile of the Zenas Coffin, which made all sail from her and escaped.—*Boston Patriot*

We learn that the Hon. THOMAS BAILLIE, has resigned his office of Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c. in this province.—*St. John, N. B. Herald, Jan. 28.*

It is stated that Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington has made a communication to the American authorities, stating that any renewal of attack on the Canadian frontier by American citizens, will be considered tantamount to a declaration of war. We can only say of the decision, if it has been come to, that it is a most wise and proper one, and ought to have been adopted long ago.—*Montreal Transcript.*

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Friday, the resolutions offered by Mr. Williams, calling on the President for copies of correspondence with the British government, the British minister at Washington, and the government of Maine, in relation to the disputed territory were agreed to: and also the resolution offered by Mr. Ruggles, calling for information of what had been done in the matter.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

About one hundred and fifty houses were destroyed by fire at Wilmington, North Carolina, on the morning of the 17th January—being about one-third of the town, and that in the very centre of business, viz.—on Market, and Front streets.

The account of the Earthquake at Ava is confirmed by an arrival at New-York. Every building and pagoda of brick was prostrated, and many lives were lost by the calamity.

War between England and Burmah was still apprehended. The British envoy at Ava was not received in his public capacity.—*St. John, N. B. Courier.*

YELLOW FEVER IN BARBADOES.—H. M. S. Vestal brought sad accounts of sickness at Barbadoes. One hundred and thirty cases of Yellow fever occurred on board of her between the 10th of November and 18th December.—Mr. Hall the master and Mr. Herring, the second master, and about 35 seamen fell victims to it. The 52nd and 67th Regiments had suffered, and continued to suffer severely from it.

We learn that the yellow fever prevailed in Jamaica to an alarming degree.—*Gazette.*

We learn that the Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, M. A. has been appointed Rector of this Parish, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Doctor GRAY, who retains the situation of Chaplain to the Garrison, and we are informed will be a visiting Missionary in this Province.—*St. John, N. B. Gazette.*

#### TEMPERANCE.

The Yarmouth Herald of the 17th ult. contains the Annual Report for the past year, of "The Providence Temperance Society," in that Town; from which we are happy to find that the Society is in a prosperous condition. Twenty-six new members had been added during the year, while none had been expelled, though the Committee admit the possibility of some few having overstepped the bounds of consistency; and therefore urge every member to be faithful to his pledge, and each to watch over the other in love. The number of members at the end of the year was 252. After the adoption of the Report, for which we regret that we cannot find space, choosing the Officers of the Society for the current year, a list of whom is subjoined, and hearing some excellent speeches from the Reverend Gentlemen present, 27 persons, the majority of whom were shipowners, sea Captains, and business men, added their names to the Society.

President—Rev. John Ross. Vice President—Rev. Charles DeWolf. Secretary—Mr. John Smith. Treasurer—Mr. A. C. White. Committee—Capt. George Allen, Messrs. James B. Dane, Freeman Gardiner, Robert D. Butler, Nathaniel Gardiner, Alexander Black.

Wanton Outrage.—The Miramichi Gleaner of the 21st ult. states that some miscreants had broken into the Grammar, National, and Roman Catholic Schools, where they forced open the desks, destroyed, burned, or carried off, boxes of drawing materials, books, papers, &c. as "well as some loose change." We heartily concur in the wish expressed by the Editor that the "scoundrels" may be brought to justice.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. Thomas Watson, while riding from Pennfield to Beaver Harbour, on Wednesday evening last, was thrown from his horse and severely wounded. He was taken up by a person a short time afterwards who was passing, and brought to the house of Mr. Spears. Medical aid was immediately procured, but efforts proved ineffectual, and he expired in a few hours.—Mr. W. was a brother of R. Watson, Esq. of St. Stephen, and has left a large family to mourn their loss. He was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

For the Remainder of Halifax Head See page 263.



## POETRY.

## THOUGHTS SUGGESTED AT THE SACRAMENT.

FROM THE LITERARY GARLAND.

Awake my Heaven-bound soul—arise, rejoice,  
For rapt immortals from the realms above  
Are hovering round me—and a still small voice,  
Now bids me welcome to the Feast of Love.

That man of God, before the Throne of Grace,  
Now offers up the soul sent sacrifice,  
A smile of rapture on each feature plays,  
While all his soul is centered in the skies.

Sweet—sweet is music to the exile's soul,  
That sends remembrance home to happier days,  
His bosom heaves with thoughts that scorn control,  
And hope rekindles her expiring rays.

But sweeter far to his immortal mind,  
Whom conscious guilt has bound in dark despair,  
When first in trembling accents unconfin'd,  
He breathes to Heaven a confidential prayer.

The threatening clouds disperse, and backward roll,  
While faith and love irradiate the gloom,  
The Sun of Righteousness revives the soul,  
Whose promis'd rainbow gilds his cancel'd doom.

'Tis sweet to rove at even's silent hour  
Alone—to muse on Nature's charms unfur'd,  
And converse hold with the Eternal power,  
Who rules and guides the universal world.

But to the ransom'd soul, 'tis doubly sweet  
To feel the joys Immanuel's love has given,  
With those who round the sacred altar meet,  
Tasting on earth the embodied bliss of Heaven.

## Ecclesiastical Information.

AN ADDRESS TO ONE OF THE CONGREGATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATE SYNOD WHICH HAVE RECENTLY JOINED THE COMMUNION OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. BY THE REV. WILLIAM WALLACE DUNCAN, MINISTER OF CLEISH, KINROSS-SHIRE.

The circumstances under which I address you at present are fraught with overwhelming interest. Till within a very few days you belonged, as a congregation, to a communion which, though holding exactly the same doctrines as the Established Church, has, nevertheless, till now kept itself quite distinct from it as a body. In that communion there is much that demands the respect and admiration of every right thinking man. The principles on which you seceded from the Church of Scotland were, I am persuaded, perfectly conscientious, and therefore honourable. And in these days when sterling principle is at a discount, and expediency reigns paramount in so many quarters, it is not a little refreshing to observe so numerous and respectable a body of Christians (actuated by the very same views as those which originally led their fathers to separate themselves, with much reluctance, from a Church to which they were warmly attached) returning so readily to the bosom of that very Church. It was on principle that they seceded—it is on principle that you return. It was because of seen and felt corruptions that they formed themselves into a separate community and now that you, their sons, join yourselves once more to the National Church, it is because you are convinced, on what you conceive, and I doubt not will prove, to be good grounds, that these corruptions are in a fair way of being thoroughly reformed. In the name of that Church, of her ministers, her elders, her people—in the name of every individual belonging to her communion who is interested in her welfare, and hails the dawn of a bright era in her history, I welcome you, and bid you most cordially God speed. You have proffered brotherhood, "in troublesome times." These are not days when the Ark of our Zion moves smoothly on her course, with the sun of worldly prosperity shining on her, and no dangers around her. On the contrary, just as might have been expected, when God began to smile upon us and symptoms of returning life appeared among us, the world is pouring upon her, and enemies of various kinds, from some of whom better things might have been expected, are marshalling in hostile array against her. Be assured, we appreciate and cordially reciprocate the friendly feelings, which, in these days of rebuke and blasphemy, have prompted you to cast in your lot with us—to share our dangers, and offer us your aid. And now that I appear before you an ambassador of Christ, I am desirous to impress upon you as deeply as possible one most important duty, which is imperatively demanded of you by the new relation in which you have voluntarily placed yourselves to our beloved Zion. That duty is expressed in the language of Sacred Scripture, "Pray for the

peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee."

How delightful it would be, were you to celebrate this your return to the bosom of the Mother-Church by more vigorous and united exertions in the cause of Christ—by a more decided manifestation, than you have ever yet made, of your interest in the extension of His Kingdom—by more systematic social prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost. I know not whether there be any fellowship meetings in connection with this congregation or not; but, if not, is there no one here who is ready to come forward, and to stir up his brethren to unite without delay in so important and interesting a work? A more favourable opportunity than the present there can never be and O, if you are sincerely interested in the spiritual well being of yourselves, your families, your friends—of hundreds of perishing sinners at your very doors—you will not, you cannot, be backward in forming yourselves without delay into at least one society for weekly or monthly prayer. And if you do, who can tell what new life, and energy and success, may be imparted to all the ministrations of your pastor, who can tell how many who are now utterly unconcerned about their souls, serving the devil and hastening fast to hell, may be arrested in their headlong career, and brought within the fold of Christ? What is to prevent this very town and neighbourhood from becoming the scene of a Revival as lively, as animating as arousing, as remarkable in every respect, as any that has ever been vouchsafed since apostolic times? It is very common to cry out against the coldness, and slothfulness, and inefficiency of the Church. But I would just ask those who do so, whether they have done their duty in praying for a purer and a brighter era?—If not they have no right to find fault. So long as any are indifferent to the well being of the Church, and neglect fervently to pray for its advancement and success, it ill becomes them to speak of coldness and slothfulness, and inefficiency. On their shoulders, in a great measure, lies the blame. Ministers are more dependent on the prayers of their people, for their personal piety and habitual success, than their people seem to be at all aware. What wonder if few or no conquests be achieved when the arms of the messengers of truth are not upheld by the earnest supplications of those among whom they labour! What wonder should any Church (however surprising her past history) become a proverb among men, if it be doomed to struggle against the fearful calamity of having a worldly, formal, prayerless people with which to do!

At present, a dark and portentous cloud seems to be suspended over the Church of Scotland. All eyes are turned towards it. Her enemies are eagerly expecting it to burst in ruin on her head. But her real friends behold with joy the brilliant rainbow of hope that smiles from the lowering cloud; and if you do your duty in praying for her prosperity and peace, and if all others who belong to her communion do theirs, you shall presently see yonder heavy masses falling asunder and melting away, till the blue sky shall appear without a speck, and the pinnacles of our Zion shall again glitter in the rays of a cloudless sun!—*Scottish Christian Herald.*

## INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

## THE DEATH BED.

BY THE REV. J. WADDELL, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

On a dark and gloomy evening in the month of December 1834, when I had already left the place of my residence to visit a poor woman who had for some time been languishing under the wasting influence of consumption, and was looking forward with anxiety to a speedy entrance into the world of spirits, I was overtaken by a messenger, and informed that a young and beloved friend, who had for some time previous been in delicate health, had become alarmingly ill, and desired to see me immediately. With alacrity and sadness I obeyed the summons, and in a few minutes reached the house of affliction, which presented a scene of distress which I have never seen equalled. A group of men first met my view; and on their countenances were portrayed feelings of alarm and expressions of the deepest sadness. The agonized father seemed like one bereft of his reason; and the fond and youthful husband was overpowered by his feelings, when he endeavoured to report that she whom I loved so well, thought herself sick unto death, and despaired of life beyond the grave. Through a group of weeping friends I entered her room; and well do I remember the piercing look with which she noticed my entrance, and the agonized accents in which she inquired if I thought there could be hope for her. Death, she said, stared her in the face, and she was unprepared to die. She had neglected, till too late, to attend to the one thing needful; and now she must suffer the consequence of her folly. With a full heart, a moistened eye, and a tremulous

voice, I directed her to some of the precious promises of the Gospel, reminded her that at the eleventh hour employment had been obtained in the vineyard of the Lord, and that to the dying thief upon the cross the gracious language of his compassionate Saviour was: "To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise," and encouraged her to believe that for her, pardoning mercy might still be in store. An appeal was made to the throne of grace on her behalf, in which all about her fervently joined; and, at the solicitation of her affectionate and anxious mother, appropriate and favourite passages of scripture were read for her advantage. Older and more experienced ministers than I, were called in, and, in the course of the evening, they spoke to her of the perfect adaptation of the provisions of the Gospel to her necessities, and implored for her the renewing and justifying and sanctifying influence of the Spirit of God. No language, that I can command, can convey a just representation of the anguish and dismay in which the two or three succeeding days were spent. All that wealth, and friendship, and affection, and piety could command, were called into requisition to soothe, if possible, the anguish of the agonized sufferer; but who can minister to a mind diseased? Amid the most excruciating pains, her soul was absorbed in the all-important inquiry, "What must I do to be saved?" To that inquiry, however, she was eventually enabled, by Divine grace, satisfactorily to reply. He who had said to the troubled sea, "Peace! be still," and produced a calm, calmed her perturbed spirit, and gave her peace in believing. He who had rescued doubting Peter from sinking in the devouring waves, supported her in her extremity, and enabled her to rest upon the rock of ages; He who had said to Thomas, "Be not faithless but believing," enabled her to say with him, "My Lord and my God!" The announcement of this happy change wrought upon her mind, was received by her deoting parents and pious friends as life from the dead. The strong bonds of natural affection, it is true, were not loosened, but the bitterness of death was past, and the now resigned mother, who, in the anguish of her soul, had at first exclaimed, "I cannot give her up," looked forward with calmness and composure, to the separation which she saw rapidly approaching.

Of these things I was no unconcerned spectator.—Constantly by her side, I marked with scrutinizing eye, every symptom of change, both in mind and in body; and accustomed to look upon death-bed repentance with suspicion, I suffered no circumstance to pass unheeded, that had a tendency to decide the character of that, which I had witnessed now professed. I knew much of the native sweetness of her disposition, of the strength of her filial affection, and of the devotedness of her conjugal attachment; and, I may perhaps be considered uncharitable when I make the avowal, I at first wondered whether it were possible, that the exercise of these could influence her to suppress her feelings, and, for the sake of her distressed relations, excite hopes on her account which were without foundation. Innumerable circumstances, however, combined to satisfy me that the doubt which had crossed my mind was harsh and severe; and I soon felt convinced of the sincerity and truth of the profession which she had made.

Her previous alarm subsided; a calm serenity settled upon her countenance; and her remaining energies were directed to the service of her Redeemer.—Bitterly did she bemoan the unprofitableness of her past life, her negligence of her eternal interests, and her disregard of the glory of God. She expressed but one object for which she could wish to live,—to evince the sincerity of her repentance, and to glorify God in her body and spirit, which were his. Brother or sister she had none; but father, mother, husband, and friends, were most earnestly and impressively admonished by her, not to delay, as she had done, till the last, to attend to the things which belonged to their eternal peace. She trusted that, vile and guilty as she was, she had obtained mercy, and expressed a fond hope, that if it should please the Lord now to remove her, he would take her to himself, to behold and to share his glory; but she entreated all around her, not to presume upon the eleventh hour, for employment in the vineyard, but to remember that "now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation."

The excitement occasioned by the scenes which I have endeavoured faintly to describe, connected with the rapid progress of her disease, soon brought her very low; and in four or five days, from the time I had first been called to her chamber, she was evidently very near the close of her earthly course. I feel as if I could still hear her whispering accents, requesting us to sing a hymn, and see the fervour of devotion with which, on the night we thought would be her last on earth, she joined in singing that solemn and impressive one, beginning:

"The hour of my departure's come,  
I hear the voice that calls me home."



Never before had I witnessed such an effort on her part, to exert her vocal organs; and I hope I shall never forget the deep solemnity which pervaded the minds of all present. On the announcement of the lines,

"Not in mine innocence I trust,  
I bow before thee in the dust,"

she expressed the deepest self-abasement; and when those which immediately follow were repeated,

"And in my Saviour's blood alone,  
I look for mercy at thy throne,"

she raised her hands and eyes to heaven, and exclaimed, "I do, I do!"

In alternate paroxysms of intense agony, and seasons of comparative ease and quietness, she lingered for days in the jaws of death, embracing every opportunity, that freedom from acute suffering and remaining strength afforded her, to incite those around her to prepare to follow her to the bosom of her Saviour. Her farewell to her youthful husband, whom she tenderly and deservedly loved, and her parents, whose earthly happiness seemed to be concentrated upon her, their only child, was peculiarly affecting; and none of them, I presume, will ever forget it. After having suffered excruciating anguish, at times, for six or eight days, which wasted her strength, she was at last released from her earthly sorrows, and, as we fondly and confidently hoped, removed for ever beyond the reach of sorrow and crying and pain and death.

To her parents her death was an almost overwhelming dispensation. The earthly solace of the evening of their days was gone, and the hopes which they had cherished, in connexion with possessing her, were blighted in the bud. Though she had entered into a nearer relation than that of child, they could not consent to have her leave their society; and when their arrangements were made to retain her at home, the bond of their earthly connexion was loosed, and they were constrained to enquire for a burying place to bury their dead out of their sight. Her husband was deeply wounded at her removal; and to those who knew him as well as I did, his feelings and sorrows were an object of deep commiseration. When himself in need of consolation, he was constrained to assume the character of a comforter to her parents; and while his own soul was wrung with anguish, he undertook to apply healing balm to their wounded spirits. The dispensation, though painful, was, I trust, blessed to them all. Their minds were solemnized and made forcibly to contemplate the end of all flesh, and to lay it seriously to heart; and should they at any time suffer themselves to be again engrossed with the possession of any earthly joys, the remembrance of this event will teach them how much grief and sorrow they are treasuring up for themselves, and how much more desirable it is to have their hearts set to heaven, where there is no separation, and to prepare to go to her, who cannot return to them.—*Glasgow Weekly Christian Teacher.*

#### THE SPIRIT OF THIS WORLD.

The wide diffusion of irreligion is indicated, in a very striking manner, by the perversion of things in themselves inoffensive and useful. The "Prince of this world," not only has his own exclusive institutions for the indulgence of his followers, but insidiously infuses his poison into the arrangements of society, which, but for this mixture, would greatly tend to the public good. The fairest and most useful plant which may spring up, is subject to this blight. Civil government is not only beneficial, but indispensable, in the control of the lawless, in the advantageous direction of the energies of the people, and in the security of the property, life, and general rights of the governed; but where do you find a pure government? where is the voice of salutary law, always suffered to be heard? where is the execution found to be equal to the spirit of the laws? In all countries, and under all forms of government, the best men instinctively shrink from the noisy and abusive contests for office, and the result is, that unprincipled men are too often entrusted with the management of affairs. The spirit of the world domineers, and seldom the spirit of religion is suffered to display, and exert its influence in high places.

The transmission of the mail, is one of the wise and salutary arrangements of a good government; its advantages are appreciated by all, and could not, without serious inconvenience, be dispensed with; and yet how has dominant sin perverted this, in the desecration of the Sabbath, and as a provocation of the Divine judgments!

The perpetuity of the national confederation, as well as the convenience and prosperity of the people, depend materially on increased facilities of intercourse between distant parts of the country, and in the completion of that system of internal improvement, which has been so successfully commenced! and yet, alas! the whole system may be said to be un-

der the direction and supervision of the "Prince of this world." It has promoted Sabbath profanation to an alarming extent, and has been the instrument of corrupting many a village, once peaceful and secluded. Wherever it has pushed its great highways for travel, the country has lost its Sabbaths! and the quiet of the sacred day is interrupted by the noisy passage of stages, canal boats, and steam-engines. Thus the servants of Satan, bent on amusement or business, have succeeded in converting good into evil,—a mean of national prosperity, into an instrument of moral corruption. Oh when will the day arrive, when men shall recognize their accountability to God, and have some respect to his honour, as well as their own gratification!—*Presbyterian.*

#### AMBITION.

The man of pride has a thousand wants, which only his pride has created; and these render him as full of trouble, as if God had created him with a thousand appetites, without creating what was proper to satisfy them. Envy and ambition have also their endless wants, which disquiet the souls of men, and by their contradictory motions, render them as foolishly miserable as those that want to fly and creep at the same time.

Let any complaining, disquieted man tell you the ground of his uneasiness, and you will plainly see, that he is the author of his own torment. He is vexing himself at some imaginary evil, which will cease to torment him as soon as he is content to be that which God, and nature, and reason require him to be.

If you should see a man passing his days in disquiet because he could not walk upon the water, or catch birds as they fly by him, you would readily confess, that such an one might thank himself for such uneasiness. But if you look into the most tormenting disquiet of life, you will find them all thus absurd.—What can you conceive more silly, than to suppose a man racking his brains, and studying how to fly; wandering from his own house and home, wearying himself with climbing upon every ascent, courting every body he meets to lift him up from the ground, bruising himself with continual falls, and at last breaking his neck? And all this from an imagination that it would be glorious to have the eyes of people gazing up at him, and mighty happy to eat, and drink, and sleep at the top of the highest trees in the kingdom. Would you not readily own, that such an one was only disquieted by his own folly?

If you ask, what it signifies to suppose such silly creatures as these, who are no where to be found in human life; it may be answered, that wherever you see an ambitious man, there you see this vain and senseless flyer.—*Law.*

#### A DAUGHTER'S LOVE.

Dear father, how I love to gaze upon thee.—Time hath slightly bleached thy locks, but still thou art the same. Thy kind benignant eye—thy lovely smile, thy noble mien and bearing still bespeak thy perfect manhood. Oh, how am I enwrapped in thy pure honor—a stain upon thee would wither all the joys that now so gaily play round my young and blithesome heart. 'Tis true I've left thy home to be another's through the joys and perils of a fleeting life. But I have not lost my love for thee. When thou didst step within my door, did I not clasp thy neck within my heart's embrace, and kiss thee then as warmly as when around thy knees I used to play at thy own hearth at home.—My soul still doats upon my loved and living father.

See here, these little buds, fresh from life's great fountain. How they do wind their tender cords of love about our hearts.—The vine and its branches. They, like me, do claim thee too. Indeed, I do recall what I have said before—for I do love thee more than when I quitted home—because of these dear pledges. They are young grafts upon the parent stock, and must live or die beneath its shade. In time you'll see how they will copy thee, and in your warm heart you'll find for them a place just beside the spot, if not the very spot, where thou wert wont to keep my own young love.

#### EFFECT OF HABIT ON THE INFANT MIND.

"I trust every thing to habit; habit, upon which, in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes every thing easy, and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from the wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful and hard; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth—or carefully respecting the property of others—of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as little think of lying, or cheating, or stealing, as of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe."—*Brougham.*

#### THE GLEANER.

The loyal and beneficial effects of the Wesleyan instruction amongst the lower orders have been strikingly exemplified by the refusal of the Cornish miners to join their mutinous brethren in Wales. They were often tampered with, but remained firm to their duty. The majority of them, as it is well known, are members of the Wesleyan connection.

The first anniversary of the Operative Protestant Association of Manchester was held at the New Corn Exchange on Tuesday week. The building is capable of containing 2000 persons, and it was crowded in every part for half an hour before the meeting commenced.

#### IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

If public tranquility is to be restored: if the evil spirit is to be expelled from the hearts of our cruelly neglected population; if chartism, and anti-unionism, and radicalism, and incendiarism, and infidelity, are to be rooted out of the land, and righteousness and peace implanted in, there is but one way in which all this can be effectually accomplished, and that is, by boldly looking our evils in the face, and resolving, henceforth, to exert ourselves sedulously in the discharge of our duty towards God and towards man, according to the whole extent of our Christian obligations. It is not by a crusade against negro slavery; it is not by sending missionaries to the East and to the West; it is not by interfering in the concerns of other states, for the promotion of constitutional freedom; it is not by any, or by all, of the projects of extended speculative philanthropy, that England can hope to avert the evil day that is rapidly approaching, when her sins may bring down upon her, the avenging wrath of God. No. It is in vain that she has sent her sparkles of light, to twinkle in the African desert, if she has been careless and negligent, while the enemy has been sowing infidelity broad-cast over the land. The question will be, what has she been doing at home? How has she provided supplies of the bread of life for her own perishing population? Alas! has she not been sowing the wind; and does she not, even already, begin to reap the whirlwind.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

THE PROSPECT.—The enterprising traveller will toil up the steepest and loftiest mountains to enjoy the beauty and sublimity of the extended prospect, and as he stands on the highest peak he feels rewarded for his exertions. Christians often complain of their limited and clouded views, when the truth is, they are lounging at the base of the hill, and are unwilling to put forth the necessary effort to reach the eminence, whence they can obtain a sight of the celestial scenery, and of those glorious mansions already prepared for their residence.—*Presbyterian.*

Newspaper Readers.—The tastes of the readers of a newspaper are sufficiently various and singular. One reads nothing but the poet's corner; another considers poetry, and all that kind of stuff, horrid trash. One deems politics the only business of life; another votes that department a bore. This one reads only the deaths and marriages, and that one looks only to the advertisements. There are various other idiosyncrasies too numerous to mention; but certainly the most singular one we ever heard of was the case of a lady who was obliged to consult the celebrated Abernethy, because "for several mornings past she had not been able to relish her murders." We should like to have seen the doctor's physiognomy on the occasion.

Esquimaux Indian.—The Neptune, Penny, just arrived from Davis' Straits, has brought an interesting and intelligent Esquimaux Indian. He is twenty years of age, about five feet high, and very stout. His appearance is altogether agreeable, and his disposition exceedingly pleasing. He is the very picture of good nature, and has evinced a great deal of anxiety to form acquaintance with Europeans. He is evidently possessed of excellent natural abilities; but he seems to have no idea of the existence of a Supreme Being. This remark, Captain Penny says, is applicable to the tribe to which he belongs, with the exception that, when any of the party die in warlike strife, or in the field when hunting, they console themselves with the thought that they have gone upwards. This Esquimaux has come over by his own request, and with the full consent of his parents; and, from the information which Captain Penny has received from him, he is strongly convinced that he will be able to trace out new and important discoveries in regard to the fishing-grounds on the west coast. The only object Captain Penny has in view in bringing him over is, to get him educated, that he may be able to instruct his friends and others when he returns to his native country.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

The Master Present.—Peter and his company had toiled all night in their vocation as fishermen, without success; but no sooner does the Lord superintend the casting of the nets than a miraculous draught of



fishes is the consequence. So the ministers of the Gospel relying too much on their zeal, eloquence, argument, and general preparation, often fail to win a soul to Christ. When, however, their self-confidence is abandoned, and they rely wholly upon the spirit of the Lord, their success is surprising. A fruitless ministry is not always attributable to the obduracy of the hearers, but sometimes at least to the wrong feelings of the preacher. The best prepared sermon is no better than a little clay applied to the eyes of a blind man; it cannot restore the sight; but let Christ apply it, and the cure is effectually wrought.—*Presbyterian.*

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

**THE QUEENS MARRIAGE.**—Lady Mary Howard, daughter of the Earl of Surrey, is to officiate as one of the bridesmaids to her Majesty, in addition to those ladies who attended as maids of honor at the coronation.

We can confidently announce the marriage ceremony of Her Majesty and Prince Albert will take place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the heads of the various departments having been to the Chapel to make the preliminary arrangements.—*Morning Chronicle.*

**THE KING OF HANOVER.**—It has reached us, from an unquestionable authority, that it is the intention of the King of Hanover, with his illustrious consort, to visit this country early in February. The object of his Majesty's visit is to be present at the nuptials of the Queen and Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg. Her Majesty has written her royal uncle an autograph letter of invitation.

**ROYAL NUPTIALS—FORCE OF EXAMPLE.**—The announcement of a royal marriage has induced certain high contracting parties—peers of the realm, belles of noble paternity, and dowagers of distinguished note—to proclaim their intentions to unite hand and heart at the same time and shrine with her youthful Majesty.

Lord Dinorben is, we hear, to espouse Miss Smith, the lovely sister of the Princess of Capua; his Lordship will, it is said, settle £5000 per annum on his bride as a marriage portion.

The Lord Viscount Ebrington is shortly to be allied to the amiable and highly accomplished Lady Dover. Lord Palmerston is also to lead to the hymeneal altar the Dowager Countess Cowper, sister to Lord Viscount Melbourne. The noble lady has a jointure of £3000 per annum.

The Marquis of Douglas it is said, will be united to the beautiful Miss Stuart, the youngest daughter of Lady Stuart de Rothsay, and co-heiress with Viscountess Canning.

Lord Brougham is preparing for the press a life of the Right Hon. George Canning.

Rear Admiral Casey, an Irishman, has been appointed to the command of a division of the French Fleet of the Levant, under Admiral Rosamel. His appointment gave great pleasure at Toulon.

**NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF FOR BOMBAY.**—On Wednesday evening the East India company gave an accustomed farewell dinner to Lieut. General Sir T. McMahon, K.C.B. who is proceeding as Commander in Chief to Bombay. Amongst the guests were the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart. President of the India Board, Lord Hill, and many other distinguished persons.

Sir John Colborne—now Lord Seaton was expected at Windsor on a visit to Her Majesty.

All the crews of the divers vessels in Algiers roads are on shore in order to give their assistance to the Europeans, should any insurrection take place. Steamers have been sent to Oran, to bring back to Algiers all the troops not absolutely necessary for its defence. The camps in the vicinity of Oran have been abandoned.

The London papers announce the death of Lady Montague—wife of the Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer, better known by his family cognomen of Mr. Spring Rice. She was a daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

Sir Arthur Martin Shee has been re-elected President of the Royal Academy.

**CORN LAWS.**—There are to be forty tables, each with seats for eighty persons, at the great Manchester Corn Law dinner on the 9th of January. The excitement against the Corn Laws all over England and Ireland is getting to be tremendous.

**THE CHARTISTS.**—The Grand Jury of Monmouth have returned bills of high treason against Frost, Charles, John Lovell, John Rees, George Turner, Zephaniah Williams, and seven others. Their trials were to commence on the 31st of December.

The Dowager Queen Adelaide, has taken Windsor Castle in her round of visits, and spent three days with the Queen. As her visits have heretofore been

confined to the conservative nobility of the old school, this visit is much "treated of" in the newspapers.

We understand that that munificent lady, Mrs. Flaherty, who gave £5000 to the London University, intends presenting a similar sum to King's College.

The authorities of Glasgow have been officially informed that on the 17th of Sept. 1840, the British Association for the advancement of Science will meet in that city.

**THE NEW POSTAGE.**—On comparing last Thursday with the average of preceding Thursdays, as the produce of the days vary, it has been found that the increase of letters posted on Thursday, was about 21,000, the average of a Thursday being 39,000, and the number posted on last Thursday was 60,000. The receipts of the Post-office on those letters was about £500 less than the average.

**STATE OF TRADE, Manchester, December 13.**—Things cannot well be worse, and low as things were on Tuesday, less has been doing since, and though neither goods nor yarns are quotably less than on Shot Day, yet there is no moving without submitting to a further decline; but in the absence of buyers, and the prospect of cotton coming still lower, it has not transpired that lower rates have been taken.

The French Ministry have appointed Commissioners to proceed to their West Indian Islands to report on the best means of drawing up a law for emancipating the negroes.

The return of the Duke of Orleans and the disclosures which he has made concerning the state of things in Algiers, will lead, it is supposed, to the dismissal of Marshal Vallee and M. Laurence, the Secretary of the War Department in Paris.

The *Moniteur* announces "War has broken out in Algiers. The government has taken the measures required by the dignity of France. Reinforcements have been ordered to Algiers in men, horses, and material, and 25,000 men will be immediately called under arms.

Not long since, the Queen of Spain, with little ceremony, dismissed her ministers, and it remains to be seen what advantage the nation will derive from it. At this moment the hostile armies are in winter quarters, and her partisans suppose that a new election will sustain her measures.

To-day we learn the Queen of Portugal has dismissed, with no less ceremony, all her ministers, and appointed those of more liberal views touching the claim England has made on that country.

Don Carlos is very quiet in his mansion at Bourges.

**ALGIERS.**—In the *Journal du Havre*, Dec. 16th, are many letters from Africa and the South of France giving an account of the state of things in Africa.—It appears that the Arabs are wholly overrunning the French colonists, pillaging them and their farms, and inflicting upon them a great variety of cruelties.—Algiers itself is alarmed. The army of Abd-el-Kader is composed of about 25,000 men, 24,000 of which are cavalry, and only about a thousand on foot.—They manœuvre like the French and their charge is said to be terrific. The French soldiers are wholly on the defensive, and they keep shut up in their entrenchments.

The kingdom of Cabool or Afghanistan, inclusive of Herat, of which Cabool is the capital, has a population of 5,700,000 souls, and the capital contains a population of 100,000.

ST. JOHN, N. B. FEBRUARY 1.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Last evening we received London dates to the 16th December and Portsmouth to the 17th, via New-York, and this morning we were furnished with Liverpool papers to the 18th brought by the *British American* at this port. We regret to learn that the price of Timber had declined about 2l. per foot in the Liverpool market, and new vessels from £1 to £2 per ton.—Cotton was also falling.

The papers speak as though apprehensions, were entertained of a powerful and desperate attempt to rescue the Chartist prisoners on trial at Monmouth. The Standard suggests the propriety of removing the indictments into the Court of Queen's Bench, and holding the trial at Westminster Hall. The Herald says that Vincent's Chartist paper, the *Vindicator*, has openly advised the assassination of witnesses, in order to prevent a conviction of the prisoners.

The British Government is said to have determined on granting a pension of £2000 to Lord Seaton—Sir John Colborne.

It is said that Prince Albert will not return to England until the eve of his marriage with the Queen, most probably not until the very day before that fixed for the event.

The dispute between the King of Hanover and his subjects seems drawing to a crisis. A report being in circulation that the King would dissolve the Assembly of the Estates, several towns have resolved not to elect deputies to a new Assembly, and among the towns so resolving is Hanover itself the capital.

There is yet nothing definite respecting the Turco-Egyptian question. The following declaration is said to have been officially made by Reschid Pacha, in answer to the urgent advice of M. Pontois, the French ambassador, who wished the Sultan to accede to the proposals of the Pacha:—

"The Porte is resolved to act only in concert with all, or at least the majority of the powers; and in no case to place itself under the influence of a single power, as this would be in direct opposition to its previous declaration."

**PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.**—The Speech of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, on opening the Session of the Provincial Legislature on Tuesday last, will be found in another column. It is rather long and embraces matters of much interest. The part relative to the proposed Canal is generally approved of, and we have no doubt will be cordially responded to, by the Assembly, and throughout this Province, as well as in Nova-Scotia and the other Colonies. The state of our Provincial affairs, as detailed by His Excellency, is flattering in the extreme.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—Dr. GESNER delivered an excellent Lecture on Monday evening last; *On the influence of Mechanics' Institutes upon society.*

The Rev. Mr. ANDREW will commence a course of Lectures on Astronomy on Monday evening the 10th instant.

**ANOTHER FIRE.**—About four o'clock, yesterday morning, a new two-story House, in Carmarthen street, unfinished and unoccupied, owned by Mr. G. T. Ray, was discovered to be on fire, and before the progress of the flames could be arrested, was destroyed, together with an adjoining small front building, occupied as a tavern, &c. by Mr. T. A. Glenn, and a two-story House in the rear, occupied by Mr. Price Thomas and others, and owned by Mr. G. Scribner.

Such a number of daring burglaries have lately taken place as call loudly for increased vigilance on the part of the City Watch, as well as on the authorities to add to or remodel that body if necessary.

**FROM CANTON.**—The ship *Splendid*, from Canton, which arrived on Sunday, sailed on the 10th of August, and brings five days later intelligence. As the printing office had been removed to Wampoo, which is below Canton, she brings no papers.

All was in a state of suspense there. The British were waiting for orders from England. The prevailing opinion was, that a blockade would be ordered. The smuggling of opium was carried on to a very great extent on the coast; the inducement is too great and the coast too extensive for the Government to prevent the introduction of opium into the Empire.—*Norfolk Herald.*

QUEBEC, JAN. 15.

Toronto papers of the 9th are received. We pro a copy of the Government Bill for settling the Reserve question. It will probably undergo some alterations before it is passed. We do not think that the disputes which have existed will be settled by the bill, should it pass. The Church papers are rather sullen on the subject; the Scotch are looking at the bill to see how it will work; the Methodists seem disposed for an arrangement, but the self-styled Reformers are in bad humour on this subject, as well as on others, and begin to reproach the Governor, now that they have enabled him to carry the union, that he does not support them.

## WINTER CLOTHS.

BY THE TORY'S WIFE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Flannels; Pilot Cloths; Napt Coatings; Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS; Black CASIMERES and fancy Trowers Stuffs. All of which will be sold low for Cash. E. L. LYDIARD.  
Halifax, 4th, Dec. 1839. 6w.

## JOHN FRASER,

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

### Dry Goods & Grocery Line,

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

N. B.—Orders from town or country punctually attended to on the shortest notice. J. F.

Halifax, Nov. 27, 1839.

BOOK & FANCY JOB Printing,  
Executed at this office.



**Halifax Head Continued from page 259.**

"Digby, January 27, 1840.—Mr. Wyman the Courier between Yarmouth and Digby arrived here this day reports a Brig on shore at Cape St. Mary's, a total wreck, bottom entirely out. Laden with pine timber and deals which are strewn over the beach. A young man was found on the Bank supposed to be the captain—name of the brig unknown. The wreck was discovered on Sunday morning last—it was not known at what time she went on shore."

**King's College, Windsor, Dec. 14.**—At an examination held this day. Mr. John Harvey and Mr. William Black were elected to the vacant Scholarships.

**January 16.**—At a Convocation held this day the Rev. George Seymour Jarvis, B. D. of this University, and Rector of Shediac in New-Brunswick, was admitted to the Degree of D. D.

**To Correspondents.**

A fourth Letter from the Rev. Mr. Stewart, "on the Union of Presbyterians," has been received and will appear in our next number. Mr. Atkinson's communication on "Honesty," has also been received, and will appear soon in our paper. Letters have likewise been received from a number of other correspondents in different parts of the country, some of them containing remittances, others lists of new subscribers, all of them written in the most friendly style and all expressing an anxious desire for the success of our Periodical, and we have now to inform them that their suggestions will be complied with, and their requests immediately attended to.

**Poor's Asylum.**—Acting Commissioner for Feb. J. W. Nutting, Esqr.

**PASSENGERS.**

In the Packet for Falmouth, Messrs. J. F. Muncy, Bament, Robson, Purvis, and Mignowitz.—In the Vernon, Capt. Robertson, of St. John. NB.

**MARRIED.**

At Yarmouth, on the 16th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ross, Mr. SAMUEL HILTON, of Ohio, to Miss ALMIRA, eldest daughter of Mr. James Trefry, of Chebogue.

On the 16th ult. by the same, Mr. FREDERICK HILTON, to Miss MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Hilton, of Chebogue.

On the 13th ult. by the same, Mr. GILBERT ALLAN, to Miss EMELINE, daughter of Mr. John Wyman, of Little River.

At Christ Church, Guysboro', on the 7th January, by the Rev. Chas. J. Shreve, Rector, Mr. Thomas C. Simpson, to Ann daughter of the late Mr. Charles Horton. On the 11th January, Mr. Stephen Bears, of Canseau, to Marjory, daughter of Mr. Godfrey Harts, of the same place. On the 22d January, Mr. Oliver Leet, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. A. Gushier.

At Cornwallis, Jan 21, by the Rev. George Struthers, Mr. Hanson Chesley, of Wilmot, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Mr. John Woodworth of that place.

At Lunenburg, Oct. 6th. by the Rev. Donald A. Fraser, Mr. Geo. BURN, to Miss LUCY NOGLES, both of Lunenburg.

Oct. 10, Mr. WILLIAM BAKER, of Pleasant River Road, to Miss JANE GILMOUR of Chelsea. Nov. 9th, Mr. JAMES LOY, of Mahong Bay, to Miss CATHERINE BARBARA WYNADIGHT of South. Dec. 12, Mr. EMMANUEL KNOCK, of Kingsburg, to Miss MAGDALEN SEABURGH of Rose Bay; Mr. WILLIAM KNOCK, to Miss LUCY MOSSMAN, both of Kingsburg; and Mr. JOSEPH WAPE of LaHave, to Miss RACHEL LANGILLE of Martin River. Dec. 26th, Mr. JOHN KNOCK of Kingsburg, to Miss MARY ANN GONZALEZ of South. Jan. 31, 1840, Mr. JAMES KERRY, to DAME GEORGIA JOHNSTON, both of Lunenburg.

Jan. 19, Mr. JOHN WYNADIGHT to Miss ANN PEELER, both of Lower LaHave.

At Shelburne, on the 1st Jan. by the Rev. W. T. Wishart, Mr. JOHN M'ALPINE, of Jordan Bay, to Mrs. SOPHIA KING.

At Rawdon on the 26th ult. by the Rev. George E. W. Morris, Mr. WINKWORTH ESTABANCE, to Mrs. EXPERIENCE PARKER, of Newport.—Also, on the 24th, Mr. WILLIAM M'JOWAL, of Douglas, to Miss PHELAN, only daughter of Mr. John Deussmore of Rawdon.

At Chatham, Mirimichi, on Wednesday evening, the 22d ult. by the Rev. John M'Curdy, Mr. OWEN M'EWEN, merchant, to Miss JANE, youngest daughter of Matthew Blackstock, Esq. of Bradford, England.

On Tuesday, the 14th ult. at Glenburnie, district of Bonaventure, Lower Canada, by the Rev. James Steven, A. M. DAVID R. CARTER, Esq. M. D. of Dalhousie, to ANN M. MAN, youngest daughter of the late Edward Isaac Man, Esq.

At Montreuil Sur Mer, France, on the 5th November last Leopold Herissant, Captain in the First Regt. of Cadets, to Emma Jane, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Rudyerd, of the Royal Engineers.

**DIED.**

Monday morning, Mrs. Rachael Longard, in the 84th year of her age, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town.

On Sunday last, at Three Fathom Harbour, Mr. Christopher Roast, aged 88 years.

At Parrsboro' on the 19th ult. after a short illness, Mr. Robert Simpson, blacksmith, a native of the north of Ireland, aged 42 years—leaving a wife and several children to lament their loss.

At Parrsboro' on the 8th ult. suddenly, Mr. Joseph Glasgow Cooper, aged 53 years, formerly of Halifax, long respected in the community where he lived, for his integrity and mild unassuming manners.

At St. John, N. B. on Sunday the 26th ult. Mr. JOHN THOMSON, late Merchant in that City, aged 63. For upwards of 30 years the deceased conducted an extensive and well known establishment in Dumfries, Scotland; and was a large exporter to that city. The troubles which beset the close of his earthly career, it is hoped, were not unrelieved by the affection and sympathy of kindred and friends; and the character which he

unblemished maintained through life was that of strictest integrity and the most perfect uprightness of dealing.

At Portland, U. S. in the 67th year of her age, Mary, wife of Mr. Charles Watt, formerly of Digby, N. S.

Drowned, on Thursday evening, by falling through the ice on Bedford Basin, near the nine mile house Adelaide Agnes, aged 8 years, youngest daughter of Mr. John Heffer.

**MARINE NEWS.**  
PORT OF HALIFAX.

**ARRIVED.**

Thursday—Brig. Pearl, West, Martinique, 30 days—mosses to C. West & Son—lost gib and anchor, in the gale of the 23d, off Cape LaHave—left brig Gazelle, loading for Liverpool, N. S.

Friday—Brig Louisa, Dolby, Pernambuco, 42 days—hides to Fairbanks & Allison's—experienced very bad weather, lat. 40 1-2 lon 41, lost part of sails; brig Lady Sarah Maitland, Grant, Demerara, 33, and St. Thomas 24 days.

Monday—Schr. Rival Packet, McLearn, Liverpool, N. S. staves—brig Dove, Cobb for Barbadoes, in beating out of Liverpool harbour, missed stays, and went ashore near Heering Cove, 31st ult, was got off same night, and will have to discharge; schr. Vernon, Cunningham, Montego Bay, 53 days via Isaac's harbour and Country harbour, ballast, to J. Strachan, made Cape Sable 15th ult; barque Norman, Bond, brig Susan Crane. Coffin sailed a day previous for Savannah la Mar and Bristol, Falmouth; Dec 6, sailed schr. Venus, Bulong, Wilmington.

**CLEARED.**

Friday—Brig Trial, Hobson, Liverpool, CB.—oil, lumber, &c. by W. Stairs.

Saturday—Brig Coquette, Harrison, B.W. Indies—flour, fish &c. by J. A. Moren; schr. Louisa, Muggah, Cuba—fish and lumber by Fairbanks & Allison's; brig. Margaret, Kinny B.W. Indies—pork, flour, oil, &c. by Fairbanks & Allison's.

Monday—Schr Eight Sons Eaton, B.W. Indies, fish, lumber, flour &c. by J. Fairbanks.

**SAILED.**

Wednesday, 29th ult. H. M. Packet Bark Spey, Lieut James for Falmouth.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

DUTIES PAID—CORRECTED WEEKLY.	
Newives, No. 1.	27s 6d.
Codfish, Mer.	14s a 47s 6d.
Backarel, No. 1.	55s.
" "	2, 50.
Herrings, " 1.	18s 6d a 20s.
" " 2.	16s a 17s 6d.
Beef, N. S. bbl.	45s a 50s.
Pork, " "	90s.
Sugar, cwt.	38s a 42s 6d.
Molasses, gall.	2s. a 2s. 2d.
Butter, tub, lb.	1s.
" firkin, " "	10d a 11d.
Lard, lb.	8d a 10d.
Flour, Am. sup.	42s 6d a 45s.
" Quebec, fine.	42s 6d. a 45s.
" Rye.	27-6d.
Corn, Indian, bus.	5s 6d.
Corn Meal, bbl.	26s 3d.
Oatmeal, cwt.	18s a 20s.
Oats, bushel.	2s 9d a 3s.
Barley, " "	4s.
" Pot, cwt	20s.
" Pearl, " "	25s a 30s.
Rice, cwt.	29s.
Hay, ton.	60s.
Straw, " "	50s.
Potatoes, bush.	2s 3d.
Boards, Pine, M.	60s.
" Spruce, " "	55s.
Cord Wood,	20s a 22s 6d.
Coal, Sydney.	29s a 30s.
" Bridgeport,	29s.
Fresh Beef, 100 lb.	37s 6d a 40.
" Pork, lb.	4d a 5d.

**Temperance Meeting.**

The Monthly Temperance Meeting will be held in the old Baptist meeting house, on Monday evening next, at half past seven.

Simultaneous meeting, at the Masonic Hall on the 26th. Feb. 5.

**PRIME BUTTER.**

**75 Tubs BUTTER,**

Of superior quality—For sale by  
C. H. REYNOLDS  
Jan. 22. 6w.

**Spices, Drugs and Chemicals.**

By the FLETA from LONDON.

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

**ALSO RECEIVED—**

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

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

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

**Ex barque THALIA from London.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the above vessel, a general assortment of

**FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,** adapted to the Season, which will be ready for sale in a few days, at very low prices.  
Nov. 20. 3m. ADAM REID.

**AUCTIONS.**

**THIS EVENING, (WEDNESDAY), Feb. 5,**  
at 7 o'clock  
BY R. D. CLARKE.

At his Rooms,  
**2000 Volumes of Books.**

On Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock,  
Books, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Toys,  
&c. &c.

On Wednesday, 12th inst. at 11 o'clock.

A Valuable lot of Fancy Goods.

Halifax, Feb. 5, 1840.

**Valuable Property for Sale,**

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

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

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

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

THOMAS LYDIARD.

Halifax, Jan. 8, 1840.

3m.

**West of England Broad Cloths.**

No. 39 BARRINGTON-STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

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

**BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES** of superior quality.

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

ALSO—An assortment of Doe Skins, Tweeds, &c. &c. which he will make up on reasonable terms.

Also—A Piece of SCARLET CLOTH, which he will make up or sell.

WILLIAM M'AGY.

Ladies Habits made to order at the above Establishment. 6w. Dec. 4.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

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

1300 barrels HERRING, 190 do. Mackarel.

16 do. Salmon, 8 do. Trout.

130 quintals Haddock, 30 do. Codfish.

20 casks Whale Oil.

300 barrels Nova-Sectia BEEF.

80 do. do. PORK, 500 firkins Butter.

200 tubs do. (a superior article.)

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

December 18.

J. H. REYNOLDS.

**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.





## LINES TO THE MEMORY OF MY MOTHER.

Many years has she been sleeping  
In the cold and silent earth—  
Many years have I been weeping  
Over her who gave me birth;  
When young childhood's buds were springing,  
And all things seemed full of joy—  
When life's morning stars were singing,  
I was left an orphan boy.

Soft and easy was my pillow,  
Cradled on a mother's breast,  
Till beneath the weeping willow,  
She was laid in endless rest:  
Soft and easy is her slumber,  
In that lowly couch of gloom;  
From the cares which life encumber,  
Finding refuge in the tomb.

In that dark and dreary dwelling,  
Many moulder by her side—  
Death's broad river, ever swelling,  
Launch'd her soul upon its tide—  
There the babe of her affection,  
Early from her torn away,  
Lies among the vast collection,  
Mingling with its mother clay.

Blending with the dust of ages,  
Young and old together lie;  
Human life in all its stages,  
Meets a common doom—to die;  
But the tyrant in his prison  
Cannot keep the spirit bound—  
That on upward wing has risen,  
That another rest has found.

See the infant young and tender,  
From the mother torn apart—  
What relief has earth to render,  
That can heal her wounded heart?  
Shall the fond and doating mother,  
As an angel kind and mild,  
Loving better than a brother,  
E'er forget her bosom child?

See the link forever broken,  
Joining wife and husband here—  
Love surrenders back each token,  
Which the vows of youth made dear;  
What shall soothe the husband's sorrow,  
Dry his tears, or stay his sighs?  
There is no relief to borrow—  
Seek thy partner in the skies.

Though from early home long banish'd,  
Memory often travels back,  
Through the years which since have vanish'd,  
O'er life's desolating track—  
Though long miles of separation  
Shut me from my native land,  
Yet in pleasing contemplation  
Oft upon its soil I stand.

Thither will my fancy wander,  
Lingering at my mother's grave—  
There in silent thought I ponder,  
On the lessons which she gave:  
On the virtue she was teaching,  
While her tears were on me shed,  
When upon her knees beseeching  
Blessings on my helpless head.

Where the wicked cease to trouble,  
And the weary rest in peace;  
Where this life seems but a bubble,  
Floating on earth's stormy seas;  
Where no sighs or sorrows enter,  
From the paths her feet have trod—  
There in heaven her pleasures centre,  
There her spirit rests with God.

Sainted spirit! hover o'er me,  
Guard my actions, guide my way;  
Keep thy precepts still before me,  
Let me thence no farther stray—  
May I be prepared to greet thee,  
When this transient life is o'er;  
May I hope in fear to meet thee—  
Meet where we can part no more.

## List of Valuable Publications

ON SALE BY

A. &amp; W. MACKINLAY,

HALIFAX, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

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