

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1839.

NUMBER 20.

POETRY.

From the Church of England Magazine.

LINES

WRITTEN ON A BLANK LEAF OF A BIBLE.

O, never on this holy book
With careless, cold indifference look;
'Tis God's own word; and they who read
With prayerful hearts and reverent heed,
Shall gain from each unfolded page
A blessing for their heritage.

If thou art sad, come here and find
A balm to soothe and cheer thy mind;
If thou art merry, here are songs
Meet to be sung by angels' tongues—
Meet to be sung by sinful men,
For whom the Lamb of God was slain!
If thou art rich in things of earth,
Learn here thy wealth is nothing worth;
If thou art poor, this precious mine
Hath countless treasures—they are thine!
Dost thou lack wisdom? look herein,
And surely thou shalt wisdom win—
Wisdom to guide thee on the road
Which leads, through faith in Christ, to God.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

GERMANY.

The Rev. Dr. Steinkopff, having visited the Continent during the last year, was empowered to make, in the name of the Society, various grants where he might see occasion. He has furnished your Committee with an interesting statement relative to his journey; from which the following extracts will be read with pleasure:—

"My longest stay was at Stuttgart, the capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg; where, ever since 1812, an active and most useful Society has pursued its labours, and brought into circulation upwards of 350,000 German Bibles and Testaments, not only in every part of the kingdom, but also in various parts of Germany and France. I attended several of its committee meetings; and felt truly gratified by being permitted to second a proposition, made by its Depository, to print an edition of the Gospel of St. Luke for the benefit of the blind; and also to encourage a plan proposed by a committee member, who is chaplain of the garrison at Stuttgart, to furnish every company of soldiers with a certain number of New Testaments. The anniversary of the Wurtemberg Biblical Institution was held on Friday the 21st of October, in the Cathedral. Four prelates of the protestant church, and almost the entire body of the parochial clergy of the Capital together with a numerous audience, attended it. An excellent sermon was preached; the Report was next read; a public distribution of 300 Bibles and Testaments was made to 300 boys and girls connected with the various schools; and, in conclusion, I was privileged to deliver an address, presenting a concise account of the latest operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was received most kindly. The first chaplain to the court was present. The King has been invariably kind to the institution; he annually supports it by a donation of 500 florins. I cannot sufficiently thank God for the many and distinguished blessings which it still pleases a God of infinite mercy to confer on my dear native land (Wurtemberg). The word of God is preached in purity, and, in many instances, with talent and unction, in the protestant churches of Stuttgart. For several Sundays I went both morning and afternoon, to the parish church of St. Leonhard, and heard most excellent sermons.—The large church was crowded; hundreds were obliged to stand. Near 500 communicants presented themselves at the Lord's Table. I also attended the confirmation of a number of young people at the Cathedral; the service was most solemn. Many tears were shed, not only by the young people, but also by the adults. In the afternoon of the same day I preached at the Cathedral; and addressed the young people, who had been confirmed in the morning. On Wednesday, the 3d of October, I enjoyed the high satisfaction of attending a meeting of 130 pious and devoted Protestant Clergymen, chiefly parish

ministers, assembled at Stuttgart from different parts of the kingdom, for the purpose of conferring with each other on important points connected with their ministerial work and office, and of encouraging and strengthening one another in their most holy faith.

"I was also favoured with an interview, first with the King, and afterwards with the Queen of Wurtemberg. Both received me most graciously, and conversed with me for a considerable time. I presented His Majesty with a copy of the Bible in the Tahitian; with the New Testament in the Mantchou; and with the Prophet Isaiah in the Esquimaux language. The King expressed himself much gratified; and proposed several questions relative to the state of religion in the South-Sea Islands and in the vast Chinese Empire; and to the attempts made by different Christians of different nations and denominations to evangelize those far distant regions. He afterwards testified, in a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of State, the satisfaction which the presentation of these and other copies of the Sacred Scriptures, on the part of the British and Foreign Bible Society, had afforded him; and was pleased to honour me with a golden medal, as a token of his approbation of my exertions for the dissemination of the word of life and salvation. Soon afterwards, I was presented to the Queen, who understands and reads English, and who entered with much interest into the labours of the various benevolent and christian institutions, both in Great Britain and on the Continent. She accepted, with much pleasure, a copy of the small pocket Testament in the Italian language, lately printed by our Society. She lamented so many having been led away by a spirit of infidelity and insubordination; but observed, she had always found those men most conscientiously devoted to their God, and most faithfully attached to their earthly rulers, who were the most diligent and attentive readers, hearers, and doers of the word of God.

"In the progress of my journey through some parts of Switzerland, I had also repeated opportunities of observing that the Biblical and Missionary cause had many warm friends and supporters in the Protestant cantons of that interesting country, particularly in the cities of Schaffhausen, Zurich, and Basle; and, amidst the multiplied and strenuous efforts made by the champions of infidelity to undermine the very foundations of Christianity, there is still remaining a mighty phalanx of friends to the Bible, and to the God of the Bible, who are more determined than ever to counteract those unhallowed designs, and with unshaken firmness, and undeviating integrity, to adhere to those great and fundamental truths so plainly and distinctly contained in the inspired volume, and handed down to us, as a sacred deposit, by Apostles, Martyrs, and Reformers, who did not count even their lives dear unto themselves, so that they might finish their course with joy, and the ministry which they had received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God."

SLESWICK HOLSTEIN.

The Sleswick-Holstein Bible Society, according to its last Report, issued 3,187 copies during the year, making its total issues 80,488. The following account of the late venerable prince, the Landgrave of Hesse, the President, is too interesting to be omitted,—he was upwards of 90 years of age.

"The usual intimation of His Majesty's gracious acceptance of the Sleswick-Holstein Bible Society's Report (being the Twentieth) was communicated by our illustrious President, the Landgrave of Hesse, to the Committee, in a letter given at the royal residence in Copenhagen, and signed by the King himself, under date of April 30, 1836. It was the last time that his Serene Highness enjoyed this pleasure; for on the 17th of August the venerable prince was called away from his earthly labours; and on the 30th of the same month his remains were deposited in the family vault in the Cathedral of Sleswick, on the day of his marriage with his august consort exactly seventy years before.

The age of the late venerable prince had greatly exceeded the general period allotted to man; and his end was peaceful and free from pain. His whole life was marked by the most indefatigable exertion for the benefit of mankind, and of science; but the favourite object of his labours was to promote the extension of the kingdom of God on earth. He confessed the name of Jesus both privately and publicly; and never was he ashamed to own that he acknowledged Him as his Redeemer and Saviour; neither did he flinch from his testimony in behalf of the Gospel even though he was attacked, and frequently misrepresented, by his infidel contemporaries. Thus he

considered it as one of the happiest moments of his life, when, in early youth, he had an opportunity, at the court of Frederick the Great, to declare, before a brilliant assembly, that he knew no higher happiness on earth than to be an humble believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. The King of Prussia was silenced by the animated testimony of the young prince, then attached to his service; and it is remarkable, that, after a life devoted to the Gospel, he was called away to see Him face to face, on whom his soul believed, on the very day on which that monarch preceded him in death fifty years before. To the latest period of his existence, he considered it his highest privilege to labour for the glory of the Redeemer; and whenever opportunities occurred, he was not remiss in seeking to engage the co-operation of his high and influential friends. He was found, in his last moments, seated at his writing table, with his eyes half closed, and broken in death, apparently gazing on a painting of the Saviour, which adorned his study.

"What he did and what he projected for the country, is matter of record for history; the remembrance of his zeal, in promoting the dissemination of the word of God, and the interests of the Sleswick-Holstein Bible Society, will ever be affectionately cherished in the hearts of all who had the privilege of being united with him in the same holy work."

GREECE.

Your Committee have been rejoiced to receive from the Rev. H. D. Leeves, the following gratifying account of the issues of the Scriptures from the Depot at Athens during the year 1838.

"In that period our work has gone on prosperously, and I have the satisfaction of reporting an increased amount of issues over the year 1837, when the number of copies was under 15,000. On the present occasion, they almost reach 18,000; of which, 16,142 volumes were in the Greek language, and with few exceptions, have been circulated in the kingdom of Greece. In looking over the accounts of our Depot, I find that during this interval, our books have found their way from Athens, to the islands of Mycono, Thermania, Milo, Siphno, Amorgo, and Andros; and on the main land to Corinth, Zeitouni, Talanda, Thebes, Chalcis, Livadia, Missolonghi, Nauplia, Coron, and other places; and, in some instances, have been supplied through the means of the authorities, or of respectable individuals residing in the several places who have been friendly to our christian object. Our Agent, also, Soterios Berios, was engaged from August to December in a tour through various parts of the Peloponnesus, wherein he visited Nauplia, Tripolizza, New Sparta, (a town lately founded on the site of Ancient Sparta, and designed for the capital of the province) Marathonisi, Tziniova and other places in the wild region of Maina, (or Laconia,) Calamata, Navarino, Modon, Cyprisca, Arcadia, Pyrgo, and Calavrita, returning by Corinth and Megara, to Athens. During this tour, he put into circulation 4334 volumes of the Greek Scriptures printed by our Society; besides 800 New Testaments of the edition printed in America, which were placed in his hands by the American Missionaries, and distributed by him among the Mainiotes. He had to encounter a good deal of opposition direct and indirect, for our adversaries have been busy every where, and are so still increasingly; but he seems to have met it all steadily, and it pleased God in many places to give him good success, and to keep him and bring him back to Athens in good health, in which point, on former occasions, he has several times suffered.

"The Agent of the American Bible Society, Mr. Calhoun, has this last year purchased of us 4824 copies of the Greek Scriptures, which have been distributed by Mr. King, Mr. Houston, and other American Missionaries in Greece. Mr. Calhoun has lately paid us a visit, and is now gone on to Egypt and Syria. I have supplied the school of Mr. Hill, the American Episcopal Missionary at Athens, during the year with 465 copies, and from no books, I may say, which we disperse, may we promise ourselves more certain and pleasing spiritual fruit than from these. This school continues to flourish, as does also that of the Church Missionary Society at Syra, under the direction of Mr. Hildner, to whom I have had the pleasure of supplying during the year 650 copies, of the use and profit to be expected from which, I may say the same as I have asserted respecting the schools at Athens."

WALLACHIA.

There have been forwarded to the depot at Smyrna only small supplies, though the distribution of former

supplies has been unusually great. During the year Mr. Barker has made one journey to Wallachia, with a view to distribute the Wallachian New Testament, the completion of which was announced in the last Report. In Bucharest his reception was very favourable, and he mentions the following gratifying incident:—

"I arrived here at a very interesting time—when the Prince was going in state to distribute the prizes to the children of the great charity school, who had previously undergone their examination. I immediately proposed to add to the prizes some of our Wallachian New Testaments, and my offer was accepted with thanks: consequently, 150 volumes were thus effectually disseminated, and at once found their way into about as many families in Bucharest, where, perhaps, the Word of God never before had entered. The ceremony was truly interesting; and I only regret that my ignorance of the Wallachian language, prevented me from understanding some elegant discourses delivered by the professors on the history of the country, the necessity of educating the poor, &c. &c. The Prince, the Archbishops, and all the principal persons composing this little state, were present in their rich uniforms, as well as a considerable number of other individuals. The Prince placed a green wreath on the heads of such boys as had particularly distinguished themselves in their studies; but all the children received gifts of different books, together with one of our New Testaments. After the ceremony was over, the Prince's brother—the Minister of the interior, thanked me for the New Testaments which I had given as prizes; he at the same time observed that they ought all to be greatly indebted to our Society; because, whilst occupied in disseminating so extensively the word of God amongst the people of so many great nations, we did not forget those of their little province."

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1839.

ON THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE PARENT AND THE COLONIAL CHURCHES.

[Concluded from No. 18.]

We have already directed the attention of our Readers, in two preceding numbers of this paper, to this most important subject, and have endeavoured to trace our present connection, in so far as the Colonists are concerned, to early and local attachments, to the influence of Religion, to the ties of friendship and to official station and engagements. By one or more of these strong and endearing ties, almost all the adherents of our Colonial Church, are more or less attached to the Church of Scotland. Living in the midst of Presbyterian settlers, worshipping with their Brethren in the same services, and in the same sanctuary, instructed and edified by the public and private ministrations of Clergymen connected with the same Church, enjoying all the privileges and all the advantages, which they enjoyed in Scotland, the members of our Congregations feel themselves just as much at home, and consider themselves just as closely connected with the Parent Church on this side the Atlantic, as if they were residing in Scotland; and their chief desire and earnest prayer is, that the services which they so highly prize, and the Ministers whom they so cordially esteem, may be encouraged and supported, and that every settlement and every hamlet throughout the Province, in want of such Religious ordinances, may be speedily and abundantly supplied.

We shall now endeavour to show, as we have already proposed, that these are the very objects which the Parent Church has principally in view, and that it is her desire to strengthen and to perpetuate by every means in her power, the intimate connection which has now been so happily formed. We are naturally led to believe that the Parent Church does feel deeply alive to the spiritual necessities of her expatriated members, and is anxious to retain them within the pale of her communion, and the extensive emigration which has for many years been going on, from Scotland to the Colonies, has afforded full scope for all her energies, and raised a loud call for her sympathetic regards.

During a period extending to more than a century she has sent out at different times, individual Clergy-

men to the towns and villages, where their services were most required. For a number of years the immortal Brainerd laboured among the Indians on this continent, as one of her Missionaries. A very great stimulus was given to her Missionary exertions in the year 1825, when the Glasgow Colonial Society was regularly instituted, under the Patronage of the late lamented Earl of Dalhousie, and with the sanction and approbation of the Church, for the express purpose of "promoting the Moral and Religious interests of the Scottish Colonists of North America, by sending out, or assisting to send out, Ministers, Catechists, and Schoolmasters; by donations of Bibles; and by such other means, as to the Directors shall seem most expedient."

Soon after the formation of this Society, whose praise is in all our Churches, a standing Committee of the General Assembly was appointed for objects of a similar nature, and with a view to render assistance to the Infant Churches in the Colonies. A very extensive correspondence was carried on by this Committee with the British Government, and with the Colonial Churches, on Ecclesiastical affairs, and in 1833, after careful examination, and mature deliberation, an Act was introduced by Principal McFarlan, the distinguished Convener of this Committee, and passed by the Assembly, granting a constitution to the Colonial Churches, and enabling the Ministers and Elders, who were formerly in an unconnected and independant condition, to assemble together, not only in Kirk Sessions for the regulation of their own congregations, but also in a Presbyterial and Synodical capacity, for promoting the interests of the Church at large. By this Act, ordained Ministers connected with fixed congregations in the British Colonies, were not only empowered to form themselves into Presbyteries and Synods, but authorized at the same time to ordain Licentiates of the Church, who should enjoy the same rights and privileges as if they had been ordained in Scotland, and all Ministers and Licentiates removing to the Colonies, were earnestly recommended to put themselves under the inspection of the Presbytery of the Bounds, a recommendation with which all the Clergymen, almost without exception, instantly and cheerfully complied.

This statute may be considered as the charter of our privileges, and has actually incorporated all those Colonial Synods formed under its authority with the Church of Scotland. It granted to the Colonists powers, and conferred upon them rights, which they did not previously enjoy, and which they could not obtain, but from a superior Church Court. It united the Ministers, Elders and Members of the Church as one organized and vigorous body, under one supreme Ecclesiastical authority. It granted to the Colonial Church Courts, not only the free and unfettered management of their own domestic affairs, but the power of Ordination, one of the highest privileges and most solemn observances of the Church, and it declared that the Ministers who should be ordained, and the Members who should be admitted by the Colonial Church Courts, should on producing satisfactory certificates, be admitted to the same church privileges in Scotland, as in the Provinces.

It is scarcely possible for us to over-estimate the value of this act, although it is not the only boon which the General Assembly has conferred upon us. Her friendship has not been displayed in pastoral communications and verbal acts only. With a generosity and a liberality, which redound to her immortal honour, and for which we cannot be too sincerely thankful, she has accompanied her recommendations with her gifts. Acquainted with the feeble and languishing condition of many of our Colonial Churches, and feeling a deep sympathy with them in the midst of their spiritual necessities, she has endeavoured to procure pecuniary assistance to their pastors, both from the Imperial Government and from the contributions of her own members. One of the very latest Acts of the General Assembly, the act of 1839, which is a continuation of former Acts, "ear-

nestly recommends to all the Ministers of the Church to make collections every year, in behalf, not only of Education and Church Extension, but in behalf of the Colonial Churches, and earnestly urges on her faithful people, seriously to consider the duty of contributing liberally towards the advancement of Christ's cause, according to the ability, wherewith God has blessed them." These collections are annually made and appropriated for the benevolent and patriotic purpose above mentioned.

If any person after perusing these acts, should entertain doubts of the attachment of the Parent to the Colonial Churches, he must be unwilling to be convinced. We can scarcely think of or desire stronger proofs of her affection and attachment, than she has already given, or expect a closer union than has already taken place. The only additional enactments required, to render the Union between the General Assembly and the Colonial Synods perfect and complete, appear to be the right of appeal, in matters of doubt and difficulty, to the Supreme Court, and the admission of Representatives from the Colonial Churches into the General Assembly. These privileges, necessary as we apprehend to perfect and perpetuate the connection already established, we have no doubt will be cheerfully and fully accorded, so soon as this venerable Court is made acquainted with the stability and permanence of our Ecclesiastical Institutions, and with the great desire which is felt to conduct our spiritual affairs with the utmost prudence and moderation. The idea entertained by some of the leading men in the Assembly, that this right of appeal, and the presence of our Colonial Representatives, would greatly increase the business of the Assembly, is altogether visionary. The Synod of Nova-Scotia has held six regular meetings which have been numerous attended, and have been spent in the greatest friendship and harmony, and we are not aware at the present moment, of the least disputation or alienation of affection amongst any of the members within the bounds of our Church. But we have not time nor space to argue this point at present, which can be done much more advantageously by personal intercourse with the Ministers and Elders of the Parent Church, than by distant correspondence.

We shall conclude this long article, with an extract from a communication of the Committee on Colonial Churches, to Lord Glenelg, the late Secretary for the Colonies, in reference to the very unpleasant and painful dispute which has lately occurred in our Church in New South Wales, from the inordinate ambition of a Brother Clergyman. We are led to publish this extract, because it contains in a clear and comprehensive form, the views of the Colonial Committee on this subject, defines the extent of authority which they claim, and the nature of that connection which they seek to maintain, and states in a brief and distinct manner, the principles on which the Church of Scotland has uniformly acted with regard to her branches in the Colonies.

"While, however, the Church of Scotland disclaims all jurisdiction over the Presbyterian churches in the colonies, she asserts for herself certain privileges, as she is responsible for certain duties in regard to them—

"1. She considers herself entitled to determine what judicatories shall be recognised by her as church courts, and as such, admitted to connection and communion with her, and for that purpose to judge whether they have been constituted in accordance with that polity and those fundamental principles of government which she professes and maintains.

"2. In regard to those judicatories recognised by her as the duly constituted church courts of the colonial branches of the church of Scotland, she considers herself entitled and bound to tender counsel, admonition, exhortation, and, it may be, reproof, so long as from their relative extent and position, and their state of mutual feeling, these may be appropriate and useful; and it is a matter of satisfaction that no colonial church court, in connection with the Church of Scotland, has ever expressed any feeling but that of gratification at this species of authority. On the contrary, strong desires have repeatedly been expressed, that the Church of Scotland would consent to exercise authoritative jurisdiction over and receive appeals from the church courts of the colonies. This, however, she has uniformly declined to do, as not

desirable for the colonial churches, and as likely to create an amount of business which her own courts could not be expected to undertake.

3. With reference to ministers settled in the colonies, who have been ordained by or received licence from the Church of Scotland, she cannot and does not abandon her jurisdiction over them individually. The exercise of such jurisdiction will be suspended while they continue members of, and subject to a church judicatory in the colonies recognised by the Church of Scotland. But as such persons still retain the status of ministers or licentiates of the Church of Scotland, whose commission they hold, and in virtue of whose commission they exercise their functions, they can never be absolutely freed from the jurisdiction of her courts; and accordingly, whenever circumstances arise which call for its exercise—as, for instance, when such ministers throw off subjection to the church court to whose oversight their own Church had been willing to intrust them—the powers suspended in exercise, but not abandoned, may again be called into operation, not merely to cut off from connection with the parent Church, but, if necessary, to depose, and so deprive of that character and office which the church of Scotland has bestowed, and which she must ever retain the power to take away."

SELF DECEPTION.

There are two tests, equally fallacious, by which men are apt to try themselves, when judging of their spiritual state. First, comparing themselves with themselves—what they are, or fancy themselves, now, with what they were, or imagine themselves to have been, at some former period; unconscious, perhaps, that the vices of youth have merely been relinquished for those of more advanced years. Secondly, contrasting themselves with others, who are, or whom they suppose to be, lower in the scale of moral excellence; which, at the best, is but the pharisaical boast, "Lord, I thank thee that I am not—as this publican;" and forgetting that there never was but one living exemplar whom, in all respects, we might safely follow; one being, clothed with humanity, whom we might propose to ourselves as an unerring standard by which to estimate our growth in grace.

Do you then enquire, "How are we to satisfy ourselves on this momentous subject? How obtain an answer to the important question, is my heart right with God?" We reply, by comparing yourself neither with yourself, nor with others, but with the requirements of the infinitely pure, and perfect law of God; for, in practical as well as doctrinal religion, this is the test, "To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because they have no light in them." Do you then "delight in the law of God after the inward man"—"walking in newness of spirit and not in the obscurity of the letter"—"laying aside," not this or that particular sin, while you are rolling some other, as a sweet morsel, under your tongue, but "every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset you," and "perfecting holiness in the fear of the Lord?" Are you sensibly "growing in grace, and in the knowledge of your Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;" while your, "hearts desire and prayer to God is that you may be saved"—that your path may be that of the just, "which, as the shining light, shineth more and more unto the perfect day?" If to these questions, and such as these, your conscience returns a satisfactory response, then, indeed, are there tokens for good; but even then, such is the tendency in human nature to self-deception; such the danger that we may have only flattered ourselves into the belief of what we wished to be true, that we have reason to prefer the prayer of the psalmist, "Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts; and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York on the 3d inst. in 144 days from Bristol. We are indebted to our attentive Correspondents for New York papers to the 4th, and Boston to the 6th inst; and London to the evening of the 17th ult, by which we are enabled to lay before our readers a copious summary of the news brought by that vessel, and which we are happy to find is of a much more pleasing nature than previous advices had given us reason to expect.

The grain crop throughout England and Scotland had been nearly all secured, and it was generally believed would prove a fair average one; in Ireland however, it was feared there would be a deficiency. The potato crop was abundant. An improvement had taken place in the monetary affairs of the country, and trade was reviving.—Journal.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—By a Proclamation in yesterday's Gazette, the Legislature is summoned to meet for the dispatch of business, on the 31st December next. This early meeting is understood to be in consequence of the difficulties which have arisen out of the constitution of the existing Grand Juries.—Novascotian.

NORTH BRITISH SOCIETY.

On Thursday evening the 7th inst. the Annual Meeting of this flourishing and useful Benevolent Institution was held at Mason Hall, when the accounts for the past year were audited, a number of new members proposed and admitted, and the following persons elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:

- Alexander Prinrose, Esq. President.
Charles W. Wallace, Esq. Vice President.
Mr. John McLean, { Assistant Vice Presidents.
" John Fraser, {
" Samuel Gray, Secretary.
" George P. Mitchell, Assist. Secretary.
" John Watt, Treasurer.

Committee of Charity.

- Mr. Adam Esson, Mr. John Fraser,
" Robert D. Clarke, " John Rhind.
" William S. Moore,

Committee for Collecting back Dues.

- Mr. William Murray, Mr. Joseph G. Ross.
" Alex. McKenzie,
" John Robb, Messenger.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 5th November, 1839.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the ensuing year, viz:—

- For the County of Halifax, John James Sawyer, Esq.
Hants, Charles J. Wilkins, Esq.
King's County, William Campbell, Esq.
Annapolis, Edward H. Cutler, Esq.
Yarmouth, John Bingay, Esq.
Shelburne, Cornelius White, Esq.
Queen's County, Robert Roberts, Esq.
Lunenburg, Henry Kaulback, Esq.
Cumberland, Joshua Chandler, Esq.
Colchester, George Grassie, Esq.
Pictou, John Harris, Esq.
Sydney, Edward H. Harrington, Esq.
Guysborough, Murdoch McLean, Esq.
Cape-Breton, Joshua W. Weeks, Esq.
Richmond, John Fuller, Esq.
Inverness, George C. Lawrence, Esq.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This institution was opened for the season on Wednesday last, with an able and appropriate address from JOSEPH HOWE, Esq. in which he traced the progress of the Institute from its origin, amidst doubts and difficulties, to the confidence and security of its present standing, and suggested various measures for increasing its efficiency, and disseminating its benefits; one of which was to give greater publicity to the gratuitous admission of persons from the country, to the lectures. A discussion of some interest followed, in which G. R. Young, Esq. took a prominent part, on the subject of an initiatory school. The matter was left to the discretion of the committee. Mr. Howe's address is to be published.

FIRE.—On Thursday afternoon an alarm was occasioned by a fire having broken out in Mr. W. Donovan's Spruce Beer Brewery, at the corner of Phillips' hill. Fortunately the fire occurred at a time when a multitude could readily assemble and act in concert, so that it was prevented from extending to the dwellings almost adjoining the Brewery.—Rec.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, Oct. 10.—Royal Regiment of Artillery Major General Sir J. H. Caracross to be Col. Commandant vice Sir J. MacLean, deceased.

ROYAL NAVY.—Lieutenant Courtney Hayes, 1835, late of the Inconstant, is advanced to the rank of Commander.

THE GARRISON.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor reviewed the 8th Regiment on Monday at 11 o'clock, and the 37th on Wednesday on the Exercising Ground. Though but a short time in this Garrison, the hale appearance of both regiments strikingly exhibits the effects of a wholesome climate, whilst their discipline is nothing short of perfection. We understand that the masterly style in which the 37th executed a variety of novel and intricate manœuvres, especially echelon movements, induced Sir Colin to pass a very high eulogium upon Colonel Smelt and his excellent regiment.—Recorder.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. James Leonard, of this town, carpenter, was drowned last evening while crossing the harbour.—The deceased and two others, Thorp and Smith, were going over to Mr. Fairbanks's Farm in a sail boat; about three hundred yards from the wharf they were shifting the sail, when one of their hats fell into the water; on attempting to get it the boat upset.—Thorp and Smith were saved. Leonard we understand was a very good swimmer, but had on a heavy over coat.—Recorder.

A fine little boy, of three years old, son of Mr. E. Duckett, was so severely burnt on Thursday last, at the house of a relative, as to cause his death on the following day. The servant girl only left the room where the child was playing, for an instant, and on her return he was found enveloped in flames—they were immediately extinguished, and assistance procured, but the result, as stated above, has been fatal. Several other accidents to children, from the same cause, have occurred during the past week.

LAUNCHED, at Liverpool, N. S. on the 6th inst. the new brig "The Honourable Samuel Cunard," built by Mr. Nathan Randal, for Messrs. Campbell & Roberts, of this place, 296 tons burthen, The Hon. S. C. is a beautiful vessel, copper fastened, and built and rigged of as good materials as could be procured in this Province, and the workmanship reflects great credit on the builder. May she prove successful to her owners.—Journal.

PASSENGERS.

In the Acadian from Boston—Mr. and Mrs. Darcy, Messrs. H. Lawson, C. P. Tropolet, Chandler, Dennet, Gay, Dicket, and four in the steerage.

In the Great Western, at New York, from Bristol—The Bishop of Toronto and the Hon. J. Cunard.

The October Packet from Britain has not yet arrived, but is hourly expected.

We intend to publish in our next, and in succeeding numbers, several valuable communications on Education, on Missions, and on the claims of the Colonial Church.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, Capt. EDWARD LEWIS of Barrington, to Miss CHRISTIAN SUTHERLAND, of this place.

On Friday evening, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. HENRY WILSON, to Miss HANNAH REYNOLDS, both of this Town.

On Tuesday evening the 5th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Churchill, Mr. MAURICE BOWEN, to Miss ANN, third daughter of the late William Bower, Esq. Postmaster of Windsor.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. THOMAS DAVIS, to Miss JANET YOUNG, both of this Town.

At Chester, on Thursday the 31st October, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. GEORGE KAPUSE, to Miss ELIZABETH SHEFFER. On Saturday evening, Nov. 2d. by the same, Mr. EDWARD WHELAN, to Mrs. ELIZABETH NEAL, widow.

At St. Andrews, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Archibald, Captain JOHN M'ALPIN, of Inverness, to MARTHA, youngest daughter of ——— Rainnie, of Aberdeen.

At St. Andrews, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Archibald, JOHN A. UNDERWOOD, Esq. Lieutenant United S. A. M'Lean, Service, to Miss MARY, daughter of the late Mr. George Cune of West Isles, Charlotte County.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, RACHEL, wife of Qtr. Master Sergeant Shean, Royal Sappers and Miners, in the 33d year of her age leaving a husband and large family to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and tender parent.

Friday evening of apoplexy, aged 55 years, Mr. DANIEL BUCKLEY, a native of Cork, Ireland, and for many years a respectable inhabitant of this town.

Friday, EDWARD, eldest son of Mr. Edward Duckett, aged three years and 10 months.

Suddenly, on Saturday night, in the 60th year of her age, MARY, relict of the late Mr. Henry Hill.

Early on Sunday morning, EMMA MARY, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Twining, in the 17th year of her age.

At Annapolis Royal, on the 30th Oct. at the residence of his father, JAMES LOVETT, Esq. Barrister at Law, aged 25 years. By this bereavement, his sorrowing parents and afflicted relatives are called deeply to deplore their loss—society a member graced with many virtues—and the country a friend, who for sweetness of temper, urbanity of manners, together with natural and acquired abilities, bade fair to be among its brightest ornaments. Amidst protracted and painful sufferings, he met his death with unshaken fortitude, and calmly resting his soul in the atonement of Christ, his end was peace. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours.

On the 6th instant, of consumption, in the 23d year of his age, at the residence of his uncle, (Mr. William Loudette,) in Digby, Nova-Scotia, GEORGE, fourth son of Mr. Jas. McKenzie, Merchant, Thurso, County of Caithness. Though far removed from his home and the pious care of his fond parents, yet their place was amply supplied by his affectionate uncle and aunt.

On his passage from Havana, GEORGE A. JOHNSTON, aged 14 years, son of Alexander Johnston, quarter-master, half pay of the 60th Regt. fact.

Drowned, on Friday evening last, by the upsetting of a boat, in crossing the harbour, Mr. JAMES FORMAN LEONARD, in the 26th year of his age, a worthy and industrious young man.

For Marine News, see page 167.

A Female Servant Wanted, Apply at this Office.

POETRY.

A HYMN.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

Brothers! while in grief we linger,
On the threshold scene of life,
Ere old Time, with chilling finger,
Reckons onward to the strife;

While our parting words, yet gushing,
Warm the lip,—the bosom swell,—
And tumultuous thoughts are rushing,—
Join the hymn,—our last farewell;

By the love we've fondly cherished,
By the heights we long to wing,
By the seeds which have not perished,
Strawn in sunny days of Spring,—

By the ties no arm can sever,
Let us now with heart and hand,
Pledge us to unite forever,
Firm and true, this youthful band.

Once again the strain repeating,—
Heaven's best gifts we ask for all,
Till in purer mansions meeting,
Each awaits his Master's call;

There around thy throne, oh, Father!
Farewell sighings heard no more,
Reunited we will gather,
And thy glorious name adore.

Obituary.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER.

BY THE REV. HENRY GREY, A. M.

Minister of St. Mary's Parish, Edinburgh.

The friend we have lost, the sister whom it has pleased God, as we think prematurely, to remove from us, was a character of no common excellence. She was entirely without pretension, little in her own eyes, with nothing in the sphere in which she was placed, or in the talents with which she was intrusted, to distinguish her above others. Advantages of that kind, in the case of many, turn out of no account, from not being improved and put into exercise. But our friend, wise in her generation, faithful in that which was committed to her, and diligent as the bee or the ant in the prosecution of her christian calling, bore much fruit. She was the last person that would have supposed there was any thing in her for others to imitate: she would be startled, nay, distressed, if she were alive among us, to think that her name was thus brought forward, or any reference made to her humble graces and virtues as a pattern for others. Like those who are enlightened and whose consciences are tender, she was too anxious to "cleanse her feet from sin, and correcting and perfecting her conduct, to find in herself any thing to admire or to commend her to the peculiar esteem of others. But we are not, because humility shone in her, to overlook her excellencies, or lose the benefit of her example.

She had been early conducted to the fold of the good Shepherd, along with others, the friends of her childhood and youth, attached to the ministry of the late Drs. Robertson and Colquhoun, of Leith, where she, with her family resided. These ministers were not alone instrumental in leading her to the Saviour. She was indebted also to Sabbath school tuition; and being prompted by affection and the entreaties of her friends to lend assistance in teaching where teachers are scarce, she got early engaged in that walk of usefulness in which she long persevered and eminently excelled. In watering others and preparing to instruct them, her own soul was refreshed. She became a diligent student of the Scriptures, joining with another young friend in purchasing a commentary for the sake of the marginal references and notes which they sedulously studied before meeting with their classes. My friend became in this way, as well as by reading good books, and a close and intelligent attendance on the means of grace, a well-instructed theological student, as she was an edifying and exemplary member of religious society.

Social and cheerful in disposition, attached and engaging to young persons, she was eminently blessed in that line of occupation to which, in consequence of some painful losses and visitations, she was led to devote herself. Her business lay in training the young, in forming the character and habits, in cultivating the mind and dispositions, and in imparting useful knowledge and arts. Many passed under her care with conspicuous advantage to themselves. Many there are to whom her name and memory will

ever be dear; who will associate the thought of her, with whatever is good and praise-worthy, and will recollect lessons as learnt from her lips when conveyed again to the ears of their own children. Some also there are who have gone before her, her witnesses at the throne of grace, who died in the faith, taught by her admonitions and cherished by her prayers. She left us a lovely and attractive example in this department of life. She did not move among the more conspicuous and stricter class of professors. Her duties lying among young people, she engaged with great cordiality, and cheerfulness in their innocent recreations, and knew how to give vivacity and a benevolent charm to their winning sports, as well as to conduct their thoughts and affections in the lessons of the Sabbath School. This will be remembered by those who shared in them. I speak it to her honour, as one of the forms in which her varied and pleasing character was amiably illustrated.

I feel a pastor's gratitude to my departed friend. She was an attached hearer. The ministry she herself loved, she kindly and zealously commended to others. Her pupils became naturally, under her influence, approving, affectionate, and improving hearers. They were brought with herself to our Sunday schools; where all her week-day and sabbath-day labours did not lead her to excuse herself from toiling, with much assiduity for many years. They were there generally distinguished pupils, profiting themselves and exemplary to others. No unpropitious weather, dark or rainy nights, interfered with her regularity. Her services were never made a favour of, or earned at all by compliment or importunity. It was no task to the managers of the school to keep her from tiring of her office, or thinking her labours too little appreciated. Her service was that of love done as to the Lord. She looked not for reward to any lower quarter.

I have mentioned that trials, in the way of family bereavement and pecuniary losses attended her youthful years. Her latter years, for old age was not allotted her, were chequered with severe personal sufferings. Hardly three years ago she had a singular deliverance from death, being run over by an omnibus, and trampled upon by the horses, whose feet mangled her limbs with distressing wounds. She was fully conscious of her situation during the perilous moments when she lay between the wheels of the carriage; and her presence of mind and Christian collectedness helped her in some degree to avert the danger, as they certainly promoted her recovery, though effected with difficulty. She had, after that another crisis of severe and alarming fever, through which the Lord brought her to nearly her wonted state of health, though not to all her former vigour. She did not, after this, resume her post in the Sunday school, but gave herself, with more scrupulous and affectionate attention, on the Sabbath evenings, to the improvement of the young ladies who dwelt under her roof. I have heard that it was quite edifying to be present in sharing these instructions.—These afflictions were attended with blessed fruits to her soul, exercising her in fervent reliance, deep and thankful submission, prayerful hope and confidence in the right arm of her Saviour which bore her up through her night of conflict. She had in these seasons near and realizing views of her final change, close and holy communion with her God and Saviour, and an established faith and comfort as to her eternal state. We may acknowledge the goodness of God in giving her those consolations at an earlier period, which were denied her in the near approach of death. Her last illness was short, attacking her strongly in the head, and soon shutting up the avenues of thought and reflection. I saw her three days before her departure, when her disorder had assumed an alarming form. She had repeatedly expressed a strong desire to see me, and joined fervently in the prayer I offered up, subjoining warm expressions of gratitude and affection. The next time I saw her she was nearly unconscious of what passed; when I returned the following day, her eyes were sealed up, her mouth speechless, her breathing painful and oppressed, and the functions of life toiling in their last conflict. The spirit soon escaped from its ruined and afflicted tenement; she slept in Jesus, where she found her wished-for resting-place. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours and their works follow them."

ALL THINGS REMIND US OF DEATH.

All the succession of time, all the changes in nature, all the varieties of light and darkness, the thousand thousand accidents in the world, and every contingency to every man and every creature, doth preach our funeral sermon, and call us to look how the old sexton Time, throws up the earth and digs a grave, where we must lay our sins or our sorrows, and sow our bodies, till they rise again in a fair or intolerable eternity.—Bp. Jeremy Taylor.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

A TEST FOR WORLDLY PROFESSORS.

A prevalent and absorbing topic of conversation, particularly in our large cities, for many months, has been the unsettled state of business. In every little company collected together we hear speculations, predictions, and complaints of the unpropitious rate of exchanges, solvency of banking institutions, depreciation of stocks, and depressed prices of produce.—On all these points business men are fluent, and an intensity of feeling is betrayed in every feature of their countenances. The arrival of foreign steam packets is expected with eagerness, and the nature of the advices may soon be learned from the despondent or animated looks of those whose hopes have thereby been crushed or sustained. It cannot be questioned that men in business, whose property is involved in these fluctuations, suffer at a time like this, a mental agony, to which bodily pain is not at all comparable. The apprehension of a sudden reverse of fortune, involving, perhaps, bankruptcy and ruin, is to him, who is the victim of it, an anguish which bears heavily upon the mental and bodily faculties. Sympathy should be extended to persons thus situated; they may anticipate a fall from affluence into poverty; they may see the bright prospects of their families on the eve of a total eclipse, and as the suspense is prolonged, their fortitude to endure the harrowing thoughts, is diminished. Their sufferings therefore should be commiserated, although the state of feeling is by no means justifiable, or even excusable. The scriptural philosophy is the true one on this subject. Take no thought for to-morrow, for the morrow will take thought for the things of itself; a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth; godliness with contentment is great gain; and again, what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Were these principles deeply and ineffaceably impressed on the soul, it is not conceivable that any change in the outward condition, could produce such corroding anxiety as that which we have described. It is only where wealth is cherished with an idolatrous affection—where a man's treasures are earthly, instead of heavenly—where the heart has identified their possession with the attainment of happiness, that the thought of separation from them is so agonizing. Did every one realize the truth so explicitly taught in the inspired volume, that man's true happiness consists in the favour of God and the light of his countenance; and that it may be, and often is, found associated even with worldly poverty, how could they feel, if not say, while contemplating the wreck of fortune, You have taken away my gods and what have I left? The sorrows to which we are referring are a part of the punishment which God inflicts on those who suffer their affections to be estranged from him.

Among those, however, who are thus intensely affected by unpropitious changes in business, may be found some who have professedly dedicated themselves to the Lord, and who by that act of dedication have declared that they were crucified to the world and the world to them. If their treasure be indeed in heaven and not upon earth, is their anxiety, are their apprehensions about worldly losses seemly and consistent? Does not the existence of these feelings demonstrate their worldly mindedness and their distrust of the Divine promise and providence? Could they feel as they do, if their affections were in heaven and if they realized that they were but sojourners on earth? We think it would be impossible. Rather with Job would they say, The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord. It would be well for professing Christians, who as men of business are suffering disappointment and loss, to test the sincerity of their profession by their present state of feeling. To assist the investigation we will propose a few interrogatories. Have you ever felt as much serious apprehension about the loss of your own soul, as about the loss of your property? Have you felt the same amount of anxiety for the spiritual well-being of your children, as for their temporal prosperity? Would the intelligence that they were unrenewed, and therefore constantly in danger of hell, alarm you as much, as intelligence that you were on the verge of bankruptcy? Did you ever feel as much real concern for the glory of God, as you have about your private affairs? Did you ever spend as many anxious days and sleepless nights in working out your own salvation or in beseeching the blessing of God to rest on your family, as you have in a time of pecuniary embarrassment? If one of the foreign packets should bring the intelligence that all the missionary stations in heathen lands had been broken up, would it distress you as much, as advices that your shipments, which had promised great profits, had turned out utterly ruinous? By these and similar questions put directly to your conscience and heart, the sincerity and force of the Christian principle may be ascertained. If professing Christians in worldly business find they cannot bear this self-scrutiny, their

duty is obvious, to lay anew the foundation of their repentance and faith, and to escape all future unhappiness of the kind, by casting their care upon God who careth for them, and never again distrusting that Providence who heareth the young ravens when they cry for food, and who will not suffer them that trust him to want any good thing.—*Presbyterian.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF A COUNTRY PASTOR.

The Strolling Player.

I was not a little annoyed one morning, in walking through the principal streets of our small town, to find placards posted in every direction announcing that the *Theatre Royal* would be opened on the following Monday; and that their majesties' servants would have the honour of performing certain pieces for the amusement of the inhabitants. Races, those moral pests to a neighbourhood, had been held at the country town; and I had no doubt but the *Theatre Royal* was to be under the direction of some of those wretched and unfortunate wanderers who frequent such scenes of disgusting and debasing profligacy, ministering to the worst propensities of the human heart, and extracting from the pockets of the astonished rustics some portion of their hard-earned wages, and too often causing them to imbibe the most licentious notions. A theatrical booth at a race, wake, or fair, teems with moral pollution.

I have never been able to enter into the views of those who patronise or even palliate theatrical amusements. Long before I felt as I now do on religious subjects, I could not but entertain strong views on this point. A visit to a rural theatre, and to one of those of the metropolis, very early convinced me that attendance at such places of public resort could not but be productive of the worst consequences; and growing years, and increasing experience only strengthen the impression so early made upon my mind. I have never, in fact, met with any one whom I could conscientiously regard as a real Christian, who has differed from me on this point. I have argued it again and again with many who have esteemed themselves as friends of religion, but who have condemned my views as narrow, uncharitable, and not to be defended by Scripture. I fully agree however, with the remarks of Archbishop Tillotson on this point: "I shall only speak a few words concerning plays," says he, "which as they are now ordered among us are a mighty reproach to the age and nation. . . . As the stage now is, they are intolerable; and not fit to be permitted in a civilised, much less in a Christian nation. They do most notoriously minister both to infidelity and vice." Has any improvement taken place since these strong animadversions were written? Unquestionably not. Independent of the immoral tendency of most plays, do not the theatres of our metropolis and large towns swarm with the most abandoned characters of both sexes? Is it not notorious that such characters are there admitted free of expence? that their attendance in many instances is encouraged, nay, eagerly sought after? "Shall not I visit for these things?" is the question of the almighty Judge. How is it, then, that the stage is, with all its immoralities, supported even in high quarters? Simply because the Gospel of Jesus Christ is not an operative principle with those who patronise such hotbeds of iniquity.

But to advert more especially to the little theatre in our small country town. I could not but notice on the day on which I read the placards alluded to, two or three youngish-looking men strutting about in what might be termed *shabby-genteel* apparel. Their lodging was a small public-house, of not the most respectable character, the landlord of which had some small difficulty in procuring the renewal of his licence. The entertainments of the evening commenced. The wretched barn,—hired, by the by, from the lay rector at an enormous rent, and in the fitting of which the Sabbath had been spent,—was crowded; and among the spectators were persons who were dependant on the parish for relief. The entertainments were carried on, often of a very lax description, for nearly a fortnight. The patronage obtained was considerable; and the receipts not less so. Many families honoured the performances by their presence. Three of the wives of the neighbouring gentry—I much regret to say, all of them magistrates,—allowed their names to appear as lady-patronesses of an entertainment, at the performance of which every modest woman would blush. But so it was. A sermon preached by me on the Sunday was the theme of much conversation: it was ridiculed by not a few; it was deemed an insult by many. I thank God it saved more than one of the congregation from falling a prey to the wiles of the destroyer.

Of the strolling band which infested our parish, there was one in whom I could not but feel a very deep interest. He was a young man, as nearly as I could judge, about 25 years of age. There was a degree of elegance about him which testified he was not of the common sort. I marked him as he passed

me in the street; and I found he did not lodge at the public-house already adverted to. He looked as if consumption had begun its ravages; and I was informed that it was frequently exceedingly difficult for him to go through his part, owing to incessant cough and languor. His history, as I afterwards found, was most distressing. A young man of good family, but of very small fortune, he had received the advantages of an excellent education in early youth, was intended for a learned profession, and with this view had been entered at one of the universities. He had very early in life been deprived of the benefits of parental care; and had but few of the comforts of a home.—He was induced by some worthless companions to spend a Christmas vacation in London, where his ruin was completed. He constantly attended the theatres, and became acquainted with some actors of the lowest grade. His evenings and nights were passed in the greatest dissipation. He removed his name from the college boards, and at length went upon the stage. His little patrimony was soon spent, and he was compelled to undertake some of the lowest parts in comedy. He was a good musician, sang well, and generally gained applause. Alas, in what a wretched state must that mind be which, to minister to popular gratification, feels no repugnance at the employment of language too often licentious in the extreme! The history of actors, generally speaking, affords melancholy instances of the entire loss of principle. It discloses sad tales of suffering, penury, and wretchedness, not unfrequently the lot of those who are compelled to put on the guise of cheerfulness, and to keep the audience in a roar of laughter. Disease had evidently marked this young man for its early victim; and he was now obviously hastening to an untimely grave. One of the actresses was said to be his wife; she used his name at least, and that was, as is often the case, a feigned one. She appeared however, to be but little affected with his deplorable state, testifying the demoralising influence of a life of what the world calls pleasure on the female character. I felt anxious, if possible, to have some conversation with the unhappy man, but found it impracticable; every attempt I made to see him was frustrated, and more especially by his wife. I was positively refused all access to him. His language, I was informed, was very licentious and profligate. His little earnings, for small indeed was the pittance that fell to his share, were chiefly expended in brandy. His reputed wife was little better than himself, being nearly always under the influence of strong drink. Could any case that called for deeper commiseration be presented to one's notice?—a young, unprincipled man, dead to every virtuous feeling, opposed to every attempt to awaken him to a sense of religion, hastening to the grave, almost by a suicidal act—for his vices and habits had reduced a strong and athletic frame to the last stage of emaciation—without one warning voice to call him to repentance—to implore him to flee from the wrath to come, for mercy to the cross of the Redeemer—to assure him that pardon might yet be procured, and hell might yet be escaped, and heaven might yet be won. He died in three weeks after the company left the town. His last earthly moments, as I have heard, were fearful in the extreme; although some of his associates endeavoured to stupefy him with spirits. He was in an almost raving state, and expired uttering blasphemies, the recital of which was horrid.

Is this a solitary instance? I fear not. It is no exaggerated case. Were it a solitary one, even of itself it should be sufficient to induce the patrons of theatrical amusements to reflect, that the support which they give to the stage may, in not a few instances, be instrumental in leading, not only the actors themselves, but their associates, to ruin. Assuredly no man under the influence of the Gospel will hesitate for a moment as to the propriety, nay absolute necessity, of endeavouring to prevent those over whom he has any influence exposing themselves to the manifold temptations of a theatre.—*Church of England Magazine.*

THOUGHTS.

When any temptations are presented to us from without, we cannot, perhaps, avoid feeling an irregular passion, or motion, or inclination stirring within us, upon occasion thereof; but yet at that very time it is in our power, whether we will comply with those passions and inclinations, or not; whether we will pursue them further or not. Now if we do not consent to them, but endeavour to stop, and stifle, and resist them, as soon as we are aware of them there is yet no harm done. Our thoughts, how indecent or irregular soever they were, are rather to be accounted the infirmities of our corrupt nature, than our sins properly so called.

And thus it is likewise as to our wandering thoughts in our prayers. If we strive against them, and endeavour to keep our minds in a devout, composed temper, and attend as well as we can to the duty

we are about; I say if we do this, I hope those distractions and wanderings will never rise up in judgment against us. And as for the frightful, blasphemous fancies, which some, even pious persons, are tormented with; they, I say of all other irregular thoughts, have the least danger of sin in them, though they be not so solemnly and formally disputed with and contested against. Because, indeed they are so terrible in their own nature that no man in his wits, and that hath any sense of God or goodness can be supposed to consent to them. They are indeed great infelicities, but by no means any sin, farther than we approve of them; and to approve of them for any tolerable good man is impossible. *Archbishop John Sharp.*

Miscellaneous.

OBSERVATIONS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS MORAL AND DIVINE.

[SELECTED FROM VARIOUS AUTHORS, FOR THE GUARDIAN BY W. N. OF CORNWALLIS.]

A pleasing anecdote of the Rev. Thomas Doolittle is observed of him, that he took great delight in catechising, and urged ministers to it, as having a special tendency to propagate knowledge—to establish young persons in the truth—and prepare them to read and hear sermons to advantage. Accordingly, every Lord's day, he catechised the youth and adults of his congregation, and this part of his labours was attended with the happiest effects. Of this we have the following striking instance:—

The question for the evening being, "What is effectual calling?" the answer was given in the words of the Assembly's Catechism. This answer being explained, Mr. Doolittle proposed that the question should be answered, by changing the words *us* and *our*, into *me* and *my*. Upon this proposal, a solemn silence followed. Many felt its vast importance, but none had courage to answer. At length a young man, about 28 years of age, rose up, and with every mark of a broken heart, and due seriousness was enabled to say, "Effectual calling is the work of God's spirit, whereby convincing me of my sin and misery, enlightening my mind in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing my will, he did persuade and enable me to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to me in the Gospel." The scene was truly affecting. The proposal of the question had commanded an universal solemnity. The rising up of the young man had created high expectations, and the answer being accompanied with proofs of unfeigned piety and modesty, the congregation was bathed in tears. Observe, this young man had been converted, by being catechised, and to his honour, Mr. Doolittle says, "Of an ignorant and a wicked youth, he had become a knowing and a serious professor, to God's glory, and my great comfort."—*London Evangelical Magazine.*

Here follows another anecdote, of the above mentioned Mr. Doolittle:—

He being engaged in his usual service on the Lord's day, and in catechising, on a certain occasion, when he had finished his prayer, looking round upon the congregation, he observed a young man just shut into one of the pews, who discovered much uneasiness in that situation, and seemed to have a desire to go out again. Mr. Doolittle feeling a particular desire to detain him, hit upon the following expedient. Turning to one of the members of his church, who sat in the gallery, he asked him aloud, "Brother, do you repent of coming to Christ?" No sir, said he, I never was happy till then: I only repent that I did not come to him sooner." Mr. Doolittle then turned to the opposite gallery, and addressed himself to an aged member in the same manner. "Brother, do you repent of your coming to Christ?" "No sir," replied he, "I have known the Lord from my youth up." Mr. Doolittle then looked down upon the young man, whose attention was now fully engaged, and fixing his eyes upon him, said, "young man, are you willing to come to Christ?" This unexpected address from the pulpit, exciting the observation of all the people, so affected him, that he sat down, and hid his face. The person who sat next him, encouraged him to rise, and answer the question. Mr. Doolittle repeated it. "Young man, are you willing to come to Christ?" With a tremulous voice, he replied, "Yes, sir." "But when, sir," added the minister, in a solemn and loud tone. The young man mildly answered, "Now, sir." "Then stay," said he, "and hear the word of the Lord, which you will find in 2 Cor. vi. 2, 'Behold now is the accepted time, behold now is the day of Salvation.'" By this sermon, God touched the heart of the young man. He came into the vestry, after sermon, dissolved in tears. The uneasiness to stay, which he had manifested, was occasioned by the injunction of his father, who had threatened, that if ever he went to hear the sermons, he would turn him out of doors. Having now heard, and being unable to conceal the feelings of his mind, he was afraid to meet his father. Mr. Doolittle sat down and wrote an affecting letter to him, which had

so good an effect, that both father and mother, came to hear for themselves. The Lord marvellously met with them both, and father, mother, and son, were together received, with universal joy, into the church.—16.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 1.

By the ship Independence, at New York, we have London dates to the evening of Saturday Sept. 28. LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the appointment of Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay to the office of Her Majesty's Secretary at War.

Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, a gallant and distinguished officer, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, is dead. He served under Lord Nelson, and it was in his arms that Nelson expired. Every one must remember his dying exclamation, "Anchor, Hardy, anchor."

Col. Pasley succeeded, Sept. 24th in firing one of his enormous submarine mines of powder against the wreck of the Royal George. The cylinder contained 2320 lbs, and was ignited by the galvanic spark.—The effect upon the water was grand and imposing in the extreme. What it was upon the wreck had not yet been ascertained.

Runjeet Singh, the old ally of the English in India, is dead. At his capital, Lahore, seven human beings were burnt to death, as a sacrifice, at his funeral!

The Frankfort Journal announces that the Emperor Nicholas was to arrive in Berlin on the 28th instant; that the camp of Borondino had been broken up, and that all the troops which composed it had marched towards the South.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, half past 12.—The final arrangement for a loan of Consols from the Bank of England to Mr. Jaudon, appears to have been at length completed, under the guarantee of four London firms, those of Baring, Morrison, Denison, and the opulent German firm, Huth & Co. and the Liverpool house of Brown, all of them deeply interested in the trade with the United States. The sum required is now stated to be only £180,000. The manner in which the Bank has come forward has given great satisfaction, and it is generally thought that its disengagement from so large an amount of depreciated Stock will be a sensible relief to its coffers, especially if the vacuum be supplied by specie from America.

SPAIN.—The Duke Decazes had been employed by the King of France to treat with Don Carlos for a formal renunciation of his claims to the throne; and it was esteemed that the King's next step would be a marriage of one of his sons and the young Queen Isabel.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—The *Sud*, Marseilles paper publishes a letter from Constantinople of the 7th which says:—

"Austria, Great Britain, and France, have signed at Vienna, a treaty actually guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The last changes of the Porte have been made by the influence of the Sultana Mother."

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 5.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The fine steam packet Great Western, Capt. Hoskin, arrived at New York on Saturday evening, bringing Bristol papers to the 19th of Oct. and 120 passengers.

Capt. John G. Low, of Boston, was one of the 120 passengers in the Great Western, and he arrived home in twenty-nine days from St. Petersburg, four of which he spent in London!

Some apprehension had existed that parliament might be assembled in November, to legislate on the currency question, but the improved prospects of the harvest seem to have put to rest the fear of a resort to one and two pound notes, as well as to an inconvertible paper currency, and we have reason to believe, says the London Globe, that the next session will not open till February.

The late Peter Bacon, Esq. stock-broker, has left a legacy of the value of £24,000 to University College, London, payable at the death of his widow.

The Lord Mayor gave an entertainment at the Mansion house, on the 18th to Mr. Daniel Webster, Mr. Alex. Stewart, member of the Legislative Council, for Nova Scotia, and a large party of citizens. Mr. John [Abraham] Van Buren, son of the President of the U. States, was unable to accept the Lord Mayor's invitation. After dinner, Mr. Webster and Mr. Stewart were of course called upon for speeches, and delivered a few sentences in praise of England generally and London especially.—*Court Jour.*

The Earl of Durham it is said, goes Ambassador Extraordinary to Turkey

Her Majesty has paid all the debts of her late father from her own private purse.

Colonel Sir Robert Gardiner, K. C. B. of the Royal Artillery, formerly equerry to King Leopold, has been appointed first and principal Aid-de-Camp to the Queen.

On Saturday, Sir Chapman Marshall was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

It is rumoured that Admiral Sir R. Stopford, the present Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, will succeed the late Sir Thomas Hardy, as Governor of Greenwich Hospital; that the Hon. Admiral Fleming, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, will succeed to the command of the Mediterranean. No officer is yet named as likely to be appointed to the command at Portsmouth, in the event of this change, which is confidently spoken of.

Importance of the China Trade.—It was stated, in the course of the interview which the Liverpool deputation had with Lord Palmerston, on Friday last, that one of the deputations had exported more cotton goods to Canton in one year, than the East India Company had exported, in the same period during their monopoly of the trade.

We believe it is arranged that Sir John Campbell is to have the Irish Seals, merely with a view to his being insured a life pension of £4,000. per annum.—*Dublin Mail.*

Two new 80 gun line-of-battle ships, to be called the Majestic and the Mars, are to be built at Chatham.

The negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce between France and England, have been suspended.

Two respectable gentlemen, connected with a Society under the patronage of Lord Brougham stated to the Magistrates on Wednesday that they were forming in different parts of the town, places for the instruction and amusement of the working classes, at the low charge of two pence per week, so as to fall within the means of the humblest mechanic, who would there find reading rooms, lectures, with musical and other recreations, calculated to draw them away from public-houses and places of low amusement.—*News.*

An immense camp-meeting was, held at Kilsyth, in Scotland, continuing many days and attended by clergymen of various denominations as well as by great numbers of persons from all parts of the country. The excitement, exhibited both by preachers and hearers, as described in the papers, appears to have been in no degree inferior to that produced at some of our camp meetings in the Western States.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of one of the 10 churches in Birmingham took place at the intended site, near Great Lister Street on Saturday. The Bishop of Nova Scotia assisted by the Rev. Mr. Adport, conducted the solemnities. The stone was laid by Lord Calthorpe.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

BRISTOL, Oct. 18.—The Tea Sale on Thursday last, attracted a larger number of attendants than usual, and buyers, both for this city and the country, shewed a desire to increase their stocks, and bought freely at higher prices. We now quote the advance, from the lowest point of the market on good common kinds of tea, to be 9d to 1s. and in some instances still more.

The money market, in its commercial departments, has acquired a tone, and a greater degree of firmness at present appears to prevail in it than it possessed at the commencement of the week, and we hope that nothing in coming events will tend to throw a cloud over the vast interests of this community.

Accounts from France mention that the harvest and vintage have turned out more satisfactory than was anticipated.

The French squadron blockading the port of Buenos Ayres, was to be reinforced, and vigorous measures were to be adopted for bringing that affair to a conclusion.

Russia has offered to place 250,000 men at the disposal of the Porte—if Ibrahim Pacha marches against Constantinople.

It is stated on "good authority, that the English government in reply to despatches brought from China by the Ariel, have ordered that Canton be placed in a state of blockade."

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.—The accounts from Spain relate to the entry of the Duke of Vittoria into Saragossa the 4th inst, about 12,000 of his troops having marched into the city a few hours previously. The Duke was expected to move against Cabrera in a few days. Private letters from Arragon confidently announce that Cabrera was determined to give Espartero a vigorous reception; the preparations of both armies were going forward with great expedition, and it was stated that a few days would bring the opposing forces into collision, when a most deadly encounter was anticipated.

N. AND S. AMERICAN COFFEE HOUSE, }
London, October 17, 4 o'clock, P. M. }

The pacification of Spain has unhappily once more become an object of hope deferred. It was intimated lately that the Carlist chiefs, Cabrera and the Count

d'Espagne, were about to follow the example of Moroto, and lay down their arms; but this statement has been contradicted, and it is now said that Cabrera has received large supplies of money, and that he is resolved to continue the war to the last, notwithstanding the fearful odds against him. His position at Cantavieja is very strong; but his most sanguine friends at Paris have great doubts whether with only 18,000 men he will be able to withstand the two armies of Espartero and O'Donnell, the first consisting of 20,000 men, and the latter 18,000.

With regard to the relations of England and France on this Spanish question, the Paris correspondent of an evening paper states, that most of the recent negotiations and arrangements respecting Don Carlos and his family have been carried on by Louis Philippe without England being consulted—and that Morote's treason and the bribes paid to that General (the dirty part of the business in fact) were the only points confided to the management of the English Whigs. The Turco-Egyptian controversy has produced a variety of conflicting statements during the week—some of the letters from Constantinople affirming positively that France has refused to co-operate with England against the Pacha of Egypt, whilst another set of letter writers assert with equal confidence, that with regard to the propositions made to Mehemet Ali to obtain the restitution of the Turkish fleet, France and England had come to a perfect understanding.

The Alexandria correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, under date of Sept. 26th says:—

The Turkish fleet is still here, and will not be given up without a struggle. The crews are relaxing in the little discipline they ever had: both officers and men are most discontented with their position. As regards the latter, the question of interest to them is neither Russian nor Egyptian; but they are no longer regularly paid and are much worse fed than in the Sultan's service. With many of the officers I have conversed on the subject, and they openly express their indignation at their present position; but their ships are disarmed, and under the guns of the forts and the Pacha's fleet.

In politics every thing awaits the decision of the Five Powers. If unfavourable to Mehemet Ali, he will resist, unless in face of a very active and decided demonstration on the part of Europe. He at present treats the matter lightly; and being now convalescent (having been some days seriously ill) has started on a little tour in the Delta, by which he will escape the persecution of the diplomatists.

The Austrian Admiral had apprised the French and English Admirals of his intention to unite his force with theirs, and make common cause with them agreeably to his last instructions from his government.

The King of Holland was about being married to the Countess Ontremont.

The city of Ghent was the theatre of tremendous riots, in the beginning of October. The rioters and military had an engagement in which numbers got badly wounded. A paper of the 4th announces that the city was declared in a state of siege, but the Moniteur does not mention the circumstance. A great number of arrests had taken place.

TURKEY.—The latest intelligence from Constantinople, received at London, was to the 28th Sept. and from Alexandria to the 29th. The burthen of all the correspondence is, "no news of a political nature."

The Duke of Leuchtenberg, son of Jerome Buonaparte, since his marriage with the daughter of the Autocrat, has been obliged to substitute the Russian for the Napoleon eagle on his armorial bearings.

It is said the King of France will act as Mediator, between England and Portugal on the slave question.

The hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, is to marry the Princess Mary of Hesse Darmstadt. Mr. Lockhart is to marry the rich Miss Counts. Louis Philippe still thinks of marrying one of his sons to the Queen of Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.—The melancholy intelligence reached the City this morning, in letters from Louisville, of the decease of EX-PRESIDENT JACKSON. The information was sent hastily to a respectable mercantile house in Church Alley, from a partner in that City, and comes in such a direct mode and form as to leave no reasonable doubt of its authenticity.

The papers from the South and West will probably contain all the particulars of his death, in the course of a day's mail, or two. Statements unfavourable to the health of the General have been prevalent for several weeks.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4.

The British brig of war Serpent, Capt. Gore, from Port Royal, Jam. Oct. 1st. and Havana the 16th inst, arrived yesterday, having on board Sir Lionel Smith, late governor of Jamaica. The Serpent will sail on Tuesday for Bermuda and Port Royal.

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—We have Port au Prince

papers to Oct. 10th. President Boyer was at loggerheads with the House of Representatives, growing out of a difference of opinion as to the prerogatives and power of that body. The dispute had become so warm and exciting that a Revolutionary attempt appears to have been apprehended by the executive, which, in a proclamation of Oct 18th, calls upon the commandants of the arrondissement and communes, upon the commissaries of the government and all other public officers, on their personal responsibility, to prosecute and punish, according to law, all agitators who might attempt to disturb public order.

ST. JOHN, N. B. Nov. 5.

The Lecture Season at the Mechanics' Institute was commenced last evening, with an introductory lecture by M. H. Perley, Esq, the Corresponding Secretary. In the course of his lecture, the learned gentleman, who has recently returned from a visit to England, gave a very interesting account of the Mechanic's and other similar Institutions in London, and communicated many pleasing anecdotes, respecting the literature and science of the Great Metropolis.—He was received with great applause; and we were happy to notice among those present many of our leading professional gentlemen, and others, whose attendance showed the deep interest taken by the community in the welfare of the institute, as connected with the progress of science in this city.—Dr. Gesner lectures on Chemistry at the next meeting, on Monday evening the 18th inst.

MARINE NEWS.
PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Brig St Patrick, Lisbet, St. John's N.B. 15 days—salmon, herring, &c, to S. Cunard & Co W. B. Hamilton, and others.

Friday—Barque Georgian, Marshall, Montego Bay, Jam. 29 days—ballast to D. & E. Starr & Co.; brig, Griffin, Young, Totks Island 22 days—with Capt. Longhurst, mate, and one man of the Schr. Emma, of Shelburne, sold at Turk's Island; Judith & Esther, Brown, New York 8 days—general cargo, to McNab Cochran & Co and others; Schr. Wave, Allan, Portland, U.S. 7 days—molasses to D. & E. Starr & Co; Richard Smith, Moore, Boston, gen. cargo for Sydney. Am. packed brig Acadian, Jones, Boston, 48 hours—assorted cargo to D. & E. Starr & Co. and others—left Packet brig. Portree to sail in 3 days.

Saturday—Schr. Ion, Hammond, St. John, N.B. 6 days; Am. brig, Columbia, Alexandria 16 days—wheat flour, &c, to G. P. Lawson, left brig Florence, to sail in 4 days.

Sunday—Schr. Collector, Ragged Islands; Flower, Cape Negro; Superior, Barrington; Barrington, Argyle; Jane, Margaret's Bay—all with fish; Collector, Phelan, Pictou; Seaflower, Gerair, P. E. I. 14 days—produce; Mary Ann, Buskirk, do, 6 days—do.

Monday—Schr. Ellen, Drew, Petersburg, U.S. 15 days—flour, and tobacco to S. Binney; Betsy, Graham, Labrador, via Sydney, 14 days—fish to D. & E. Starr & Co—spokes, 4th inst. of Scatarie, Am. Schr. Palestine, hence, for Bridgeport.

Tuesday—Schr. Brothers, O'Brien, Pictou, coal; Annandale, Wightman, P. E. Island, produce; Seaflower, Hoffman do; Good Intent, Landry, do; Victory, Terrio, do; Charles, Boudroit, do. Lucy, Gerrier, do; John Thomas, Isabella, Rising Sun, Industry, Adventure, Mary, Hope, and Pique, Sydney, Coal; Temperance, Victou, do; Enterprize, Canso, fish; Speedy Packet, LeBreton, Gaspe, 8 days, dry fish to Creighton & Grassie.

Last Evening—Schr. William, Codfrey, Boston, 14 days—flour, bread, corn meal, &c, to J. & M. Tobin, and others; Breeze, Potter, Magdalen Isles, 48 hours—900 qts dry fish; and wrecked materials, to D. & E. Starr & Co; Freetown, Watt, Miramichi, 9 days—umber &c, to J. Allison & Co.

This Morning—Schr. Maty, Grant, Pictou, 5 days—coal.

CLEARED.

Wednesday—Brothers, Turnbull, P. E. Island—assorted cargo by S. Binney, W. A. Black & Son, and others; Adelle O'Brien, Placencia Bay, N.F.—ballast; Pearl, Hall, Pictou—assorted cargo by H. Campbell and others; John, Blagdon, Savannah la mar, Jam—do by J. L. Starr; Sarah Ann, Loyer, St. George's Bay—do by G. P. Archbold.

Thursday—Lady Burton, Lafonne, Magdalen Islands—assorted cargo by D. & E. Starr & Co; Speculator, Wood, P. E. Island—assorted cargo by H. Fay, and others; Saucy Jack Arseneau, Magdalen Islands—do, by D. & E. Starr & Co.

Friday—Ben, Forest, P. E. Island—assorted cargo, by J. Albro & Co. and others; William, Zuill, Matanzas—do, by H. Lyle and W. Pryor & Sons; Syph, Wainwright, B. West Indies,—assorted cargo, by Salus & Wainwright.

Saturday—Liverpool, Simonds, St. Andrews,—ballast, by McNab Cochran, & Co; Sally, Gillis, P. E. Island—assorted cargo, by S. Cunard & Co. & others; Helena, King, St. Stephen, N.B.—ballast; Herald, Berwick, Jamaica,—assorted cargo, by J. L. Starr and others; General Warren, Baker, Boston—herrings, by the master.

MEMORANDA.

Brig John Lawson, Raymond, from London for St. Petersburg, got on shore near Arensburg, on 11th September, was assisted off with considerable damage and loss of rudder, has been condemned and sold.

**BELCHER'S
FARMER'S ALMANACK,
FOR 1840.**

Is now published, considerably enlarged and improved.

November 13, 1839.

FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the Brenda, George McLeod, and Prince George, from Britain, his supply of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

which he offers for sale on his usual terms.

—ALSO ON HAND—

a large assortment of **FLOWERS** in Boxes, & **Cotton Wick** in Bales of 100 lbs each,

E. L. LYDIARD.

November 6. (Nov. & Times.) 8w.

NOTICE.

BANK OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

Halifax, 1st November, 1839.

THE DIRECTORS being of opinion that an addition should be made to the Capital Stock of the Bank, in order to meet the increase of its Business, a meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 7th DECEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to sanction such measures as may be necessary to carry the same into effect agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

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

J. N. SHANNON,

HAS Received by the PRINCE GEORGE, BRENDA, and ACADIAN, His **Fall & Winter Supply of Dry Goods,**

Consisting of a great variety of Woollen, Cotton, Silk, and Linen Fabrics—which together with a good assortment of **HOSIERY**, Haberdashery, Slops, &c. &c. (all being selected by himself), he now offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved Credit.

November 6. ey.

Bessonett and Brown,

OFFER FOR SALE,

At their Shop, North-of the Ordnance,

JUST RECEIVED,

BAR, Bolt, Plough Plate, and Sheet IRON, Cast German, and Blistered STEEL; Spring Steel **80 SINGLE AND DOUBLE STOVES**, from 18 to 30 inches; Tinned Plates, Iron Wire, Rivets, &c. &c. Wilkie's Cast Plough Mounting, Plough Moulds, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Sledges, Screw Plates, **NAILS**, Brads and SPIKES, in great variety;

UNGLAZED COMMON POWDER, Patent Shot, Iron Pots, Ovens and Covers; extra covers; Pipes in Boxes; WINDOW GLASS, from 7x9, to 12x14; Best White Lead; Red, Yellow, Green & Black Paints, Linseed Oil, Ochres, Putty, &c. &c. Saddle and Harness Mounting; Kersey for Horse Clothing, and a great variety of small **HARDWARE** and **CUTLERY**.

November 6. 6w.

Bank of Nova-Scotia,

HALIFAX, 15th July, 1839.

THIS Bank continues to operate in Exchanges

Bills are bought and sold on—
LONDON,
NEW-YORK,
BOSTON,
QUEBEC,
MONTREAL,
ST. JOHN, } New Brunswick.
ST. ANDREWS, }
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

Arrangements have also been completed by which drafts at the places above mentioned may be obtained on the Cashier of this Bank,

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

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. HUGH MUNRO.

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

Halifax, Oct. 9th, 1839.

FALL GOODS.

A. & H. McDONALD,

ARE now Landing from the Ship Liverpool, part of their **WINTER SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE.**

—COMPRISING—

Fine and sup. Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c. Coatings, Flushings, Pilot Cloths and Petershams, Rose and Witney BLANKETS, assorted sizes, Cotton Sheets, and Bed Covers, very low, White, Blue, Red, Yellow, and twill'd Flannels, Black, Brown, and Blue Serge, Shaloons, Bombazetts, and Marinos, Irish Linea, and Cotton Shirtings, A general assortment of White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS,

Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Hosiery, Bales of Flushing and Winter Slops, Unbleached, and Blue Water Twist, Fashionable Plated and Beaver HATS. SOAP, CANDLES, &c. Which they offer low for Cash, or short Credit.— Lower Water Street. 8w. Oct. 23.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

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

**THE MINUTES OF THE
SYNOD OF NOVA-SCOTIA,**

With a Statistical Account of the Congregations in each Presbytery,

Drawn up for Publication by order of the Synod.

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

NOTICE.

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

GASPER ROAST.

Halifax, Oct. 7. 1839.

WILD FLOWERS OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

BY MARIA MORRIS.

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

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

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

WILL BE PUBLISHED

On THURSDAY next, October 31.

**CUNNABELL'S NOVA-SCOTIA
ALMANACK FOR 1840,**

Vastly improved—Containing, besides the usual lists, the **STAFF OF THE NOVA SCOTIA MILITIA.**

To be sold at the Printing Office of W. CUNNABELL, Marchington's wharf, and at the Stationary stores of Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY, and Mr. JOHN MUNRO. Halifax, Oct. 30, 1839.

SPICES AND DRUGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to receive Fresh Supplies of the above from the most approved source—which he will dispose of at very moderate prices for Cash. —ON HAND— A few Jeffrey's RESPIRATORS, a variety of TRUSSES, Lancets and new Chemical Preparations.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

American Red Clover and Nova Scotia Timothy Seed DRY STUFFS, Starch, Fig Blue, Braziletto and Logwood, 80 dozen superior Toilet White and Brown Windsor SOAP, Hair, Cloth, and Tooth BRUSHES, Gold Leaf, Silver BRONZE Varnish; Dry Paints, Superior OLIVE OIL, in casks and cases; Louillard's Macabau and Yellow SNUFF, Perfumery and a general Assortment of the best PATENT MEDICINES.

Holts Street, Halifax.

G. E. MORTON'S
May 6.



O SPARE MY FLOWER.

BY THE REV. H. F. LYFE.

O spare my flower, my gentle flower,
The slender creature of a day;
Let it bloom out its little hour,
And pass away.

Too soon its fleeting charms must lie
Decay'd, unnoticed, overthrown;
O hasten not its destiny,
So like my own.

The breeze will roam this way to-morrow,
And sigh to find its playmate gone;
The bee will come its sweets to borrow,
And meet with none.

O spare! and let it still outspread
Its beauties to the passing eye,
And look up from its lowly bed
Upon the sky.

O spare my flower! Thou know'st not what
Thy undiscerning hand would tear;
A thousand charms thou notest not
Lie treasured there.

Not Solomon in all his state
Was clad like nature's simplest child,
Nor could the world combined create
One floweret wild.

Spare then this humble monument
Of an Almighty's power and skill;
And let it at his shrine present
Its homage still.

He made it who makes nought in vain;
He watches it who watches thee;
And he can best its date ordain,
Who bade it be.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

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

By Order of the Board,
Sept. 25. J. W. NUTTING, Secy.

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

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

NORMAL SCHOOL.

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

List of Valuable Publications
ON SALE BY

A. & W. MACKINLAY,

HALIFAX, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

1. The SCOTTISH PULPIT, First Series, complete in 5 volumes, 8vo. The finest specimens of Scottish Pulpit Eloquence, that have ever appeared in print, will be found in its pages. This will scarcely be questioned when it is known that it contains Sermons from the pens of Chalmers, Gordon, Mc Crie, Wardlaw, Welsh, Lorimer, Buchanan, and many other Divines of the most brilliant talent and strictly orthodox persuasion.
2. The SCOTTISH CHRISTIAN HERALD, 3 vols. The extensive circulation which the Christian Herald has obtained among all denominations of professing Christians, shows how fully the public appreciate the work.
3. The SCOTTISH WORTHIES, in 2 large vols. 8vo. Boards. Biographia Scoticana: or, a Brief Historical Account of the most Eminent Scots Worthies, Noblemen, Gentlemen, Ministers, and others, who testified or suffered for the cause of Reformation in Scotland, from the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to the year 1688, originally collected by John Howie, of Lochgoon, now Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged, by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and Enriched with a Preface and Notes, by H. M. McGavin, Esq. Author of "The Protestant," &c. Volume I contains Memoirs of the Lives of the Worthies. Vol. II. contains the "Last Words and Dying Testimonies," "Cloud of Witnesses," "Naph-tali," &c. &c.
"This is by far the best Edition of this most remarkable work that has ever seen the light."—*Evangelical Magazine.*
4. The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MAGAZINE, vols. 1 to 4. The friends of the Connexion of Church and State, will find in it every variety of argument, drawn from Scripture and Reason, from History and Experience, from the Nature of Man, and the necessity of Human Society, in proof of the Duty and Expediency of maintaining that Connexion.
5. The GLASGOW MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, 5 vols. 8vo. New and Cheap Edition. The most Eminent and Scientific Men have contributed to these volumes, and numerous have been the laudatory notices from all quarters, that have appeared of it. Lord Brougham characterises the work as having been "carried on with great spirit," and adds that he found it "remarkably full of useful information."
6. SMALLS VETERINARY TABLET; being a Synopsis of the Diseases of Horses, Cattle, and Dogs, with their Causes, Symptoms and Cure.
7. The PRACTICAL MECHANICS' POCKET GUIDE, containing Rules and Tables for Calculating the Working effects of prime moving Machinery, of the Strength, Resistance, and Pressure of Materials, with Tables of the Weight and Cohesive Strength of Iron and other Metals, and the Elements of Machinery, including the Mechanical Powers, with Practical Examples and Illustrations. By Robert Wallace, A. M.
8. A CATECHISM OF PHRENOLOGY, Illustrative of the Principles of that Science. By a Member of the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh.
9. PHILOSOPHY OF PHRENOLOGY SIMPLIFIED. By a Member of the Phrenological and Philosophical Societies of Glasgow.
"This work forms one of the most complete Guides to Phrenology which we have seen, within a moderate compass. In its arrangement it is clear and lucid, displaying great logical skill and mental attainments of no mean order."—*Glasgow Argus.*
10. ELEMENTS OF PHRENOLOGY.—By George Combe.
11. The HARMONY OF PHRENOLOGY WITH SCRIPTURE. By William Scott, Esq. A very valuable work, which ought to be carefully perused by every Student of Phrenology.
12. GELIC SERMONS, by various Ministers, Edited by the Rev. Daniel Dewar, Principal of the Aberdeen University.
13. COMFORT IN AFFLICTION; A Series of Meditations.—By the Rev. James Buchanan, Minister of the Parish of North Leith.
"We have never seen any work on the subject at all to equal it."—*Aberdeen Herald.*
14. COVETOUSNESS BROUGHT TO THE BAR OF SCRIPTURE; or, a Brief Inquiry into the Nature and Evil of that Sin. By James Glassford, Esq. Advocate.
"The subject is placed before us in so strong and impressive an aspect, and yet so entirely freed from exaggeration of statement, that we sincerely hope the Treatise will meet with that extensive circulation which the excellent talents and Christian worth of the Author so eminently deserve."—*Presbyterian Review.*
15. ANNALS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, from the final Secession in 1739, to the Origin of the Relief in 1752, with an Appendix of Biographical Sketches, Illustrative Documents and Notes.
16. LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, with Critical Notices of his Writings. An interesting publication. By George Allan, Esq.
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BY JAMES SPIKE,

at his Office, Brick Corner opposite St. Paul's and St. Andrew's Churches, to whom all Communications &c. (Post Paid,) must be addressed.

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

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