

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME I.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1880.

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POETRY.

THE GRAVE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SALIS.

The grave is deep and still,
Terrors around it stand;
It covers with a darksome veil
The mighty unknown land.

The nightingale's sweet notes
Pierce not the chilly ground,
And friendship's roses wither
Upon the moss-grown mound.

Forsoaken widows weep,
And wring their hands in vain;
The father hears no more
His orphan babes complain.

Yet vainly after peace
We weary pilgrims roam;
'Tis only by this dreary gate
That man can reach his home.

The weary heart oppressed,
Of countless storms the seat,
Ne'er finds the wished for rest
Till it has ceased to beat.

OBITUARY.

FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS-COUNTESS OF SUTHERLAND.

The last number of our paper contained a brief notice of the removal of the body of the deeply lamented Duchess-Countess of Sutherland from London to Aberdeen, and thence to Inverness on its way to Dunrobin Castle. The interment took place in the family vault of the Sutherland family, within the ancient cathedral of Dornoch, on Thursday last, the 21st inst. and, in addition to the following account of this mournful ceremony, we prefix more ample details of the funeral procession from London to the North than was contained in our former notice.

The Duchess-Countess drew her last breath, without a struggle, at her residence in Hamilton Place, London, on the 29th of January last, at half-past six o'clock in the afternoon. Her Grace was born in Edinburgh on 24th May, 1765, and consequently attained the age of 73 years, and 8 months, and 5 days. On Saturday, the 9th of this month, her Grace's mortal remains were removed from her residence for Aberdeen, by steam from Blackwall, in the following order:—Two Mutes on horseback, the Plumbearer, the Coronet of her Grace borne by a man on horseback, on a crimson cushion, attended by two Pages; the Hearse drawn by six richly-comparisined horses, and on the sides were the armorial bearings of Dukes and Earls of Sutherland, and Barons of Strathnaver splendidly emblazoned. The Coffin was covered with rich black Genoa velvet, ornamented with gilt furniture. The first mourning coach, drawn by six horses, contained the Earl and Countess of Surrey, and Lord Francis Egerton. The second ditto contained the Earl of Cawdor, Viscount Morpeth, and Lord John Fitzroy. The third ditto contained the Hon. Captain Leveson Gower, and the Family Doctor. Fourth and fifth ditto contained the Steward and upper Servants, and other domestics.

Then followed the private carriages of the deceased, drawn by six horses, with out-riders; the carriages of the Duke of Sutherland, drawn by six horses; the Earl of Surrey, drawn by four horses; Lord Francis Egerton, a pair; their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, six horses and out-rider; her Royal Highness the Duchess Gloucester, six horses and out-rider; her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda, six horses and out-rider. The other private carriages of the Nobility and Gentry, mostly drawn by four horses, which succeeded, might amount to about seventy; and among them were those of the Duke of Argyll, Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Norfolk, Marquis of Cholmondely, Earl Cawdor, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Clare, Earl of Tankerville, Earl of Minto, Dowager Countess of Clare, Countess of Clarendon, Countess of Bathurst, Viscount Morpeth, Viscount Alford, Lord Hill, Lord Cowley, Lady Dove, Lord Colchester, Lord Holland, Lady Mary Petre, Miss Angela Coultis Burdett, Lady C. Lindsey, Lady Davy, Miss Berry, Sir John Pechell,

Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, M. Dedel, the Netherlands Minister, &c. Nearly the whole of the coachmen, out-riders, and footmen, had black crape sashes, arm bands, or hat bands.

The Steamer, the City of Aberdeen, having received the coffin on board, with the persons in charge of it, sailed for Aberdeen, and arrived there on the following Monday; and the coffin being then placed in a hearse, drawn by six horses proceeded by land to Dunrobin. The Lord Provost and Magistrates of Aberdeen, in a manner the most gratifying to the Family of Sutherland, testified their respect for the memory of her Grace, by tolling the public bells of the city, during the progress of the procession, and by forming part, as a municipal body, along with the carriages of Hugh Lumsden, Esq. of Pitcaple, Sheriff of Sutherland, and several other gentlemen, of the mournful cortege along part of the north road. The carriage of the Duchess of Gordon joined the procession at Huntly; and in the whole towns and villages along the road, from Aberdeen to Dunrobin Castle, a distance of 178 miles, the same marked respect was paid. At Inverness, as already announced by us, the Provost and Magistrates in full mourning, and headed by the town officers, met the procession on its approach to the town, and along with several private gentlemen accompanied to the hotel where it halted. On the hearse arriving at Ardross, her Grace's principal tenants in that quarter joined the procession, and thence it was accompanied by constantly increasing numbers of the Sutherland tenantry, to the time-hallowed mansion of her Grace's ancestors, the venerable Castle of Dunrobin, whose halls, until this mournful occasion, have ever been associated, in the recollection of the present generation, with the virtues, the cordescending affability, the courtesy, and the refined hospitality of this exalted lady, the admired and universally esteemed lineal descendant of the ancient and patriotic Earls of Sutherland.

The handsome coffin, containing her Grace's body lay in state in the Castle for three days, during which time it was visited by succeeding groups of men, women and young people, whose sorrowful countenances and very decorous demeanour testified the sincerity of their grief, and rendered more solemn the mournful silence, that pervaded Dunrobin and the surrounding district of country.

Thursday the 21st current having been fixed for the interment, the gentlemen who had been requested to attend it, met in the Castle at 10 o'clock a. m. when a suitable portion of scripture was read, and a solemn prayer was said by the Rev. Angus Kennedy, minister of Dornoch. The coffin was immediately thereafter raised, and placed in the hearse outside the Castle gate, when the funeral moved off for Dornoch, a distance of 12 miles. Two of her Grace's grandchildren (in absence of her two surviving sons, the Duke of Sutherland who is in Italy, and Lord Francis Egerton, whose state of health rendered a journey to the north at present impracticable) officiated as chief mourners, viz. Lord Edward Howard, second son of the Earl of Surrey, and the Hon. Francis Egerton, son of Lord Francis Egerton, M. P. The Pall Bearers were, on the right, James Loch, Esq. M. P. Patrick Sellar, Esq. of Westfield, and George Gunn, Esq. Rhives; and on the left, the Hon. William Howard, M. P. William Mackenzie, Esq. of Muirton, and William Young, Esq. of Burghead.

The procession then proceeded from Dunrobin in the following order:—

George Gunn, Esq. Factor for the Estate of Sutherland, Robert Horsburgh and Alexander Stewart, Esquires, Factors for the Tongue and Scourie districts abreast, William Lewis, Esq. Agent for the Duke of Sutherland in Staffordshire, all on horseback.

Heads of departments riding two abreast, viz. Messrs James Aitchison, Overseer, Dunrobin, and William Ogilvie, Overseer, Tongue, Messrs Thomas Barclay, Overseer, Skelbo, and James Matheson, Wood Ranger, Dunrobin.

THE BODY.

In a Hearse drawn by Six Horses
The Duchess Countess's Carriage, drawn by 6 Horses,
with Servants on the Dicky,

Carriages with Chief Mourners and Pall-Bearers
Carriage with part of Her Grace's Household
Carriages with Clergymen of Parishes in which the
Sutherland Estates are situated.

Other Carriages.
Gigs.

Gentlemen on Horseback, two abreast.

Her Grace, a few days before her death, entrusted the management of her funeral to her long attached and confidential friend, Mr. Loch, M. P. and with the greatest composure, among other directions, characterised by the good sense and judgment evinced by her, throughout the whole course of a long and remarkable life, she wished that the attendance of a very great crowd of persons would not be required; but although this wish was attended to, and although the extreme coldness of the day might be supposed to prevent the great body of the country people from leaving their homes, still the greater part of the small tenantry and people of the parishes of Loth, Kildonan, Clyne, Glospie, Rogart, and Lairg, assembled at the Fleet Mound, about half-way between Dunrobin and Dornoch, and, with an orderly behaviour and strict decorum above all praise, lined the sides of the road as the procession passed. The respectable and grave appearance of this rural population of an extensive district in one continued line—their voluntary attendance at a considerable distance from their homes on one of the coldest days of the season—and their respectful and solemn obeisances with uncovered heads, as the hearse with the body and the mourning carriages passed them, were interesting and deeply affecting incidents, which can only be very rarely witnessed, and which expressed in a stronger manner than words can describe, the heartfelt feelings of sorrow and regret, with which the people of Sutherland deplore the death of their illustrious *Banamitorar chath*. After passing these persons, the procession was met about two miles from Dornoch, by the people of that parish who followed the procession on foot into the town.

At the boundary of the burgh, the whole gentlemen, with the exception of those in the mourning coaches, alighted, and walked two by two to the Cathedral, preceded by the Magistrates of Dornoch and the town officers. The company entered the Cathedral by the west gate; and when all were seated, her Grace's principal servants, the pall-bearers and chief mourners, proceeded in solemn array along the west aisle, followed by the officiating clergyman and the coffin, until the latter reached the choir of the ancient Cathedral, under the lofty and handsome arches of which the body was rested, while the Rev. Charles Fyvie, Episcopal Clergyman of St. John's Chapel, Inverness, the recently elected Dean of the united Diocese of Moray, Ross, and Argyll, read the impressive service of the Church of England for the burial of the dead, with great solemnity and effect. The mortal remains of the Duchess Countess of Sutherland were then deposited in their last resting place in the vault of the East Aisle, close to the body of the late Duke of Sutherland, who died at Dunrobin on the 19th July, 1833, and of whom it has been beautifully and truly written, with reference to his connection with Sutherland,

"A stranger from a distant land he came;
And brought a birthright where he chose a name;
And native accents shall his loss bewail,
Who came a Saxon, and remained a Gael."

This vault adjoins the south transept, in which the greater number of the Earls of Sutherland and the members of their families, have been buried since the year 1248.

It is impossible to close this account of the obsequies of the Duchess Countess of Sutherland without referring, however briefly, to a few of the leading occurrences in her life, and of the many qualities which endear her memory among her numerous tenantry. William the 18th. Earl of Sutherland, died at Bath, in June 1766, after he had just completed his 31st year, and only sixteen days after the death of his Countess, who died at the early age of 26, of an infectious fever, with which the Earl was seized while attending his young and amiable Countess's death-bed. This Earl left an only child—the late Duchess Countess of Sutherland—who, thus was bereft of both her parents at the tender age of one year. The very melancholy death of the young Earl and Countess, in such peculiar circumstances, directed public attention, especially in the north, with intense interest towards their only child a female infant, and the only existing direct representative of the oldest lineally-deduced Peerage of the United Kingdom. A native Bard while lamenting in Gaelic verse, the demise of the Earl and his Countess, alludes very poetically to the situation of the then only existing descendant, of the long and unbroken line of Sutherland Earls, and compares the noble infant to a solitary spark, which he trusts will increase in strength and lustre, and become a bright and lasting flame. At this critical period, Sir Robert Gordon

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of Gordonston, claimed the honours of Sutherland, as nearest male heir of a remote Earl of Sutherland, by collateral descent, and on the assumption that the title did not descend to heirs female. The guardians of the infant Countess, fortunately for her, and for the estates which it was admitted were her inheritance, resolutely maintained her rights. These faithful guardians were—John Duke of Atholl, Charles Earl of Elgin, the Hon. James Wemyss of Wemyss, Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, Bart. Sir Adam Ferguson of Kilkerran, Bart. Alexander Boswell, Esq. of Auchinleck, and John Mackenzie, Esq. of Delvin. George Sutherland of Forssie also claimed the honours, as being descended from a still more remote Earl, than Sir Robert Gordon's Sutherland ancestor, without the intervention of a female in the line of descent, as occurs in Sir Robert's pedigree; but the House of Lords, after protracted and full proceedings, and elaborate researches, finally resolved on the 21st March, 1771—"That the Claimant Elizabeth Sutherland (the late Duchess-Countess) has a right to the title, honour and dignity of the Earldom of Sutherland as heir of the body of William, who was Earl of Sutherland in 1755." Her Grace was consequently Countess of Sutherland in her own right, and she held that ancient title for the long period of 72 years, 7 months, and 13 days, which exceeded the period during which any of her ancestors held it, except the single instance of Earl William who died in 1325, and who held the title for 77 years; the average period being 32 years and 10 months, during which the holding of the title applies to each of the Earls, including the late Duchess-Countess, and which is an average that probably is not equalled in any other well authenticated, regal, or ennobled dynasty of equal duration, and in similar periods of history.

In the year 1785 her Grace married the Duke of Sutherland, then Lord Trentham, and the Duke who survive them are, the present Duke of Sutherland, and Lord Francis Egerton, M. P. the Countess of Surrey and the Countess of Grosvenor. From 1789 to 1792 the late Duke of Sutherland and his Lady resided in Paris. His Lordship, then Earl Gower, being the British Ambassador there during the eventful period of the French Revolution, and her Grace's influence in consequence enabled her to administer to some of the wants of the Queen, and the children of the Royal Family, during their imprisonment.

During the whole of her Grace's lifetime she was one of the brightest and most amiable members of the British Peerage, strictly attending to all the high functions of her exalted rank, and the more condescending but not less important duties of an extensive and influential proprietrix. Her manners and personal appearance have often been extolled by contemporary writers, and without multiplying published eulogies, we will quote the words of Byron, who in one of his letters in 1811, records of her, when he then first saw her Grace, "she is handsome, and must have been beautiful; her manners are princely."

Her Grace's liberality and judicious bearing as an extensive landed proprietrix, and her ever active benevolence and charity, flowing spontaneously from a philanthropic disposition, and a most sound and mature judgment, are at present the universal theme of the Sutherland Estates. Each person feels and speaks with reverence to her Grace's unexpected death, as when a kind friend and generous benefactor is suddenly removed from his sphere of usefulness; and long and warmly will her Grace's name and memory be fondly cherished in the County of Sutherland and improvements throughout her property, which owe their existence to her Grace, would require more space than the columns of a newspaper can afford, but if may be added, that among the last of them were—the completion of the recent characteristic and extremely handsome form, of the Cathedral of Dornoch; and the erection of a new and substantial vicarage stand in the village of Helmsdale.—*Intercessio*

Every friend of Religion, every lover of souls, and every zealous Herald of the Cross, will endeavour to extend the boundaries of the Church, and lend a willing ear to the piercing and mournful lamentations of those who are perishing for lack of knowledge. But Missionary labours in order that they may be profitable and efficient, must be frequent and uninterrupted, conducted upon a regular and uniform plan, and intended to accomplish a certain and definite object.—Very little, if any permanent good arises from irregular and desultory visits among strangers, where no fixed attachments are formed, no useful measures adopted, and no prospect of future assistance held out to the settlers.

Now in this as in numberless other instances, necessity is the mother of invention, since both the Missionaries and the settlers must be guided, in a great measure by their circumstances. It is comparatively an easy duty to minister to a regular congregation, educated in the bosom of the Church, united in their sentiments, and both able and willing to support the Gospel. It requires no very extraordinary efforts to form a new congregation amidst a dense, but destitute population, surrounded on all sides by church going neighbours. The contrast between educated and uneducated persons, between those who sanctify and those who profane the Sabbath, is so striking and so obvious, that outcasts in a christian society are soon convinced of their unfavourable and degraded condition, and gladly avail themselves of every means in their power to elevate their character, and improve their minds. But to plant Religion in the barren and desolate wilderness, to arouse those who have become stupid and unconcerned about their spiritual interests, to unite those who have come from the remotest quarters of the globe, who are dissimilar in manners, education, and sometimes also in language, and have scarcely one common principle, or one common feeling, in the same beneficent and holy enterprise, to form them into one Church, to bring them under the influence of Religious ordinances and pastoral authority, and persuade and induce them to live together as heirs of the grace of God, is a much more difficult and arduous undertaking—an undertaking, which can only be fully known to those who have been practically engaged in its accomplishment.

Months and sometimes years elapse, before any visible or encouraging change takes place, before any impression is produced upon the vacant and thoughtless mind, or any holy desires are awakened in the carnal heart. If established and flourishing congregations require precept upon precept, and line upon line, to keep alive impressions which have been already produced, and carry on the good work which has been happily begun, what diligence and watchfulness, what kindness and tenderness, what wisdom and prudence are necessary in laying the foundation of new congregations, in sowing the good seed in the most unpolished and heterogeneous materials.

And yet unkind and forbidding as such an undertaking appears to be, it is not altogether impracticable. It is a task which almost every Colonial Minister has had to perform, and there are some honoured individuals who have been instrumental in forming not one or a few, but a number of congregations.—Indeed almost every Minister in the Colonies recognizes it as an important and incumbent duty for him, not only to attend to the interests of his own more immediate and peculiar spiritual charge, he also feels himself bound to act as a Missionary whenever he can find the least leisure and opportunity to visit the new settlements, and gather in the wandering and scattered outcasts into the fold of the Redeemer.—Our Brethren in the Canadas have been long distinguished for their zealous and untiring exertions in the vast and almost boundless fields of Missionary labour, which they are called to cultivate, and the plans which they have adopted for their own guidance and direction, are deserving of our serious attention and consideration. We apprehend then, that we can-

not confer a greater favour upon the Ministers and Members of the Church to which we belong, than to publish some of those plans, which necessity has recommended, and experience sanctioned, for the instruction of the emigrant population, as a knowledge of their schemes and labours, may serve at once to stimulate our zeal, and direct our exertions.

We have great pleasure therefore in laying before our readers, a Circular of the Presbytery of Bathurst, in Upper Canada, for conducting Missionary labours within the bounds of that Presbytery. Annexed to this document is a scheme of appointments for preaching in different stations by six of the members of that Church Court. According to this scheme, each Minister is occupied in Missionary labour eight successive days in the half year, preaching ten times during these days, so that each place is visited three times during the half year. We understand that other Presbyteries in that extensive and populous Colony, are acting on a similar plan, though not perhaps so systematically and so efficiently as the Bathurst brethren.

PLAN FOR CONDUCTING MISSIONARY LABOURS, ADOPTED BY THE PRESBYTERY OF BATHURST.

1. That a certain number of preaching stations be selected, which shall be divided into two parts, each part to be supplied once in three months, by a Minister of the Presbytery, the members of which shall officiate in rotation.
2. That at each station, the people attending be organized as a Congregation, Managers be appointed, and if practicable, a fit person to lead their devotions, when on the Sabbath they have no regular Minister to officiate.
3. That in each Congregation there be a Subscription list opened, under the direction of the Managers, who shall pay over, half yearly, in the months of January and July, what they have collected, to the Treasurer of the Missionary Fund, under the direction of the Presbytery. From this fund, the Preachers employed shall be allowed a reasonable allowance for their travelling expenses, by an order upon the Treasurer, at each meeting of Presbytery.
4. That at each station, the subscribers, with their families, and such poor persons as are not able to contribute anything, shall constitute the congregation.
5. Each Preacher employed shall, at the next meeting of Presbytery, report the result of his labours, when further instructions shall be given, so that the work may be carried on in a uniform manner.
6. That a lay person, if one qualified can be found, be as soon as possible, appointed to officiate, in the designated settlements within their bounds.

(Signed) T. C. WILSON, Presbytery Clerk. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL PICTOU.

If Sabbath Schools are found to be exceedingly profitable and edifying, more especially to the rising generation, in congregations enjoying the weekly ministrations of fixed pastors, the beneficial influence of such Institutions, becomes doubly valuable and important as a remaining bond of union and affection, and as a most wholesome and salutary means of instruction in those congregations, which have been unfortunately deprived of their spiritual teachers and guardians, and of the regular dispensation of the ordinances of Religion. A number of congregations connected with the Presbyterian Church, we are sorry to find, are at present in this bereaved condition.—It affords us, however, no ordinary satisfaction to learn, that in some of them (we hope in most of them) regular Sabbath Schools still continue to be taught, and the duties of Religion are earnestly and affectionately recommended to the young.

By a letter lately received from one of the most diligent and steadfast teachers in the Sabbath School connected with the congregation lately under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, in Pictou, we have obtained the pleasing intelligence that the Sabbath School belonging to that church, still continues in active and efficient operation, that it numbers at present about 100 scholars, and is in as prosperous a condition as could reasonably be expected, from the many disadvantages it labours under, and from the want of a Clergyman in the Church.

REPORTS OF THE CHURCH COMMISSION.

We have received the fifth, sixth, and seventh reports of the Religious Instruction Commissioners.—The reports, properly so called, consist only of 30 lines each; but the appendices, containing tables and a digest of the evidence, extend respectively to 517, 514, and 475 pages, prepared on the same plan as those in the fourth report, formerly published. The fifth report refers to all the parishes which the Coun-

THE GUARDIAN. HALIFAX, N.S. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1830. PLAN FOR CONDUCTING MISSIONARY LABOURS. In new countries like Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the Canadas, where the population is still scanty, and the settlers often far separated from each other, where there is a great deficiency of the means of supporting the Gospel, and also a lamentable want of faithful and acceptable labourers in the vineyard, no plans ought to be left untried, and no exertions ought to be neglected, for carrying the glad tidings of salvation, as regularly and as extensively as possible throughout the moral wilderness.

missioners were called on to visit in the Presbyteries of Abertarf, Inverness, Nairn, Forres, Elgin, Dornoch, Alford, Kincardine, O'Neil, Aberdeen, Fordoun, Brechin, and Forfar. The number of parishes visited was 103. The sixth report refers to 99 parishes visited in the Presbyteries of Meikle, Arbroath, Dundee, Perth, Dunkeld, Weem, Auchterarder, Dunblane, Stirling, Dunfermline, Kirkealdy, Cupar, and St. Andrew's. The seventh report refers to all the parishes which the Commissioners were required to visit in the Presbyteries of Linlithgow, Biggar, Peebles, Dalkeith, Haddington, Lauder, Dunse, Chirnside, Kelso, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Langholm, Lochmaben, Annan, Dumfries, Penpont, Kirkeudbright, Wigton, Stranraer, and Ayr. There were 99 parishes visited in these Presbyteries, making in all 301 parishes embraced in the three reports, in which destitution to some extent was alleged to exist by the parochial ministers. The tables shew the alleged causes of destitution in each case to be owing to the following causes:—1. Population of the parishes; 2. Territorial extent; 3. Obstructed access; 4. Inconvenient divisions; 5. Ministers having to officiate in more than one church; 6. Inconvenient situation of parish churches; 7. Inadequate size of churches; 8. Unequal allotment of glebes; 9. Condition of Churches; 10. Seat-rents; 11. Want of endowments.—*Scotsman.*

THE BISHOP.—We have had the pleasure of receiving a letter from our absent Diocesan, dated at London, 7th March at which time his zealous exertions were continued in behalf of our Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel. His visit to England has been of eminent service to this good cause in awakening public attention to the claims of the Society and the pressing wants of the Church in these colonies. An instance of the benefit of such exertions appears in our present number. We are not able to say positively when his Lordship intends to leave England, but we presume it will not be later than May, if he decides on coming direct to Nova-Scotia, which we hope will be the case. We believe that we speak not for ourselves, but for the Church at large, when we say that his Lordship's return as early as may be consistent with the interests of the Church, will be hailed with general satisfaction.—*Col. Churchman.*

THE REV. FITZGERALD UNIACKE.—We understand that this esteemed Brother is to be out in the May packet, and we trust with amended health.—*Id.*

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

It has long been the practice with noisy politicians and designing demagogues, in all parts of British America, to ascribe the disaffection and the rebellion in Canada, to the misrule and tyranny of British officials, over an oppressed and insulted Canadian population. This was always found to be a popular theme, and has sometimes proved a useful weapon to raise aspiring individuals above their ordinary level in Society, and give them an unusual but short lived tribute of public applause. But we find Lord Durham, no mean authority even in the estimation of the radicals themselves, with a sagacity and penetration worthy of his noble mind, and with a candour and impartiality which redound to his immortal honour, ascribing these political dissensions to a very different, and we have no doubt, to their true and proper cause. "My observation," says his Lordship, "impressed on me the conviction, that for the peculiar and dissimilar dissensions of Lower Canada, there existed a cause which penetrated beneath its political institutions, into its social state. I expected to find a contest between a Government and a people, I found two nations warring in the bosom of a single State, I found a struggle not of principles, but of races, and I perceived that it would be idle to attempt any amelioration of laws or institutions until we could first succeed in terminating the deadly animosity that now separates the inhabitants of Lower Canada into the hostile divisions of French and English.—The national feud forces itself on the very senses irresistibly and palpably as the origin or the essence of every dispute which divides the community, we discover that dissensions which appear to have another origin, are but forms of this constant and all prevailing quarrel, and that every contest is one of French and English in the outset, or becomes so ere it has begun its course."

The arrival of the *Great Western* steamer at New York, on the morning of the 15th inst. after a tedious and boisterous passage of 23 days, from Bristol, has

put us in possession of British news to the 23rd of March, which in the present agitated and unsettled state of society, are more than usually interesting.—We are sorry to find (although it is only what we have always expected,) that the radicals are mustering in great strength and menacing the government itself. The Ministry at the latest accounts appeared to be in a very weak and tottering condition, unable to support themselves against the opposition they had to encounter in Parliament, far less to grapple with such difficult and important subjects as the settlement of the Canadian disturbances, or the adjustment of the boundary question.

The dispute between Holland and Belgium, which has existed for a number of years, has at length, through the powerful and determined resolution of the Conference of London, been brought to a termination.

General tranquillity still prevails throughout the Canadas, except on the immediate frontier of the United States, where, we regret to learn, several marauding inroads, accompanied with the destruction of valuable property have lately taken place. Most of the political prisoners at Fort Henry, in Upper Canada, and at Montreal, have been released, and certainly no government has shown, throughout this unnatural contest, a greater desire to temper justice with mercy than that of Great Britain.

Several of the New-Brunswick papers, and some of our own Journals, appear to be very desirous to establish a charge against Sir John Harvey, for the arrangement into which has lately entered with General Scott, regarding the disputed territory. We have neither time nor space to discuss the subject at present, but we consider that we are bound as public journalists, to express our sentiments as we have hitherto done, fully, fearlessly, and impartially. Instead of blaming, we highly commend Sir John Harvey, for the wisdom, and prudence, and moderation which he has displayed in this as well as other acts of his Colonial Administration, and we have not the least doubt that both he and Mr. Fox will receive the cordial approbation of the Ministry, for the part which they have acted in this very critical and delicate affair.

It is easy for a party of restless and hot-headed Colonists, many of them Agitators, Contractors, &c. to cry Havoc, and let slip the days of war, when they are more likely to fill their purses than risk their lives in the contest. But it is quite a different matter for Great Britain and America to engage in such a dreadful contest, affecting the interests of so many Millions of human beings, and occasioning a destruction of property, and a sacrifice of human life altogether incalculable. We still think that war will be prevented, and the news by the *Great Western*, tend to confirm us in that opinion.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Late papers from Newfoundland, state that very great distress prevails in that Island. The Governor has authorised the Commissioners of the Poor, to expend the sum of £200 from the Treasury. The Irish Society had also contributed the sum of £240, for this truly charitable purpose.—*Jour.*

HARBOUR GRACE, APRIL 2.

SEAL FISHERY.—Several vessels have arrived from the ice,—and, we are happy to state, with good trips of seals.

COLONIAL UNION.—The Upper Canada House of Assembly have appointed Sir Allan N. McNab, speaker, and Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq. Commissioners to proceed to England to negotiate with the Home Government, a union of Upper and Lower Canada.

THE ARMY.—The *Hercules*, Capt. Barnard, arrived from Kingston, Jamaica, on Wednesday last, after a passage of 24 days, with 1 major, 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant do. 51 non-commissioned officers, and 351 privates of the 37th Regt. On Thursday afternoon they disembarked. At present the appearance of this corps betrays the effects of a service in a noxious climate, but it will no doubt soon recover the bloom of health and vigor in this garrison.

When the *Hercules* left Jamaica the frigates *Pique* & *Vernon* were daily expected to convey the 6th regiment back again to Halifax.—*Rec.*

Her Majesty's ship *Hercules*, we understand, sails for Bermuda on Thursday next.—*Jour.*

PICTOU, APRIL 16.

The ice is at length broken up in our harbour, which is now entirely open. Two persons crossed the ice so late as Saturday last. We have had continuous rains for some days past, and the roads are, in consequence, almost impassable.

GAY'S RIVER.—On Tuesday, 9th instant a frightful casualty happened here. A tree fell upon Mr. Alexander Annand, which crushed his head in a dreadful manner and terminated his earthly career in an instant. He was in the prime of life, and but 16 months married. His loss is deplored by a widow far advanced in pregnancy, and a number of friends and relatives.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—Mr. A. McKenzie lectured last Wednesday evening on Meteorology Mr. A. McKinlay, (President) will conclude the lectures of the Session, on Wednesday evening—subject, Natural Philosophy, with experiments.—The evening of the first Wednesday in May, is that on which the election of officers is to take place.—*Nov.*

PASSENGERS.—In the *Hulifax* from Liverpool. Mrs. Hunt.—In the *Defiance* from Boston. Mr. H. Fay.—In the *Acanian* from do. Messrs J. E. Fairbanks, J. Gibson and G. Essen.—In the *Elizabeth*, Mr. James Furlong.—In the *Vernon*, Mr. W. Donaldson.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have to express our thanks to Mr. McBEATH, for his friendly letter with a list of six new subscribers to the *Guardian*, and we are happy to learn that double the number will soon be required in that district. We have received several valuable Original Communications, from esteemed friends, which we intend to publish as soon as possible.

MARRIED.

On the 11th April inst. at Granville, Nova-Scotia, by the Rev. George Miller, Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND TUORNE, to HANNAH ELIZA, second daughter, of Mr. Thomas Robbee, At Pictou on the 13th inst. by the Rev. John Stewart, Mr. WILLIAM ROSS, to Miss MARGARET ROSS, both of that place. At Miramichi on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Robert Archibald, Mr. DONALD McMILLAN, of the Parish of Chatham, to Mrs. MARGARET McPHERSON, of the Parish of St. Mary's. At Miramichi on the 12th inst. by the same, Mr. JOHN McLELLAN to Miss MARY JOHNSTONE.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, SARAH, wife of Mr. Peter Lynch, in the 53d year of her age. Departed this life on Saturday the 20th inst, in the 76th year of her age, BRIDGET, consort of the late Frederick Sturay, of this town. At Gulliver's Hole, County of Dighy, on the 11th February, Mr. WM. MACKAY, in the 74th year of his age. He was a native of the Parish of Creech, Sutherlandshire, emigrated to Nova Scotia about 36 years ago, and was deservedly esteemed by the whole community in which he lived. At Flat River, P. E. I. on the 15th inst. in the 71st year of her age, ELIZABETH, wife of Alex. McDougall, Esq. and daughter of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Bragiean, Argyleshire Scotland. Early in February, in the Island of St. Vincent's, W. I. of the prevailing fever, the Rev. ROBT. H. CRANE, Wesleyan Missionary. The death of this truly estimable man, and excellent Missionary, is deeply regretted both by his own relations, and the Church of which he was an honoured minister.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Sloop *Pickle*, Campbell, St. John's, N. F. 7 days—dry fish to the master.
Friday—Am. schr. *Eclipse*, Wheldon, Philadelphia 19 days—flour, meal, bread, &c. to David & Gibson, and J. Essen; schr. *Defiance*, Currie, Boston, 7 days—naval stores, tobacco, &c. to H. Fay and others; brig *Flotilla*, Thompson, Baltimore 15 days—flour, bread, &c. to S. Binney; *Placide*, Harrison, Ponce, 25 days—sugar, &c. to J. A. Moren; Sarah, Williams Havana, 22 days, (9 on the coast) sugar to J. Leishman & Co.—on the 1st 2nd, and 3d inst. experienced heavy gales from the west; Am packet brig *Acanian*, Jones, Boston, 3 1-2 days—flour, naval stores, &c. to D. & E. Starr & Co. and others; brig. *Lady Chapman*, Gilbert, Mayaguez, P. R. 22 days—sugar and molasses to J. & M. Tobin; brig *William IV*, Mortimer, Trinidad de Cuba, 25 days—sugar, molasses and coffee to J. Allison & Co. schr. *Experiment*, Cameron, Yarmouth, 3 days—salt, bound to Magdalene Islands; brig *Granville*, Lyle, Xagua, (Cuba) 26 days—sugar and molasses to H. Lyle.
Saturday—Am. schr. *William Henry*, Rider, Fredricksburg, 7 days—flour to J. H. Braine; *Endeavour*, Houghton, Liverpool, N. S. 12 hours—sugar to D. & E. Starr & Co. *Broke*, Shelburne; *Powels*, Duncan, St. Thomas, 25 days—rum, sugar, molasses & salt bound to Sydney—passenger Mr. Ensley.
Sunday—Schr. *Speculator*, Young, Lunenburg—1 day; schr. *True Brothers*, Slecomb, Liverpool, N.S.—sugar and flour; brig *Argus*, Kinney, Gibraltar, 32 days—wines fruit, &c. to Fairbanks & Allison; schr. *Mariner*, Gerard, Philadelphia, 10 days—rye flour, to S. Binney; *Esperance*, Sydney, coal; *Hope Bruce*, Shelburne; Reform and Hazard, St. Mary's lumber.
Monday—Schr. *Vernon*, Cunningham, Falmouth Jam. via Shelburne, 26 days rum and ballast to J. Strachan.
Tuesday—Schr. *Eagle*, Wilson, St. Andrew's, 5 days, lumber and shingles; *Emily*, Crowell, do. do. Am. brig. *Emeline*, Slate, New York, 4 1-2 days, beef, pork, &c. to D. & E. Starr & Co. S. Binney and others; packet schr. *Industry*, Simpson, Boston, 4 days general cargo to H. Fay and Rigby & Jennings; Ion, Hammond, St. John, N. B. 3 days & Yarmouth 36 hours—salt, rum & tea, to S. Binney.
Wednesday—Schr. *Rival Packet*, Patillo, Liverpool, N. S. 12 hours—dry fish; *Rambler*, Port Midway, do.; *Thistle*, do. do.

CLEARED.

Wednesday—Ellen Burke, Boston—coal by the master; Am. schr. *Marion*, Torrey, Bridgeport; Am. schr. *Banker*, Rider, Bucksport, U. S.—ballast.
Thursday—Schr. *Elizabeth*, Sublut, Fortune Bay, N. F.—molasses and flour by J. Furlong.
Saturday—Congress, Cameron, Pictou—assorted cargo by J. U. Ross and others; *Amide*, Smith, St. Andrews—porter, &c. by A. Keith and others.

POETRY.

"ENTERTAINING ANGELS UNAWARES."

A poor way-faring man of grief
Hath often crossed me on my way,
Who sued so humbly for relief,
That I could never answer nay;
I had not power to ask his name;
Whither he went, or whence he came;
Yet there was something in his eye
That won my love, I knew not why.

Once when my scanty meal was spread,
He entered:—not a word he spake;
Just perishing for want of bread;
I gave him all, he blest it, brake
And ate, but gave me part again;
Mine was an Angel's portion then;
And while I fed with eager haste,
The crust was manna to my taste.

I spied him where a fountain burst
Clear from the rock; his strength was gone;
The heedless water mocked his thirst,
He heard it, saw it hurrying on;
I ran and raised the sufferer up,
Thrice from the stream he drained my cup,
Dipt, and returned it running o'er;
I drank and never thirsted more.

'Twas night, the floods were out, it blew
A winter hurricane aloof;
I heard his voice abroad, and flew
To bid him welcome to my roof.
I warmed, I clothed, I cheered my guest,
Laid him on my own couch to rest,
Then made the hearth my bed, and seemed
In Eden's garden while I dreamed.

Stript, wounded, beaten, nigh to death,
I found him by the highway side;
I roused his pulse, brought back his breath,
Revived his spirit and supplied
Wine, oil, refreshment; he was healed;
I had myself a wound concealed,
But from that hour forgot the smart,
And peace bound up my broken heart.

In prison I saw him next, condemned
To meet a traitor's doom at morn,
The tide of lying tongues I stemmed,
And honored him 'midst shame and scorn,
My friendship's utmost zeal to try,
He asked—if I for him would die;
The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill,
But the free spirit cried, "I will."

Then in a moment to my view,
The stranger started from disguise;
The tokens in his hands I knew;
My Saviour stood before mine eyes;
He spake, and my poor name he named;
"Of me thou hast not been ashamed;
These deeds shall thy memorial be;
Fear not, thou didst them unto me."

CORRESPONDENTS.

For the Guardian.

UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS.

MASSACHUSETTS EDITORS,

The liberality you have displayed in reference to a variety of communications on this subject, induces me to hope that you will give the following remarks a place in your columns.

The causes which separate the two principal bodies of Presbyterians in Scotland, have no existence in our Colonial vineyard; and no substantial reason can be assigned, why the two churches, reared under their fostering care, in Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, should not completely and cordially amalgamate. Upon the basis of the Confession of Faith, and the acknowledged rules of pure Presbyterian Church discipline and government, irrespective of the General Assembly, and the United Associate Synod, an union might be formed of a holy and permanent character, and productive of the most solid and extensive advantages. This suggestion is not intended to imply, that either of those venerable bodies in Scotland are to be abandoned. That distinguished places which they occupy in Christendom, will be as cordially and unreservedly conceded as heretofore; a friendly and free correspondence may be conducted with both; and though separate from, and uncontrolled by them in discipline and government, we may nevertheless be "fellow workers" in the vineyard of our Lord, preaching the same inspired truths, which are mighty in demolishing the strong holds of sin, and in establishing and extending the kingdom of our exalted Redeemer. While

the immense intervening distance precludes the possibility of *oneness* of deliberation in ecclesiastical affairs, we may notwithstanding pursue the same ends, accomplish similar results, and view each other as brethren united by a variety of peculiar and most sacred ties. They would contemplate us as children, foster us till our energies are more fully developed, and always rejoice in our combined success.

Such an union is not without precedent in the annals of Presbyterianism. The General Assembly of the United States may be traced back to a similar alliance; and the error since the beginning of the present century has been gradually diffusing itself through that extensive and vigorous body, it has recently in a most noble manner purged itself, and has received the commendation of the Church of Scotland, at her late commemoration of the General Assembly of 1638. Purged of the heterodox, it has still remaining about 2000 orthodox ministers of the gospel.

Animosities and strife, in these Provinces, have long rent with anguish the bosoms of the truly pious of our own name, pierced with regret religious spectators of other denominations, given a powerful weapon to the scorner, inflicted a deep wound upon the cause of Christianity, and hindered the diffusion of the Gospel. The time has now come when numbers both clergy and laymen, are deeply solicitous that such a disastrous state of things should terminate, and be buried in oblivion, and that an union of heart and of action should be effected; that the Church under the name of Presbyterianism should gird on her strength, and shine forth "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners." May this holy desire become more and more deep and general, until the momentous object longed for be completely accomplished.

The advantages of this contemplated union would be manifold, and unutterably great. Presbyterians of both bodies in the three provinces above named, form a numerous and highly respectable portion of the population. Their combined talent, piety and efforts would give them an important standing. Their plans, concerted in the spirit of heavenly wisdom, could be vigorously prosecuted. Inbued with the spirit of the memorable Knox, the steady friend of literature, they would shed a bright halo around them. Fired with that zeal which Jesus inspires in his followers, they could not only rapidly multiply churches in our own land, but diffuse the gospel also amongst the heathen. Enabled amply to endow a Theological department, they could train many of our sons efficiently for ministerial labour, and awaken native talent which would otherwise be slumbering and inactive. Thus adding to the number of laborers for Christ, they would perform an important part in the regeneration of the world. As we now stand we can scarcely supply our local wants; united, we would flourish among ourselves, and could be benefactors of thousands, now perishing amidst the gloom of idolatry and superstition. Heretofore, we have scarcely recognized each other as brethren; brought together, brotherly love would be cherished, peace would pervade our congregations, christianity would thrive, other denominations would approve, and heaven would rejoice in beholding us of "one heart and one way."

With some diffidence, yet with stronger hope, I look forward to the period when there shall be one numerous Synod in these provinces, composed of a variety of Presbyteries, or several Synods in subordination to a superior Court, a General Assembly. Materials are at present extensive, and rapidly increasing. All we need, under the blessing of heaven, are union, and cordial, effective co-operation. Our Presbyterian brethren in the Canadas and we, may be too remote for an intimate alliance, but not so far as to preclude a frequent and friendly correspondence; and it is to be hoped, that they may at least speedily combine among themselves.

See the noble results of undivided energy among our Baptist brethren in Nova-Scotia. £4000 within a few years have been raised to elevate their character by the diffusion of literature: and although the Legislature did not grant the prayer of their petition, by conferring a charter on Queen's College, yet, without a dissenting voice, it paid a just tribute to their liberality, which far exceeds any efforts that have been put forth by any other single denomination in the provinces. Their zeal should inspire us with honorable emulation.

These Colonies are daily augmenting in pecuniary resources and intellectual vigor. Let our motto be "Union;" and thus let us assume a high and commanding position. Feeling that the great Lord of the harvest loudly calls us to combined and zealous exertion, let us agreed, "go onward," and present to the world a noble spectacle of triumph over sectarian coolness, prejudice and strife. Let not our valuable resources be frittered away, till we be left on the field of christian enterprise enfeebled and dishonoured, but judiciously concentrated, let us zealously strive to

employ them, in gathering in rich harvests of glory for our Blessed Immanuel.

Believing that the utmost candour and undisguised openness, should characterize every effort, however feeble, for the consummation of this desired union,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN McCURDY.

Miramichi, April 10th, 1839.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE LEGAL DECISION.

We have studiously avoided, during the pendency of the Church case, any remarks of our own on the evidence, argument, or general conduct of the trial, reserving to ourselves the right of commenting freely on these points, when the ultimate decision of the civil tribunal shall have been obtained. Our opponents, however, have not been restrained by any such sense of propriety, but from the first have endeavoured, though all the public vehicles they could command, to forestall public opinion, by strong and unwarrantable *ex parte* statements. Such has been their uniform practice, on an occasion, which, so far as they are concerned, involved their very existence, as a religious community. Their Presbyterianism, not being derived from birth, education, or predilection, depended upon the decision of a judge and jury; their anxiety was accordingly proportionably great, to employ every means to succeed in their object. The orthodox, on the other hand, persuaded of their title, and assured that no earthly tribunal could affect their indisputable claim to the Presbyterian name and character, submitted to an unchristian prosecution, with the simple anxiety to maintain inviolate, the trust committed to them by their pious ancestors for benevolent purposes. Whatever direction may finally be given to these funds, the relative character of the contending parties remains the same; the one may lose, for a season, the ability to spread the kingdom of Christ, by a privation of means rightfully belonging to them; the other may have the sanction of human law, in applying those means to an end, for which they were not designed; yet still the parties are separate, and must so remain, differing essentially in all great points of doctrine and policy.

We have insisted, and still do insist that the orthodox have achieved their great object, in separating it come to pass, that in the exercise of their high commission from God, in keeping the church pure, they are to suffer from the interposition of human law, they are prepared, as we fully believe, not only to suffer joyfully the spoiling of their goods, but even to offer up their lives.

In the course of the trial which has just terminated, so far as a first decision is concerned, many things occurred, which will be more properly subjects of comment, when all judicial proceedings are finished; but as our readers are desirous of information, we may perhaps, without impropriety, remark, that it appeared to be a prevailing impression, after the close of the argument, that the New-school had utterly failed to make out their case. This was not only the opinion of impartial spectators, but of many gentlemen of the Philadelphia Bar, whose curiosity had led them to attend the trial. The argument was clearly on the side of the orthodox; the ability of their distinguished counsel was admitted by all, and was strongly exhibited by contrast, and ought to have prevailed.

We make no comment on the charge of Judge Rogers, as it is yet to be decided by the Supreme Court in Bank, whether it is to be the law of Pennsylvania, that the whole Presbyterian Church in the State is to be disfranchised, and its property transferred to New-England men, who have not the shadow of a just claim to its possession;—whether a minority may, by a tumultuous and revolutionary proceeding, wrest the government of the Church from a majority;—whether ecclesiastical organizations are to be so subject to human law, as to be visited by pains and penalties, for carrying out the spirit of their institutions. These are momentous questions, and their final determination will shew to every church in the land, their precise position in relation to the civil laws.

We regard the Presbyterian Church as safe under any event. The act of incorporation by which the Trustees of the General Assembly hold property may be wrested from them; that property may be scattered to the four winds, but we thank God, that the Presbyterian Church and none of its ecclesiastical judicatories from the Presbytery to the General Assembly, are indebted to an act of incorporation for their name and privileges. No human law can take from Presbyterians their rights of conscience, or interfere with their ecclesiastical arrangements, so long

as they trench not on the laws of the land. The name, the succession, the doctrine and the government are all safe, and cannot be taken from them and transferred to others. Neither can human laws dictate the qualifications of members to be received into Church fellowship.

The Church may prosper without an incorporation to hold her funds, and especially should it waive the facilities which such a corporation may afford in pecuniary matters, if that is to be made the plea of stretching the arm of the civil law over an organization which knows no head but Jesus Christ. We rely confidently on the steadfastness of our orthodox brethren; they will cling together; and at the next General Assembly, we trust, they will present a noble example of that solid unity which is the result of cordial agreement in the faith. To God we confidently appeal for our rights; to Him in every trouble we flee, and we are assured that from every seeming evil He will educe lasting good.—*Presbyterian.*

GLASGOW COLLEGE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A special public meeting of this Society was held in the Greek Class-room, on the evening of Monday the 25th ult. at seven o'clock, for the purpose of receiving intelligence from the Rev. John Machar, of Kingston, Upper Canada, regarding the religious state of our North American Colonies. The meeting was opened with prayer by the President, Mr. W. C. Burns, who commenced proceedings with a few introductory remarks. It was then addressed by the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Paisley, Secretary to the Glasgow Colonial Society, on the general religious state of the North American Colonies, and their pre-eminence in the sympathy and exertions of Christians in Scotland. This powerful and impressive appeal was ably followed up by Mr. Machar, who entered into more minute details, illustrative of the degraded religious condition of our countrymen, who have been left unprotected with the ordinances of the Gospel, and opened up, with great clearness and interest, the means in contemplation for the removal of this affecting destitution; particularly the scheme of employing ministers to itinerate among them; and the proposal to found a Canadian college, in connection with the Church of Scotland, for the rearing of a fuller and more regular supply of ministers and missionaries than can be obtained from the mother country. They urged likewise, with great power, upon those students of divinity and preachers who were present, the duty of forming a small band of missionaries, and going forth in company to this large and most important field of Christian labour.

The meeting was then addressed, in excellent speeches, by Dr. Henderson of St. Enoch's, Joint Secretary to the Colonial Society, and by Dr. Smyth of St. George's, and afterwards by J. D. Bryce, Esq. and William Collins, Esq. and, after some concluding observations from the President, the whole proceedings were closed with prayer by Dr. Smyth.

This meeting was numerously attended, and ought to be regarded with peculiar interest by the Church, as bearing so directly upon the minds of those who are to be her future pastors. It has been hitherto an affecting indication of the low state of true godliness among our students, that fields of Christian labour have been opened up, and the Church has proclaimed her desire to send forth her messengers to the glorious work of reaping the plenteous harvest; and yet many, who profess to have taken on the yoke of Christ, and to covet the honour of being his ambassadors, refuse to undertake this charge, and leave our poor expatriated countrymen to famish and to die for the want of the bread of life! Ought not, then, the eyes of God's people to be turned, with more anxious interest, to our universities, as the great sources from whence the light and glory of the Lord is to spring forth? And ought they not, in their private closets, and in their united supplications, to bear upon their hearts, with earnestness and fervency, our College Missionary Societies, which have already been made the channels of divine grace to not a few, and may, by the copious effusion of the Holy Ghost, become the nurseries of men who, drinking deeply at the fountains of salvation, and growing early in the knowledge of the Lord Jesus, will, in due time, come forth to sound the trumpet of awakening to the Church at large, and who, supported by her means, and richly animated, in answer to her prayers, shall speed, as swift and joyous messengers, to the ends of the earth, "to preach the gospel of peace, and bring good tidings of good things."—*Scottish Guardian.*

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

THE THUNDER STORM.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

I never was a man of feeble courage. There are few scenes either of human or elemental strife, upon which I have not looked with an eye of daring. I have stood in the front of battle, when swords were

gleaming and circling around me, like fiery serpents of the air—I have sat on the mountain pinnacle, when the whirlwind was rending its oaks from the rocky clefts, and scattering them piece-meal to the clouds—I have seen these things with a swelling soul, that knew not—that recked not of danger—but there is something in the thunder's voice, that makes me tremble like a child. I have tried to overcome this unmanly weakness. I have called pride to my aid, I have sought for moral courage in the lessons of philosophy—but all in vain; at the first low moaning of the distant cloud, my heart shrinks, quivers, and dies within me.

My involuntary dread of thunder had its origin in an incident that occurred when I was a child of ten years. I had a little cousin, a girl of the same age with myself, who was the constant companion of my childhood. Strange that after the lapse of almost a score of years, that countenance should be so familiar to me. I can still see the bright young creature, her large eye flashing like a beautiful gem, her free locks streaming as in joy, upon the sunrise gaze; and her cheek glowing like a ruby through a wreath of transparent snow. Her voice had the melody and the joyousness of a bird; and, when she bounded over the wooded hill, or the fresh green valley, shouting a glad answer to every voice of nature, and clapping her hands in the very ecstasy of young existence, she looked as if breaking away like a freed nightingale from the earth, and going off where all things are beautiful and happy like her.

It was a morning in the middle of August. The little girl had been passing some days at my father's house, and she was now to return home. Her path lay across the fields, and I gladly became the companion of her walk. I never knew a summer morning more beautiful and still. Only one little cloud was visible, and that seemed as pure, and white, and peaceful, as if it had been the incense-smoke of some burning censer of the skies. The leaves hung silent in the woods, the waters of the bay had forgotten their undulations, the flowers were bending their heads, as if dreaming of the rainbow and the dew, and the whole atmosphere was of such soft and luxurious sweetness, that it "seemed a cloud of roses, scattered down by the hand of a Peri," from the far-off gardens of Paradise. The green earth and the blue sea, lay abroad in their boundlessness, and the peaceful sky bent over and blessed them. The little creature at my side was in a delirium of happiness, and her clear sweet voice came ringing upon the air as often as she heard the notes of a favourite bird, or saw some strange and lonely flower in her wanderings. The unbroken and almost supernatural tranquility continued until nearly noon. Then, for the first time, the indications of an approaching tempest were manifest. Over the summit of a mountain, at the distance of a mile, the folds of a dark cloud became suddenly visible, and at the same instant, a hollow roar came down upon the winds, as if it had been the sound of waves in a rocky cavern. The cloud rolled out like a banner fold upon the air, but still the atmosphere was calm, and the leaves as motionless as before, and there was not even a quiver upon the sleeping waters, to tell of the coming hurricane.

To escape the tempest was impossible. As the only resort, we fled to an oak that stood at the foot of a tall rugged precipice. There we remained, and gazed almost breathlessly upon the clouds, marshalling themselves like bloody giants in the sky. The thunder was not frequent, but every burst was so frightful, that the young creature who stood by me shut her eyes convulsively, clung with desperate strength to my arm, and shrieked as if her heart would break. A few minutes and the storm was upon us. During the height of its fury, the little girl silently raised her finger to the precipice that towered above us. As I looked up, an amethystine flame was quivering upon its grey peaks, and the next moment the clouds opened, the rocks tottered to their foundations, a roar like a groan of the universe, filled the air, and I felt myself blinded and thrown I knew not whither. How long I remained insensible, I cannot tell, but when consciousness returned, the violence of the tempest was abating, the roar of the winds was dying in the distant tree-tops, and the deep tones of the cloud were coming in fainter and fainter murmurs from the eastern hills.

I arose and looked tremblingly and almost deliriously around me. She was there, the dear idol of my love, stretched out upon the wet green earth.—After a moment of irresolution, I went up and looked upon her. The handkerchief upon her neck was slightly rent, and a single dark spot upon her bosom told where the pathway of death had been. At first I clasped her to my breast, with a cry of agony, and then laid her down and gazed into her face, almost with a feeling of calmness. Her bright dishevelled ringlets clustered sweetly around her brow; the look of terror had faded from her lips, and an infant smile was pictured most beautifully there; the red rose tinge upon her cheek, was so lovely as in life; and,

as I pressed it to my own, the fountain of tears was opened, and I wept as if my head were waters. I have but a dim recollection of what followed. I only know that I remained weeping and motionless, till the coming on of the twilight, that I was taken tenderly by the hand, and led away where I saw the countenances of parents and sisters.

Many years have gone by upon their wings of light and shadow, but the scenes I have portrayed still come over me, at times, with terrible distinctness. The old oak yet stands at the base of the precipice, but its limbs are black and dead; and its hollow trunk looking upwards to the sky, as if "calling to the clouds for drink," is an emblem of rapid and noiseless decay. A year ago I visited the spot, and the thoughts of by-gone years came mournfully back to me, thoughts of the little innocent being who fell by my side, like some beautiful tree of spring, rent up by the whirlwind, in the midst of its blossoming. But I remembered, and Oh! there was joy in the memory, that she had gone where no lightning slumbers in the folds of the rainbow cloud, and where the sun-lit waters are never broken by the storm-breath of Omnipotence.

THE CHRISTIAN'S MARK.

It is well always to have before us the blessed example of those saints, who, by their piety and good works, have traced us the way to Heaven, and have now entered into the paradise of God; for it is only by being possessed of the virtues and excellencies of such men, that we can have any certain evidence that the image of God, which has been defaced by sin, is actually restored in our souls. For this purpose, then, let us call to our remembrance Abel's innocence, Enoch's holy life, Noah's forethought, Abraham's faith, Lot's hospitality, Isaac's obedience, the fidelity of Jacob, the chastity of Joseph, the patience of Job, the meekness of Moses, the zeal of Phineas, the constancy of David, the wisdom of Solomon, the piety of Josias, the prayers of Daniel, the lamentations of Jeremiah, the fasting of Esther, the holy earnestness of the woman of Canaan, the devotion of Cornelius, the charity of the Samaritan, the alms of Dorcas and the poor widow, the Publican's humility, the tears of Mary Magdalene, the repentance of Peter, the undaunted courage of the Apostle Paul, and the glorious martyrdom of Stephen, and all the holy men of every age who have sealed the truths of the Gospel with their blood. "Wherefore, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us; and let us run with patience the race that is set before us." All the virtues which we admire in these faithful men, however, are but small beams of the Sun of Righteousness; for even our best services are strained with spots and blemishes; but our Lord Jesus Christ is the Lamb of God without blemish and without spot. Let us therefore, "look to Him as the author and finisher of our faith;" for he hath "left as an example that we should follow his steps." And let it be our constant endeavour that our love may abound more and more in knowledge and in all judgment, that we may discern things that differ—that we may approve things that are excellent, and that we may be sincere and without offence until the day of Christ, and be filled with the fruits of righteousness which are by Christ Jesus, to the glory and praise of God.

A WORD TO THE BEREAVED.

In our lamentations for the departure of the objects of our affection and esteem, there is often more selfishness, than a Christian should admit into any feeling that concerns them. We are apt to view the dispensation as sent only to afflict and chastise us, without considering the intention of it with respect to them. Yet surely they are still more nearly concerned in it than we are; and the purpose which it serves to them should be first attended to. Hence we keep grieving and complaining (O shameful thought!) because they are called to heaven, and put in possession of eternal bliss. And why? Why truly for this poor and selfish reason, that we must travel a little way without them, and would have felt it more agreeable to have had their company;—as if the Almighty were not able to carry us through, as well, or better, without them than with them. It were surely more worthy of our Christian character and hope, to contemplate and to rejoice in their removal, as the termination of their sins and sorrows, the commencement of their eternal bliss. We would congratulate them on the acquisition of an estate, we would rejoice on their success in any important enterprise; and shall we grieve at their attainment of the incorruptible inheritance, and their final, their certain success in the great concern? Or if, as no doubt will often be the case, we notwithstanding cannot help feeling a painful blank, there is an effect which this should, and must have on a believer's mind, that is highly improving, and will ere long be

richly comfortable. It is the fault and the complaint of the most spiritually minded, that their thoughts and affections are too much engrossed by earthly things. Not that there are not many things on earth to which attention and affection are due; but because these fill up our time and thoughts so much, as not to leave to things above the share to which their superior importance entitles them. Now, when a dearly loved person is removed to another world, the natural or proper effect of this on a believer's mind is, to make him think more and oftener about that other world, and to draw his affections towards it, by a new, a strong, and tender tie. For as frequently as a thought of the departed returns, we must think of him as an inhabitant of that higher state, and the longing desire for the state itself becomes more steady and more ardent. And the more steadily and ardently our minds are directed thither, the more must that frame of mind, which is necessary for its enjoyment, be promoted, and the more shall we anticipate of its serenity and peace.—Thus, such an affliction should, and will, lead us to "look at the things unseen;" and while we do, these, in their turn, will make our afflictions seem light and momentary.—*Remains of the late Rev. Dr. Maria.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE ARMY.—The recruiting for the army was very successful during the last year, thirteen thousand men having been raised for the Line, who joined their regiments or depots in the course of 1838. Of this number upwards of four thousand were passed in the head quarters district, of which Colonel Macgregor is inspecting field-officer. This is exclusive of the recruits raised for the East India Company's service. It would thus appear that London and its vicinity alone furnishes about a third of the men raised to fill up the casualties in Her Majesty's army.—Recruiting is still going on very briskly.

It is intended to call out one third of the militia for permanent duty for one year each in succession, and the remainder for twenty eight days training, the portion called out to do garrison duty.—*United Service Gazette.*

Lord Colchester has given notice that he shall shortly introduce the affairs of the Navy before the House of Lords, he announces at the same time, that he should do so entirely upon his own responsibility and without the previous concurrence of any other person. From his Lordship's well known sagacity and general information, it is expected that the discussion will greatly clear away the mists of error in which naval affairs at present are somewhat involved.

Sir Francis Head has published a Narrative of his Administration in Upper Canada, containing his correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as well as many other important official communications.

The *Isabella*, built of iron, and the first sailing vessel of that construction ever dispatched on a foreign voyage, has reached the Brazils; the compass traversed truly and accurately during the trip.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The Queen has issued a letter authorizing that collections shall be made to the funds of this excellent Society. We have on former occasions zealously advocated the cause of this Institution, and we are sure that its claims will be warmly met.—There will be a collection for this purpose at Stoke Church, and the chapels in connexion with the Established Church on Sunday next.

ESSEX.—The Duke and Duchess of Gordon did much for education in Fochabers, but we are all delighted and astounded by the intelligence that a sum of £32,500 has been left by a Mr. Milne, late a merchant in New Orleans, to found a free school in our village. What are we to make of so large a sum? Send all the boys to college, of course. Mr. Milne was a native of Fochabers, where he had long been forgotten, but his heart must have been warm towards the banks of the Spey.—*Inverness paper.*

Private letters from Paris repeat that very important negotiations were on foot respecting Spain, and that the impression that civil war was about to terminate speedily, was becoming stronger daily.—*Shipping Gazette, March 5.*

A letter from Amsterdam, in the *Journal des Debats*, dated February 21st says that the governments of Belgium and Holland had been simultaneously required by the London Conference, to withdraw their troops respectively from the frontiers, and that the King of Holland had at once complied.

The latest information from Brussels says that it is the intention of the Belgian cabinet to accede to the conditions of the treaty laid down by the conference of London. The Chambers of Belgium were to assemble on the 19th of February.

FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.

From the Boston Courier.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—Nothing has ever happened in our country, of a national or political character, more disgraceful than the proceedings that have been connected with the disputed boundary of Maine. Who could have believed, when the Governor of Maine took an independent stand, and was supported by the entire population of that State, determined to defend her territory at all hazards, and to vindicate her rights even at the cannon's mouth, that in two little months, the Governor and the Legislature would suffer themselves to be coaxed to a surrender of their honor, by our national government, or frightened to a disgraceful backing-out by a little cockney bravo? But so it is.

From the Somerset Journal.

What, then, it will be asked, has been gained by all the noise and bluster which has rung in our ears for the last few weeks? What have the war speeches and war songs, that have been wafted to us upon every breeze, availed? The answers have already been given. They have burdened the State with a debt of between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars—and our authorities have wrongfully (to use no harsher term) placed one third of the territory in dispute (being all he wished for) under the exclusive control of Her Britannic Majesty's long string of titles, Sir John Harvey.

From the New-York Herald, April 6.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.—By the British sloop of war, *Modeste*, which arrived here a few days ago, we learn from unquestionable authority, that despatches were received and forwarded to Mr. Fox at Washington, containing important intelligence from Admiral Douglas, of the British fleet on the Mexican station, relative to his future movements.

It appears that as soon as the negotiations had been brought to a close between the French and Mexican authorities, Admiral Douglas, with the fleet under his command, prepared to leave the Gulf, and to concentrate his forces on the Bermuda station. This movement was hastened in consequence of the outbreak in Maine on the Boundary question, followed up by the war speeches in Congress, and the general tone assumed in this country after the passing of the war contingent measure for raising 50,000 men. The British fleet in the gulf consisted of 6 ships of the line, with frigates, sloops, in all making fifteen sail. It is also stated that the naval forces in the West Indies were ordered to join the rest of the fleet at Bermuda, or a particular point in the coast, as the case might require from England. The whole British force will thus amount to nearly twenty vessels of war.

While these movements are taking place at the south, what do they in the north? In Canada, and the other Provinces, there are 15,000 regular troops ready for action, and concentrating at the proper points of defence or attack. All these movements are not without a purpose.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH CORVETTE.—On Thursday, Captain Eyres, of the British Corvette *Modeste*, returned from Washington, and sails this morning for Norfolk, there to await the return of the Great Western steamer, with despatches for Mr. Fox, the Minister.

Since the Corvette lay in our waters several incidents have taken place, developing the spirit and temper of the times, in regard to England. One evening a small boat rowed several times round the vessel, playing Yankee Doodle and giving cheers at intervals for Maine. On another occasion a locofoco went aboard, pulled out his instrument and played Yankee Doodle quite merrily on her quarter deck.—After closing his merry air, he cried, "come boys, give us something to drink—and if you come ashore I shall return the compliment."

Taking these signs in connection with the spirit in Maine, of shooting at the Queen's effigy as at a target, it would lead us to the conclusion that the Americans and the British are fast becoming natural foes.

BOSTON, April 15.

IMPORTANT.—Mexican Treaty of Peace ratified.—Government Troops marching on Tampico.—By an arrival at New Orleans, bringing news from Tampico to March 17th, we learn that the treaty of peace has been ratified by the Mexican Congress, and that Bustamante is now concentrating his attention upon the insurrectionary movements in the provinces. An army of 7000 men, under Generals Arista, Cos, &c. were rapidly advancing upon Tampico, driving Urrea, with his 2000 men, before them. The greatest consternation prevailed.

THE EAST INDIES.

It was reported that orders had been received at Madras to embark a large force for operations against Burmah.

The Bombay Courier of Dec. 20th says that the Belooches and Scindians were collecting in large bodies to oppose the march of the British, and that

the Ameers (rulers) of Scinde were fortifying their capital, Hyderabad.

A letter from a British officer on the Bengal establishment states that all the independent native powers were collecting their forces and strengthening their positions, and that the first reverse sustained by the British would be the signal for a general rising against them.

FROM LATE COLONIAL PAPERS.

MONTREAL, MARCH 30.

THE MISSISSQUI FRONTIER.

It is reported that the rebel refugees and sympathizers are mustering very strong at Alburgh, and that the two Nelsons, Bouchette, Grogan, and Gagnon are there.

The government we understand has determined to avail itself of the services of the Montreal Cavalry and the Queen's Light Dragoons, for a year from 1st May next. Also to continue the Battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. Dyer for the same period, and at a strength of 400 rank and file.—*Montreal Transcript, April 6.*

On the 2d inst. all the prisoners confined in the Montreal goal for political offences were liberated with the exception of eight individuals; and of these, but one (Benjamin Mont) has been ordered to prepare for trial.

Mr. Gowan gave notice of an address, declaring the readiness of the House to make common cause with the "gallant New Brunswickers" against the "violent and unjust aggressions" of the State of Maine—which address was subsequently introduced and agreed to.

MONTREAL, April 2.

We regret to learn from the Upper Canada papers, that a treasonable plot was recently discovered at Toronto, the leading object of which was to assassinate the Lieut. Governor, and set fire to all the public buildings of the city. The principal person as yet ascertained to have been implicated in this plot, is Sergeant Arthur Flood, of the 1st troop of Incorporated Dragoons, commanded by Major M'Grath.—Flood, it is said, has been for some time in close correspondence with parties in the United States, to whom he regularly communicated whatever came under his notice of the movements in Upper Canada. The circumstances which led to the discovery of this diabolical conspiracy, were purely accidental.—In prosecuting a search for some petty offender, Flood's lodgings were examined, when on raising an old copy, the papers which led to the disclosure of the same, Flood was thereupon immediately arrested, and brought before the Executive Council, by whom he has been twice examined.

Among the deaths announced in the latest English papers, we observe the names of the Earl of Zetland, formerly Lord Dundas, and raised to an Earldom at the Coronation; the venerable Lord St. Helens; Count Ludolf, late Sicilian Minister to the Court of St. James; Lady Fitzgerald, lady of Sir J. J. Fitzgerald Bart. the Right Hon. William Adam Lord Chief Commissioner of the Scottish Jury Court in his eighty-ninth year; Sir G. Eyre, Vice Admiral of the Red; Rear Admiral Sir John Ferris Devonshire.

MONTREAL, (Herald,) April 4.

It was currently reported yesterday, and we believe with good foundation, that a picket of volunteers at Missisquoi Bay was attacked on Monday evening by a band of American brigands, who retreated into the United States, where they were followed by the volunteers, who killed and wounded several of them, while the only loss sustained on our side was a wound received by one of the Queen's Light Dragoons. We believe that the strictest orders have been issued by the Commander of the Forces, that, in the event of any attack from the States, the volunteers are not, on any account, to cross the boundary line, but we think it will be a very difficult thing to restrain them.

From the Burlington Free Press.

FROM THE FRONTIER.—Things are in a sad state at the North. On Friday of last week, a barn and shed owned by Charles Miller, of St. Arnaud, were burned down, together with their contents, consisting of eight horses, ten cows, two oxen, five calves, and a large quantity of hay. The Missisquoi Standard says that the perpetrators of this act were traced several miles in the direction of Swanton, but that suspicion does not fix upon any one in particular. As a matter of course, this led to retaliation; and on the following night two barns were burned on this side—one of which, we believe, was owned by John Barr, Esq. of Highgate. Two companies of the Highgate militia were under arms on Monday, and a gentleman who came through on Tuesday informs us that excitement was at its highest pitch. We farther learn that the incendiaries on this side were in one instance recognized as belonging to the volunteers. They were fired upon, and returned the shot, but without any

effect on either side. A messenger has gone to Shoreham, to represent the matter to Governor Jenison. We hope his Excellency will adopt prompt and efficient measures to bring to justice every individual concerned in these atrocious deeds, whether citizen or refugee.

ST. JOHN, N. B. April 13.

Accounts from the Canadian frontier state that the horrible system of midnight burnings, continues on both sides of the lines. Twenty buildings have lately been destroyed in this way in Champlain and Odletown. Governor Steward, of New-York, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars, for the detection of any person concerned in setting fire to dwelling houses, barns, and other buildings in Clinton county, on the frontier of that State.

ST. JOHN, N. B. APRIL 16.

FIRE.—A large fire occurred at Mobile on the 31st of March, which destroyed property to the amount of 150,000 dollars.—A fire four days previous to the above had also destroyed a large amount of property. The whole supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Several fires have lately broke out at Hudson, N.Y. and caused the destruction of considerable property. They are charged to incendiaries.—*Observer.*

WOODSTOCK, April 6.—Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, of the 36th Regiment, left here on Thursday last, for Head Quarters. Major Brooks, of the 69th Regiment, assumes the command in the county of Carlton—an Officer eminently qualified for the task. The last of the 36th Regiment left here this week for Fredericton. One company of the Royal Artillery arrived here yesterday from the Tobique. Four companies of the 69th are here in garrison, one at the Grand Falls—a detachment of which is stationed at the mouth of the Restook; the remainder of the Regiment is in St. John. We understand that the Barracks will be built here next summer.—*Tines.*

UPPER CANADA.—The Kingston Chronicle of March 30th, says that 22 of the prisoners in Fort Henry, captured at Prescott, are to be immediately released, by order of Sir George Arthur. Among them are 20 who were recommended for mercy by the Court Martial.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Twenty-three persons confined for political offences in the Montreal jail, were released by order of His Excellency the Governor General, on the 2nd inst.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE,

BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Brig. *Emeline*, arrived yesterday morning in 43 days from New York, the *Great Western* steamer arrived on the morning of the 15th inst. in 23 days from Bristol. The *Great Western* experienced very boisterous weather. She brought 110 passengers, among whom are Judge HALIBURTON, the Hon. J. CUNARD, M. TOBIN, and P. FERLONG, Esqrs. The following is a summary of the news brought by her.

The Liverpool steamer had not arrived at the departure of the *Great Western*, consequently the intelligence which she would bring relative to the Congressional proceedings in relation to Maine, had not been received, but the President's Message, arrived by the England, Captain Wayte, and the protocol of Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, together with all the preliminary proceedings, had reached Great Britain but had produced no particular sensation at all.

There is no news of any general interest. Queen Victoria is in good health; Parliament in session, the Duke of Wellington not dead, nor sick, and Louis Philippe, as before, in a peck of troubles, for fear of having an opposition majority elected to the Chambers.

A report was in circulation on the evening of the 22d in London, that a Message was to be brought down to Parliament for a supply of 20,000 additional troops to the army.

Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K. C. B. is appointed to succeed the late Sir Charles Paget on the West India and American stations.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Ministers experienced a defeat in the House of Lords on the 22d ult. on a motion for enquiring into the state of crime, and the administration of justice in Ireland, which motion Lord Melbourne strongly opposed.

Standard Office, March 22d, 5 o'clock.—We understand that a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers took place this morning at the Marquis of Lansdowne's, in Berkeley Square, upon the subject of the division last night, in the House of Lords. The result of the deliberation has not yet been officially made known, but it is strongly rumoured in the best informed circles that Ministers have determined to resign.

Seven o'clock.—The report of the resignation of Ministers is in a great degree corroborated.

A petition or rather a demand signed by 1,200,000 people, the signatures of which we expect to amount to 2,000,000, is to be presented to the House of Com-

mons by Mr. Attwood, on the 6th May, demanding universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and payment for the members of the House of Commons. As the House is expected to refuse taking any notice of it, the results are likely to prove serious. Government is being prepared to repel any rising that may take place among the people. Artillery and Rocket Brigades have been ordered from Woolwich to proceed to Manchester, where the disaffected appear to be strongest.

A RADICAL CONVENTION.—This body is actually sitting in London. It excites notice though not alarm O'Connell is one of the members. In reference to the determination of the government not to repeal the corn laws, and the strengthening of the Military power of the throne the chartists as these conventionists are called, recommend a rural police—every man to go armed with a bludgeon, and to resist any attack on his person, &c. Robespierre is eulogized—the Woburn or Duke of Bedford's estates pointed out as among the spoils to be divided, if the landlords and capitalists, who are denounced as "robbers, traitors, and murderers," do not yield to the people—that they ought to be pursued by fire and sword, &c. The Rev. Dr. Wade, one of the members, was censured for deprecating physical force. All Yorkshire is said to be actually armed.

The London Times recommends that that portion of New Brunswick which lies west of the town of St. John's along the shore of the Bay of Fundy until it meets the present Maine frontier or Passamaquoddy Bay, including the whole of Charlotte County," extending north to what is called in the maps the "military post" on the St. John River, and thence along the southern extremity of the highlands of which "Mars Hill," forms a part, until it strikes the meridian close to the old landmark, should be given in exchange for the disputed territory. This is in truth a sapient suggestion.

The English papers are full of accounts of turbulence in Ireland, which has attracted at last attention in the House of Lords. Lord Normanby states the riots to amount to no more than the riots of the last forty years.

The Queen Dowager of England, Adelaide, was expected home in April.

A letter from Athens informs us that Sir E. Lyons the British Minister had received peremptory instructions from his Government, to insist upon the most complete satisfaction for the Ionian subjects residing in Greece, who have lately had frequent occasion to complain of the treatment they have experienced. Sir E. Lyons had had several conferences on the subject with the members of King Otho's Government.

Mons Papineau, of Canada, arrived in Paris March 9th, and attended at Lafitte's souree the next evening, where he was a lion of the first water, and introduced to all the liberals. His arrival was deemed opportune for the coalition, as a new excitement for increased agitation.

DISCONTINUATION.

W. & J. MURDOCH

AFTER the 1st of May, ensuing, discontinue their RETAIL business. They cannot withdraw without thanking the community for the liberal support they have received.

WHOLESALE.

W. & J. MURDOCH, after the 1st of May, ensuing, will re-open their Warehouses ENTIRELY for WHOLESALE, and solicit a continuance of that Business, which will still be conducted on their usual liberal terms.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS expected to be received in a fortnight.

Halifax, April 17th, 1839.

BANK OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

Halifax, 22d January, 1839.

THE Stockholders are hereby called upon for the Balance remaining unpaid on the Shares held by them, on the Capital Stock of the Bank of Nova-Scotia, in two several instalments, viz—

Twenty five per cent, or twelve pounds ten shillings on each share to be paid on or before the 15th March next, and Twelve and one-half per cent, or six pounds five shillings on each share to be paid on or before the 1st May next.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. FORMAN, Cashier.

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THAT large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE in Irish Town, adjoining the property of M. Richardson, Esq. (lately owned and occupied by the late Capt. JAMES FULLERTON,) containing 7 well finished rooms, Kitchen, Frost-proof Cellar, Pantry, &c. in excellent Repair. For terms, &c. apply at this office. Halifax, March 13th, 1839.



Household Furniture.

BY WM. M. ALLAN,

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of the Rev. Thomas Taylor, (in the house partly occupied by J. Milligan, Esq.) north end of Brunswick-street.

COMPRISING AMONG OTHER THINGS,

TWO HAIR SOFAS, 2 Mattresses, 6 Chests Drawers, 1 elegant Secretary and Book Case, Dining, Card and Pembroke TABLES, Carpets, one quite new; 1 large mahogany four post Bedstead, 6 birch post do. 12 superior mahogany CHAIRS; 2 Arm Chairs do. 12 common mahogany Chairs; 1 Easy Chair, 2 China Vases, Chimney Ornaments, mahogany and other Wash Stands, a fine toned PIANO FORTE, by Clementi; 3 feather Beds, Blankets, Sheets &c.; Window Curtains, Bed Curtains, 3 sets of Venetian Blinds, 3 Franklin Stoves, 1 Hall Stove, 1 superior large Cooking Stove, Globe and Hall LAMPS.

A large quantity of CUT GLASS.

COMPRISING—Decanters, Liqueurs, Wines, Tumblers, Custards, Jelly, and other Glasses; Celery Glass, Sugar Bason, &c.; 2 China Tea Sets, Breakfast and Dinner Set; Silver Spoons, table, tea, gravy, &c. 1 Silver Soup Ladle, 1 silver Tea-pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Pot, 2 sets of Castors. Also—Looking Glasses of different kinds; 2 Mahogany Writing Desks, 1 Leather travelling do. 2 ladies Work Boxes, 2 Siberian Squirrel MUFFS and TIPPETS; 1 Coffee Urn.

Also,—A Superior SLIPPER BATH,

5 sets of Fire Irons, &c. 2 copper Coal Scuttles; set of Dish Covers; 1 Fowling Piece, twist barrel, percussion; 1 Fishing Rod, with line, net, &c. complete; 2 pair of Skates; 3 sets Bookshelves; KITCHEN UTENSILS of all kinds; Garden Tools; Harness; Sashes for Hot-beds, with other things too numerous to mention. Catalogues will be prepared, and the articles may be seen on the day previous to the Sale.

Also, to be Sold at a future Sale, to be duly announced.

A most valuable Library of 1200 volumes, comprising a large variety of the best Literary, Historical, Medical, Scientific, and Theological Works.

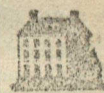
Halifax, April 24th, 1839.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

BY WM. M. ALLAN,

On the Premises, on Thursday, the 16th of May next, at 12 o'clock.

BEVER COTTAGE.



THIS desirable Residence comprises a lot of 183 by 293 feet deep, with an extension in the rear (opening on a back lane,) of about 55 by 40 feet, on which is the Barn and Stables, and a Well of good water. There is on the Premises, a well cultivated Garden, with a variety of Fruit Trees, &c. &c.

The Dwelling House has been built within the last 5 or 6 years, and has every accommodation for a large family, is 52 by 34 feet, with a frost proof Cellar under the whole, in which are two Kitchens, Vegetable, Coal and Store Rooms, &c. and a pump of the best water. None of the Flues in the House, have ever been known in the least degree to smoke.

Plans of the Lot, and of the House may be seen, and further particulars known, at the Offices of W. M. ALLAN, or HENRY PRYOR, Esqrs. and the House and Premises may be inspected two days previous to the day of sale, from the hours of eleven to one in the forenoon. Halifax, April 24th, 1839.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction, on Monday the 1st May next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, if not previously disposed of at private sale.



THE HOUSE and LOT on the corner of Hollis and Sackville streets, adjoining the Subscriber's, is offered for Sale. For many years these premises have been well known as a place of business; they measure 36 by 60 feet, their situation is too conspicuous and advantageous to make a more particular description needful. Halifax, Jan. 23d, 1839. WILLIAM MERRICK.

Mechanics' Institute.

PERSONS to whom the Institute are indebted, will please furnish the accounts to the President, Mr. A. McKINLAY, or the Secretary, on or before the 20th of the present month.

March 17.

J. S. THOMPSON,
Secretary.



HYMN TO THE SETTING SUN.

SUPPOSED TO BE SUNG BY THE GOTHIC PEASANTRY.
Slow, slow, mighty wanderer, sink to thy rest,
Thy course of beneficence done;

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY

ARGYLE STREET—

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE METHODIST CHAPEL.

THE Misses MORRIS feel much pleasure in thanking their friends for the kind and steady support of their Seminary since its commencement...

They beg to inform those not acquainted with their Seminary, that the Terms are reasonable, and that their exertions are ever directed to the improvement of their pupils...

Lessons in Drawing will be given by Miss MORRIS, and in Music by Miss A. F. MORRIS.

Fresh Drugs and Spices.

RECEIVED per TRALIA from LONDON, a New Supply of DRUGS and CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, As Hydrocyanic Acid, Sulphate of Quinine, Morphia, Kreosote, Elaterium, Strychnine, Iodine, &c.

Royal Acadian School.

THE COMMITTEE of this valuable Establishment hereby give notice, that the Institution is now open as a NORMAL or MODEL Seminary, for the educating and training of Teachers, both male and female—under the superintendance of Mr. HUGH MUNRO—

THE COMMITTEE also beg leave to state, that every exertion will be used, to obtain situations for such as are deemed competent—one of the female teachers if found duly qualified, will be appointed to take charge of the female department of this School after the July vacation...

THE SCHOOL ROOMS having undergone considerable alteration and repairs, the establishment is now well fitted for the reception of Scholars. SUBSCRIBERS will obtain Tickets for the admission of scholars from the Secretary, JAMES C. HUME.

The Queen's College, Horton.

THIS Institution having been duly opened on Monday, the 21st of January last, as formerly notified, continues under effective operation.—The Rev. John Pryor, A. M. having charge of the departments of Classical Languages and Natural Philosophy; while those of the Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Logic, are under the care of the Rev. E. A. Crawley, A. M.

Twenty-one Students above the usual College age of 14 years, and most of them considerably beyond that age, are at the present date in stated attendance on the studies of the several classes, and which are as far advanced as usual in the Collegiate course for the first year.

The public will understand that although the application to the Legislature for the same privileges as are enjoyed by other Colleges in this Province, possessing a similar number of students, and only a similar board of Instruction, has not as yet been successful; the Committee, nevertheless, confidently anticipate the success of so just an application at another Session of the Legislature.

Such of the Students as do not reside with their friends in the neighbourhood, are comfortably lodged in the provided for them in the College edifice.

The fees of the Institution are £6 per annum for all the classes.

Boarding, Lodging, and washing, 8s. 6d. per week, the students providing themselves with beds and bedding, and the furniture and fuel of their respective rooms.

Diocesan Church Society.

GENERAL MEETING POSTPONED

THE General Meeting of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY of NOVA-SCOTIA, advertised for Wednesday, the 13th day of March, is POSTPONED, this far that the state of the Roads would be unfavourable to the meeting, till WEDNESDAY, 22d day of May next, being the Wednesday nearest the Anniversary of the Society, then to take place, if God will, at the NATIONAL SCHOOL, in Halifax, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By Order of the Vice Presidents,

WILLIAM COGSWELL, Secy.

Halifax, March 13, 1839.

In the Press, and shortly will be published, in one volume royal 12mo. price 6s. 3d. in boards, with a portrait.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE

REV. WILLIAM BLACK,

WESLEYAN MINISTER,—

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

INCLUDING characteristic notices of several individuals, an account of the rise and progress of Methodism in Nova-Scotia, with copious extracts from the correspondence of the Rev. John Wesley, Rev. Dr. Coke, Rev. Freeborn Gstreton, &c. &c. by the Rev. MATTHEW RICHEY, A. M.—Principal of Cobourg Academy, U. C.

Halifax, Feby. 6th, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS intending to bring their business to a close shortly, request that all demands against them be presented for payment, and also beg an early settlement of all debts due the Firm, as those Accounts remaining unpaid on 1st April next, will be sued for without discrimination. JAMES LEISHMAN, & CO.

Halifax, Feby. 13th, 1839.

THE REV. W. COGSWELL,

PROPOSES in compliance with the request of some of his friends, to publish a Volume of SERMONS, if a sufficient subscription list be filled up to defray the expense of publication. The volume will contain about 30 Sermons, comprising 4 that were preached during the last season of Advent, 18 on the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, and a few occasional discourses.

Subscription lists will be left at the Bookstores of C. H. Belcher, Messrs McKinlay and J. Munro.

Halifax, April 17th, 1839.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE POOR

BEG to tender their most grateful acknowledgements to their fellow townsmen, for the very liberal manner in which their application for the support of an ORPHAN ASYLUM and HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, has been met; and for the courtesy and kindness, with which, with the most trifling exceptions, the Committees for soliciting contributions have been received.

As there were many persons, however, whom the Committees were unsuccessful in finding at home, the Commissioners of the Poor beg to acquaint them, and others whom they may have unintentionally omitted, that Subscription lists will be left at the Banking Houses, and the Reading Rooms, till the 1st day of May; after which the lists will be published.

Halifax, April 10th, 1839.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Town of Halifax, to cause Manure and Filth of all kinds, to be removed from their yards and premises before the 1st of May next, without incumbering the streets therewith.

Notice is also hereby given, that any person or persons found keeping pigs in the Town of Halifax, or throwing out filth of any kind into the Drains, Lanes or Streets, will be prosecuted according to law.

By order of the Board of Health,

JACOB CURRIE,

Health Inspector.

April 17th.

APOTHECARY'S HALL.

THE above—well known Establishment—has received by recent arrivals, a fresh supply of—DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, GLASSWARE &c.

The notice of Country Merchants is requested to a large quantity of Paland STARCH, Fig Blue, INDIGO, and Raw LINSEED OIL, Spirits Turpentine, Pale SEAL OIL, Liverpool SOAP, Basket and Bag SALT, Hogsheds EARTHENWARE, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Salaratus, OLIVE OIL, Blue Vitriol, Vinegar, Cinnamon, Pepper, Pimento, NUTMEGS, Cloves, Mustard ground and whole Ginger, Raisins, Currants, Cauded Lemon and Orange Peel—with an excellent assortment of ENGLISH CONFECTIONARY, put up in tin cases which will be sold very low at wholesale.

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

A Quantity of CONGO, SOUCHONG, POASHONG, BOHEA, and HYSON TEAS.

LOAF SUGAR in Hogsheds.

T. HUMPHREY & Co.

October 24.

COFFEE.

30 BAGS PRIME GREEN COFFEE are offered for Sale by W. & J. MURDOCH.

Halifax, Jan. 30th, 1839.

THE GUARDIAN,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED (FOR THE PROPRIETORS) EVERY WEDNESDAY,

BY JAMES SPIKE,

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

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

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

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