

John Herries

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

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POETRY.

THE WIDOW'S PRAYER.

BY LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

The youthful maid--the gentle bride--
The happy wife, her husband's pride,
Who meekly kneel, at morning ray,
The incense of their vows to pay,
Or pour, amid their household train,
From love's full heart, the vesper-strain,
What know they of her anguish'd cry,
Who lonely lifts the tearful eye?
No sympathizing glance, to view
Her alter'd cheek's unearthly hue--
No soothing tone, to quell the power
Of grief that bursts at midnight hour;
Oh, God! her heart is pierc'd and bare--
Have mercy on the Widow's prayer!

Not like that mother's heavenward sigh,
Who see's her fond protector nigh,
As hers, who, rest of earthly trust,
Hath laid her bosom's lord in dust.
Sleeps her young babe? but who shall share
Its waking charms--its holy care?
Who shield the daughter's opening bloom,
Whose father moulders in the tomb?
Her son the treacherous world beguiles,
What voice shall warn him of its wiles?
What strong hand break the deadly snare?
Oh, answer, heaven! the Widow's prayer!

For not the breath of prosperous days,
Tho' warm with joy, or wing'd with praise,
E'er kindled such a living coal
Of deep devotion in the soul,
As that wild blast which bore away
Its idol, to relentless clay;
And for the wreath that crown'd the brow,
Left bitter herbs, and hyssop bough--
A lonely couch--a sever'd tie--
A tear that time can never dry--
Unutter'd woe--unpitied care--
Oh, God! regard the Widow's prayer!

EDUCATION.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

That education, if based upon religion, may be expected to produce very different results from education left to run riot for itself, or left only under the flimsy guidance of intellectual cultivation, is self-evident. The great cause of the total inefficiency of the latter for preservation, viz. the extremely small portion of mankind over whom it ever can exercise any sensible influence, compared with the multitude with whom pleasure and excitement are the ruling principles, is no ways applicable to religious feeling. Every man has not an understanding capable of cultivation; but every man has a soul to be saved. Universal as is the stimulus of the senses and passions, as universal, if early awakened, are the reproaches of conscience, and the terrors of judgment to come. The gospel was, in an especial manner, preached to the poor; not only are its leading principles obvious to every understanding, but its principle incidents find their way to every heart. Doubtless there are great numbers in every age, and especially in every opulent age, to whom all its exhortations will be addressed in vain, and in whom the seductions of present interest or pleasure will completely extinguish all the effect of the most pointed denunciations of future dangers either in this world or the next. But still, the number of those whom religion can prevent from sinning, or reclaim from vice, is incomparably greater than those whom science or philosophy can affect. The proof of this is decisive. Every age of the world has shown numerous examples of nations convulsed, sometimes to the last degree, by religious fervour and sectarian enthusiasm: but nobody ever heard of the masses being moved by science and philosophy. Chemistry and mechanics are very good things, but they will never set the world on fire. It is self-evident, therefore, that as the dangers of unregulated education consist in this, that works which are to do the people good, appear like the paths of virtue, dull and uninviting in the outset, and are felt to be beneficial only in the end; while deleterious and exciting productions, like the temptations of vice, are exciting and agreeable in the outset, and to every capacity, and are perceived only

to lead to sackcloth and ashes, when it is too late for any effectual amendment of life or manners--we must look for an antidote to this general and enormous evil, in some counteracting principle of equally universal application and equally powerful efficacy. The experience of ages, not less than the feelings of our own hearts, tells us, that the only antidote to this evil is to be found in the intimate blending of education with religious instruction. It is by this union alone, that the antagonist powers of good and evil can be equally developed by the powers of education; that the attractions of sin can be counteracted by opposite principles of equal force and general efficacy; that we can give its true development to the principles of Christianity, and screen public instruction from the obvious reproach of adding force to the dissolving powers in the many, and imparting strength to the counteracting forces only in the few. These, accordingly, are the principles of M. Cousin on this subject. "Religion is, in my eyes, the best, perhaps the only basis of popular instruction. I know a little of Europe, and have never witnessed any good popular schools where christianity was wanting. The more I reflect on the subject, the more I am convinced, with the directors of the *écoles normales* and the ministerial counsellors, that we must go hand in hand with the clergy, in order to instruct the people, and make religious education a special and large part of instruction in our primary schools. I am not ignorant that these suggestions will sound ill in the ears of some, and that in Paris I shall be looked upon as excessively devout; but it is from Berlin, nevertheless, not Rome, that I write. He who speaks to you is a philosopher, one looked upon with an evil eye, and even persecuted by the priesthood; but who knows human nature and history too well not to regard religion as an indestructible power, and christianity, when rightly inculcated, as an essential instrument for civilising mankind, and a necessary support to those on whom society imposes hard and humble duties, uncheered by the hope of future fortune, or the consolations of self-love. Even if this blessed union could be accomplished, although every school in the kingdom was blended with the fundamental principles of Christianity, and every seven hundred persons in the empire had, according to Dr. Chalmers' favourite scheme, a pastor allotted to them, still much would remain to be done to prevent the spread of mere knowledge from being an addition to the lever by which vice undermines the fabric of society; still there would remain to sin the advantage, always great, and in the latter stages of society of peculiar efficacy, that it proposes immediate gratification to its votaries, and invites them to a course of reading from which instantaneous excitement or pleasure is to be obtained. The exciting and dangerous part of the press in short, is in possession of precisely the same allurements by which vice so generally succeeds in overwhelming the suggestions of virtue; and the question betwixt secular and religious education just comes back to the old combat between the antagonist principles of virtue and vice. Firmly believing, as we do, that the main reliance of the friends of humanity in such a conflict, must be laid in the forces and co-operation of religion, we are by no means so sanguine as to imagine, that in the greatest possible degree of church extension and religious education, there is to be found any thing like an effectual antidote to the poison which lurks in the fruit of the tree of knowledge. It is to no purpose to refer to instances of rural pastoral districts, where virtue exists almost undisturbed by vices for centuries together in the simplicity of religious belief, and generation after generation pass through their innocent span of life almost unstained by crime. True, they do so; but how long would these same persons, innocent when not led into temptation, withstand the allurements of general education, or a licentious press, ancient opulence, and corrupted cities? Not one week."--*Blackwood's Mag.*

DANGER OF IGNORANCE.

There are few villages in the country, which do not present us specimens of the uneducated; we meet him in the gin-shop and in the street; he is an idler, a drunkard, and a quarrelor: we hear of him in every riot, he is an aider and abettor in every outrage. His family are slovenly; reckless, debased, wretched. He is a quarrelor because a drunkard; and he is a drunkard because he is idle. But why is he idle? Because he has never felt the value of labour, the pleasure of thinking, the joy of a good conscience. He

has never been habituated to form judgments of these things. The powers necessary to form such judgments have been neglected. He has never been taught to examine, to inquire, to attend. He has become passive. He feels the pressure of want brought on by his own habits; but how does he try to remedy it? All his life he has been taught to spare, as much as possible, his own exertions, and to hang, beggar-like, as much as possible, on those of others. He is the slave, from laziness, of authority. It is not in a sudden emergency he is likely to throw it off. All his life he has sacrificed, with the short-sighted selfishness of ignorance, the future to the present, and every interest, public and private, to his own. He is turbulent, but not independent: he talks of freedom, and is a slave to every man and thing around. But indolence is not a merely passive vice. Better to "wear out" than to "rust out" has been truly said; but he who "rusts out" "wears out" too. No greater burden than sloth; no greater consumer of the spirit and body of man, than doing nothing and having nothing to do. Every day spent in inactivity, renders action more difficult; every hour which does not add steals away some instrument of virtue and happiness, and leaves the sluggard more at the mercy of those visitations of sickness and want, to which even the industrious are exposed. Nor is this all. Omission of duty soon becomes commission of crime. Painful reflections now beset him. They are sought to be extinguished, but not by reform. Conscience drives him to fresh vice. This goes on for a time; but health, means, companions, must at last fail. Then it is that he sees, for the first time, how bootlessly he has squandered away the healthy morning-tide, the working hours of life. He has paid down existence, and all that makes existence a glory and a good in advance. Body and soul are spent. He becomes sullen and sour. Disappointments thicken upon him, and they are all of his own causing. His farm is covered with weeds, his shop deserted, his children profligates and rebels, his household a hell. He gradually becomes an enemy to all social ordinances, to law, justice, truth, good faith--to all that makes community to man. He envies and hates the good and happy; he looks on every check as a wrong, on every prosperous man as a foe. Whether is he to rush for rescue from these encompassing evils? The gospel he never understood, and therefore never practised. His religion is an hypocrisy or a superstition. It affords him now no direction in his errors, no consolations in his afflictions. He finds in it neither warmth nor light. The religion he learned never penetrated to the spirit: it was a tinkling cymbal, a jargon of meaningless and profitless words. But crime, which had long been ripe in thought, is at last on the point of bursting into act. He is at last ready for every desperate attempt. Education has been held up as the great principle of all modern restlessness and disorder. Is this the case? Let facts answer. Here are men uneducated enough, ignorant enough, to procure the most perfect quiet, if ignorance and absence of education could produce it. Yet it is from materials like these, that you are to expect the tranquility and prosperity of a great nation? Is it in the nature of things, that out of materials so utterly evil, peace and happiness should emanate? Private vice has but to make a few steps, and a few proselytes, and it becomes public corruption; individual discontent wants only time and circumstance, to spread out into general disorder. Such indeed, are the real revolutionists; men bad and blind--blind because they are bad--a huge Polyphemus, sightless cause they are bad--a huge Polyphemus, sightless and strong, waiting only some crafty guide, to lead the monster on against society. Nor is such want likely to remain long unsupplied.--*Wyse on Education.*

REGISTER OF MERITORIOUS SABBATH SCHOLARS.

The Committee of Sabbath School teachers in this city, acting under the direction of the last two annual meetings of the teachers and other friends of Sabbath school instruction, have opened a registry for the names of meritorious scholars, male and female, desirous of becoming apprentices or servants, and have issued schedules to the teachers of the various parochial and district Societies, to be filled up with names, &c. of applicants.--The registry is to be kept in the Religious Institution Rooms, George Square, and may be resorted to by masters and mistresses who are in want of young persons to occupy situations at their disposal.

We observe, from a copy of the schedule, that the utmost caution will be required on the part of teachers in giving in their recommendations, so that employers may depend upon a rigid scrutiny before the

gentlemen who have taken charge of the register commit themselves to any individual. We give our hearty approval to the plan, and trust it will be gone into with cordiality by teachers and employers. Opposed as we are to the practice of offering rewards in Sabbath schools, as placing the inducements to religious instruction in a false light, as producing envy, strife and sinful emulation, and as educating and strengthening those selfish feelings which it ought to be one great object of Sabbath-school instruction, and of all education, to repress, we cannot but regard this as entirely free from objection on these grounds. It is following out the desire that every right minded teacher cherishes--to see his scholars entering upon the active duties of life in circumstances favourable to their getting forward in the world--and it will promote an interest betwixt the teacher and scholar that must long survive the period of school attendance, and a sense of mutual responsibility that cannot fail to exert a powerful influence on the character and conduct of the young apprentice or servant. We are sure that the teachers will feel it to be a privilege and delight to co-operate in this plan. May we not also hope that Christian masters and mistresses will cheerfully lend their aid in carrying it into effect. No complaint is more common or better founded than that occasioned by the conduct of female servants; now here is an excellent opportunity for pious ladies receiving girls fresh from the purifying atmosphere of the Sabbath school, to be trained to all those habits of honesty, industry, cleanliness and economy, that are so often and justly desiderated in this class of house servants. Masters will find it equally their advantage to secure well-behaved boys for sloops and work-shops, and who, under proper guidance (and it is worth the while of employers to consider how far they themselves are answerable for the deteriorated character of their servants), may grow up orderly and trustworthy men. Such an excellent method of patronising young merit deserves to be warmly supported, and, with due caution on the part of teachers, it cannot fail of success.—*Scottish Guardian.*

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1840.

FIRST ORDINATION IN NOVA-SCOTIA.

The appointment and ordination of one of our brethren, a fellow mortal, to the office of the Sacred Ministry, is at all times and in ordinary circumstances a very solemn and impressive service. No engagement is so entirely spiritual in its nature as that to which he is then set apart, no vows can be conceived more sacred and obligatory than those which are then made, and no duties are so difficult and important as those which the Christian Minister is called to perform. If the ordination of every Minister is a service of such solemn and awful moment, and if one who was not a whit behind the very chiefest of the Apostles, felt and acknowledged his insufficiency for the faithful and successful performance of the duties of an Ambassador of Christ, the introduction of the Christian Ministry into a new country, and the propagation of the Gospel among its poor and scattered and neglected population, cannot fail to be viewed as events of peculiar importance by every enlightened and pious mind, events deeply interesting at the time and in the place where they occur, and worthy to be had in everlasting remembrance.

Few persons indeed, in this colony are sufficiently alive to the inestimable value of the Religious privileges which our predecessors have secured to us, or sufficiently grateful to God, for raising up such distinguished benefactors to Society, and enabling them to undertake such laborious services, and endure such trying privations when planting a branch of the Christian Church in this moral wilderness. It is painful to think that men, who were so eminent and so useful in their day and generation are so soon and so completely forgotten in succeeding ages, and that the occupations and amusements of the present moment should at once, prevent us from reflecting upon the past and preparing for the future.

In tracing back the history of the Church of Christ in this Colony, for a period of sixty or seventy years, and in perusing the very scanty and imperfect hints and memorials which are still preserved of the Ministers of a bye-gone generation, we have been deeply impressed with wonder and astonishment at the toils

which some of these early Presbyterian and Congregationalist Ministers endured, and at the success which attended their Missionary exertions, and we have been led to admire the means which they employed in the infant and impoverished state of Society, in which their lot was cast, to keep alive the interests of Religion, and to provide for the spiritual welfare of the destitute settlers around them. We have a very striking instance and convincing proof of the truth and accuracy of these remarks in the proceedings to which we now solicit the fixed attention of our Readers.

The Dutch and German Calvinists at Lunenburg, having been entirely destitute for the space of sixteen years, ever since their arrival in the Colony in 1753, of a regular Minister, who might break the bread of life to them in due season, and perform the other duties of the Ministerial function, agreeably to the scriptures and the dictates of their own consciences, and having made a regular application to the Ministers of their own denomination in Philadelphia, who could give them no encouragement, as they were unable to obtain a sufficient supply for their own vacancies, at length as a last resort, fixed their eyes upon one from among themselves, Mr. BROWN ROMCAS COMMINGE, commonly known by the name of Brown, as a fit person to become their spiritual pastor, and sixty families belonging to the Calvinist denomination, united together in an application to the Ministers of the Dissenting Interest in Nova-Scotia, to set him apart to the office of the sacred Ministry among them. Their request was exceedingly urgent and their long neglected condition called aloud for immediate relief.

The Ministers to whom their application was made felt an anxious desire to listen to their petition and comply with their request. But as this appears to have been if not the first, certainly one of the very first ordinations in Nova-Scotia, as Mr. Brown although a zealous and pious man, was destitute of a liberal education, and unacquainted with the learned languages, as the eyes of the public were fixed upon them, and as the Ministers invited to join in his ordination were desirous that Religion should not be injured by such a procedure, they considered it necessary to use all that precaution which it was possible for them to do, in such an important affair. And it was only after they had received ample evidence from gentlemen of the most undoubted veracity, of the excellence of his moral character, and had enquired into his qualifications for so sacred an employment, his knowledge of speculative and practical Religion, his ability rightly to divide the word of truth, and the articles of his faith, and had obtained full satisfaction on all these particulars, that they consented to ordain Mr. Brown to the Sacred Ministry at Lunenburg.

On the 3d of July, 1770, nearly 70 years ago, a number of Ministers from different parts of the country, assembled in St. Matthew's Church, then a Congregationalist Meeting House, for his ordination. The Rev. JOHN SECCOMBE, of Chester, one of the most distinguished Ministers of the Congregationalist Church, and highly esteemed for his worth and piety, both at Chester and Halifax, where he officiated alternately, with much acceptance for many years, preached the ordination sermon, from John xxi. 15, 16. In illustrating this portion of Scripture, he proved in his usual plain and practical strain of address. 1. That it is the will of God that there should be an order of men to preach the word and to carry on the work of the Gospel Ministry. 2. That some are called unto and employed in this work; and 3. That it is a great advantage unto, and necessary qualification for such men to be endowed with sanctifying grace, that they sincerely love the Lord Jesus Christ, and he concluded a truly useful and evangelical sermon, with a very solemn address to the person about to be ordained, to the people who had made choice of him for their Pastor, and to the whole assembly convened on that serious occasion.

The Ordination service then commenced. Mr. Kaulback and Mr. Skuply, the Commissioners from the Calvinist Congregation at Lunenburg, having publicly intimated, in reply to the questions addressed unto them, their renewal on their own behalf and on behalf of the congregation, of their call to Mr. Brown, and he having in the same public and deliberate manner signified his acceptance of the said call and invitation to be their pastor, the usual questions were put to him, respecting his belief in the Sacred Scriptures, his adherence to the Confession of Faith, and the Heidelberg and Assembly's Catechisms, his zeal and fidelity in maintaining the truths of the Gospel, and the unity and peace of the Church, his adherence to the Worship, Discipline, and Government of the Reformed Presbyterian Churches, his motives for engaging in the work of the Ministry, and his diligence and attention in the performance of ministerial duties, his subjection to his Brethren and to the Discipline of the Church, his care of his own family, and his allegiance to King George the Third, to all of which he returned satisfactory answers; Mr. Brown was then solemnly ordained to the Ministry of the Word, by Prayer and the imposition of hands. A very suitable charge was then given to Mr. Brown and to the Representatives of the Congregation, by the Rev. Mr. Lyon, then Minister we believe, in or near Windsor, and the right hand of Fellowship was given to him by the Rev. Mr. Phelps, Congregationalist Minister at Cornwallis, that he might take part of the Sacred Ministry with them, and be owned and acknowledged as a Minister of the Gospel regularly ordained, wishing grace and mercy and peace from God the Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ, to be multiplied upon him, and the Flock over which the Holy Ghost had made him an overseer.

The ordination of Mr. Brown marks an era in the history of the Church in this Province, and appears to have excited much interest, and to have afforded general satisfaction in Halifax at the time. We find that his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Wm. Campbell, Governor of the Province, with a number of his Majesty's Council, honoured the Meeting with their presence on that solemn occasion, and along with several denominations of Christians then present, expressed their entire satisfaction with the transactions of the day. Mr. Brown continued to discharge his pastoral duties to the Calvinist congregation at Lunenburg, with great zeal and fidelity for nearly half a century, and a few years ago ended his mortal career in that place, at a very advanced age.

We have abridged the foregoing account of Mr. Brown's ordination from a small volume printed by Mr. A. Henry, at Halifax, in 1770, containing Mr. Seccombe's Sermon, a narrative of the reasons for Mr. Brown's ordination, and the questions addressed unto him, drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Murdoch, of Horton, the Rev. Mr. Lyon's charge, and the Rev. Mr. Phelps' concluding address. The volume is inscribed by Messrs. Seccombe and Lyon, to Malachy Salter, Esq. as the first efforts of the kind to promote the Protestant Dissenting Interest in the Province, and as a token of esteem and delight in the zeal which he had manifested on every proper occasion, to advance the interests of Religion in this infant Colony, and to provide for the support of such Dissenting Ministers in the Province, as stood in need of assistance. We intend soon to make some extracts from this volume, and from several manuscript sermons of Mr. Seccombe's now in our possession.

As the meeting of the Synod of Nova Scotia is nigh at hand, and will be held this year in Halifax, our clerical friends throughout the country, will have an excellent opportunity on that occasion, of which we have no doubt they will readily avail themselves, of advocating the interests and promoting the circulation of our weekly periodical, as they will then be enabled to collect and transmit the subscriptions due in their respective neighbourhoods, and at the same time furnish us with the names of such persons as may wish to become annual subscribers. We have already been

deeply indebted to the Ministers of the Scottish Church for their active and unwearied exertions to extend the circulation of our newspaper, undertaken at their suggestion and repeated solicitations, and intended for the entertainment and instruction of the members of their congregations. And while we take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks, for the countenance and support we have hitherto received, we must at the same time be permitted to add, that we still require the able and zealous co-operation of all our friends both laymen and clergymen, in establishing and maintaining a paper, principally devoted to the propagation of Presbyterian principles, and aiming to promote the spiritual and immortal welfare of mankind.

THE CHURCH.

We are truly happy to learn, from an article in the *Christian Examiner*, that, at a joint meeting of the Committees of the Commission of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, and of the United Synod of Upper Canada, held at Oakville, on the 18th ultimo, after conference, respecting the incorporation of the Ministers of the United Synod, with the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, the Committees jointly and unanimously resolved, that it was highly expedient and desirable that this incorporation should be accomplished without further delay, and, if possible, before the next meeting of Synod. Such an incorporation will render the Presbyterians of Upper Canada what they ought to be, a united and unanimous people; strong and powerful in defending their rights, and in watching over the prosperity of our venerable Church in these provinces, which, without detracting from the merits of the other Established Church, has no superior in learning and piety, and which has always been found, both at home and abroad, to be one of the greatest bulwarks of the glory and stability of the empire. — *Montreal Gazette*.

SCOTLAND.—CENTENARY OF THE SECESSION CONGREGATION OF GREYFRIARS, GLASGOW.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of a very interesting character took place in Greyfriars Secession Church. The Congregation assembling there is the oldest connected with the Secession in the west of Scotland, and has now existed for a hundred years, having been regularly organized by the formation of a Session on the 9th of February, 1740. The hundredth anniversary of this event, falling on Sabbath last, the Rev. Mr. King took occasion to refer to it in his discourse in the afternoon. It was, however, considered desirable, that the event should be celebrated by a congregational meeting on a week day, at which the services of other ministers might be enjoyed, and greater latitude allowed in alluding to facts and circumstances connected with the history of the congregation, than would have been consistent with a Sabbath-day service. On Tuesday evening, accordingly, the congregation met for this purpose, when they were addressed upon topics appropriate to the occasion, by Mr. King, Mr. James Anderson (a member of Session), the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, the Rev. Dr. Muter, the Rev. Dr. Kidston, the Rev. Dr. Hough, and David Anderson, Esq.

Lord Aberdeen's bill has at length been introduced into the House of Peers. We were of the number of those who entertained and expressed a hope that his Lordship's measure would be found to be of a satisfactory nature. Perhaps we ought not, till we have had more reason to study its whole structure and phraseology, to express any opinion regarding it at all. We shall not certainly venture, without more mature and deliberate consideration than the limited time it has been before us allows, to go into any detailed statement of our views upon the subject. It is unquestionably due, both to the magnitude of the subject to which it relates, and to the high character and avowed wishes and intentions of Lord Aberdeen himself, to bestow on the bill he has produced, the most careful and the most candid examination. He is undoubtedly entitled to be regarded as standing in a friendly position, in having undertaken to attempt legislation in circumstances in which legislation was most urgently sought and most imperatively required. — *Scottish Guardian*.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Committee have nominated the Rev. Mr. Simpson, presently labouring in South Leith, to the Church at O'Brien's Bridge, near Hobart Town; the Rev. Mr. Stevens, assistant, North Leith, to the Missionary Station, St. John, New Brunswick; the Rev. Mr. Mann, Aberdeen, to the Missionary Station, Bathurst, Upper Canada; and the Rev. Mr. Graham, to the Scots Church, St. Clement's Berhice. These are all of them important stations. Of Bathurst in particular, we have received a deeply interesting account, which we must postpone till our next number.

We cannot be sufficiently thankful that men so highly qualified as those nominated to these stations, are now offering themselves for Colonial service; and we press this as a strong argument for increased liberality.—*Home and Foreign Missionary Record*.

We are obliged to postpone several interesting articles of information. In particular, we intended to notice the negotiation which is now in progress, and which may be regarded as virtually concluded, in regard to the Glasgow Colonial Society being united to this Committee. That Society was the first to call attention to the Colonial cause, and it has laid our Church and our Canadian brethren under the deepest obligations.—*Ibid*.

Day of Humiliation and Prayer.—Thursday being the day recommended by the Commission of the General Assembly, to be set apart as a day of humiliation and prayer, on account of the present position of the Church, there was service in the city churches in the afternoon and evening.—*Scottish Standard*.

The Reverend Wm. MONTGOMERY WALKER, Minister of the Presbyterian Church at Huntingdon, on the eve of his departure for Scotland, has been presented, by the ladies of his congregation, with a handsome pulpit gown, as a mark of their esteem and affection.—*Montreal Gazette*.

EDUCATION.—Lieut. Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, of the Indian Army, has transmitted to the Provost of Montrose, 100 guineas, with a request that the interest may be annually applied in procuring prizes for the encouragement of the scholars in the Montrose Academy. The gift is accompanied by a strong expression of the donor's gratitude for the benefits he derived from the Academy, where he received the whole of his education.—*London Paper*.

Among the passengers in the Steam Ship *North America*, from Boston, yesterday, were the Rev. JAMES THOMSON and his lady. Mr. Thomson is one of the accredited Agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He laboured long as a diligent and successful servant of the Society in the W. Indies. And now by direction of the Society, he is visiting the different Auxiliaries and branches in the British North American Colonies. We trust his reception in New Brunswick will be such as becomes the high and holy cause he has undertaken, and that his mission will be successful in establishing new Branches, in reviving those which are languishing, and in communicating additional vigour to our own flourishing Auxiliary and to such of its Branches and Associations as are not yet weary in well doing.—According to an advertisement in this day's paper, a Public Meeting will be held at the Wesleyan Sunday School Room on Thursday evening, at which the Rev. Mr. THOMSON will deliver an address on the subject of his Mission.—*St. John Observer*, June 2.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Baltimore, May 8.—The present General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is, on many accounts, one of the most important that has ever assembled since the organization of that church in 1784. The numbers which it represents, the varied and superior talents which it combines, and the unusually important interests involved in its acts, invest it with an importance hitherto unknown and unfelt. The six Bishops are all present, and nearly all the representatives from the different annual conferences. The British Conference, as you know, is represented by the Rev. Robert Newton, and the Canada Conference by the Rev. Messrs. Stinson and Ryerson. Mr. Richey and Mr. Harvard, from the Canadas, are likewise present. Mr. Newton has preached frequently since he has been here, and has gained golden opinions from all who have heard him. On Sunday last he preached to six or eight thousand on Monument square. Next Sabbath he is to preach in the House of Representatives at Washington.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Our latest New Brunswick papers are completely filled with the detail of the festivities, which took place in the City of St. John and throughout the Province, on her Majesty's birth-day. On Saturday, the 23d of May, the day appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, for celebrating the birth and the marriage of our Most Gracious Sovereign, all business was suspended in the City of St. John, Royal Salutes were fired by the Artillery, and her Majesty's Ship Satellite, and the citizens partook of a sumptuous entertainment, prepared for them in King's, Duke's, and Brook's Wards. On Monday afternoon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived, and attended that even-

ing a Meeting of the Temperance Soiree, in celebration of her Majesty's nuptials, Judge Parker in the Chair. On Tuesday, his Excellency inspected the 69th regt. and dined with the officers in the evening. On Wednesday he visited several of the public buildings, in the city and her Majesty's Ship Satellite, when the yards were manned and a salute fired, and at one o'clock he held a Levee in the Court House, which was numerously attended. At 2 o'clock the Corner Stone of the St. John Mechanics' Institute was laid by his Excellency, and a large procession of the inhabitants of St. John, including the different trades in the city, forming one of the most splendid displays which has ever been seen in that place. After the procession, his Excellency, attended by his suite, visited the large and valuable collection of objects of Natural History, belonging to Dr. Gesner, and the Steam Ship *North America*, owned by Mr. Whitney, and on Thursday morning returned to Head Quarters, highly gratified with his visit to St. John, where he appears to have met with a very cordial welcome.

TRIBUTE TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held at Mason Hall on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking measures to open a Subscription, to aid in the erection of an equestrian statue, in honour of the Duke of Wellington, in the metropolis of Scotland.

The CHIEF JUSTICE was unanimously called to the Chair; and JAMES F. GRAY, Esq. was requested to act as Secretary to the meeting.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, explained the objects of the meeting. It had been convened in consequence of a letter, which had been addressed to himself by Lord Dalhousie, in accordance with a desire expressed by the General Committee at Edinburgh, to procure subscriptions, and superintend the erection of a memorial to the Duke of Wellington.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by the Hon. A. Stewart, seconded by C. W. Wallace, Esq.

1. That the Gentlemen nominated by the General Committee in Scotland, in the letter from the Chairman, be a Committee for appointing sub-committees, and requesting their co-operation in the various parts of this Province.

Moved by J. Stewart, Esq. seconded by G. R. Young, Esq.

2. That C. W. Wallace, Alexander Keith, and Alexander Primrose, Esqrs. be a Committee to collect subscriptions in Halifax, in aid of the proposed undertaking.

Moved by G. R. Young, Esq. and seconded by the Hon. A. Stewart:

3. That the Letter addressed by the Earl of Dalhousie to the Chairman of this meeting, together with the opening Speech of the Lord Provost, Chairman of the Public Meeting at Edinburgh, be printed, with the proceedings of this meeting.

Moved by Alexander Keith, Esq. seconded by James McNab, Esq.

4. That C. W. Wallace, Esq. be appointed Treasurer, to receive such funds as may be collected.

Moved by the Hon. A. Stewart, seconded by A. Primrose, Esq. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the honorable the Chief Justice, for his conduct in the chair.—*Journal*.

NEWFOUNDLAND. We regret that another very disgraceful evidence of the bitterness of party feelings, has been furnished from this Island. Mr. H. Lott, a Printer, employed in the office of 'The Public Ledger' Newspaper, (a violent party paper) was waylaid between Carbonear and Harbour Grace by some ruffians, who knocked him down, cut off part of each of his ears, and rifled his pockets of about eight dollars.—Much excitement was caused by this cruel and cowardly outrage, and his Excellency the Governor issued a Proclamation, offering a reward of £300 sterling for the apprehension of the offenders.—*Novascotian*.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE. The problem of a Northwest Passage has at length been solved, and the fact of an entire and unobstructed passage from the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, at the northern extremity of this continent, is fully and indisputably established. The eastern and western hemispheres are no longer separated, but form two vast continents in relation to each other, but form two vast islands surrounded by their own contiguous waters. This is among the greatest geographical discoveries made since the epoch of Columbus.

The fortunate agents in settling this long doubted point, are Messrs. Dease and Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company, who under the patronage and at the

For the Remander of Halifax Head See page 405.

POETRY.

STANZAS.

"Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life."—John vii. 68.

"Jesus saith, I am the way, the truth, and the life."—John xiv. 6.

To whom, O Jesus, shall we go,
The words of heavenly truth to know?
Whom shall we follow, whom obey?
Thou art "the truth, the life, the way."

Thou art "the truth"—thy holy word
Rich stores of wisdom doth afford;
Knowledge and grace thy doctrines give,
And bid the soul believe and live.

Thou art "the life"—thine is the praise!
Thy powerful voice the dead can raise,
The slumbering dust to life restore,
And bid it live to die no more.

Thou art "the way"—for thou alone
The glorious path to heaven hath shewn:
Thee only, Lord, will we obey—
Thou art "the truth, the life, the way."

Church of England Magazine.

Missionary Intelligence.

JEWS IN NORTHERN AFRICA.

The following interesting letter was addressed to the Rev. Mr. Lorimer of Glasgow. The writer is a German, which will account for some of the forms of expression. He is also one of the devoted missionaries of the London Jews' Society:—

LEGHORN, November 20, 1839.

DEAR AND REVEREND SIR,—One of the gentlemen sent out by your Church to inquire into the state of God's ancient people wrote to me from Malta to Tunis, requesting me to give him some information respecting the Jews of Northern Africa. This letter arrived at a period when I was suffering both in spirit and in body, and was on that account not fit to comply with the request. Ill health obliged me soon after to leave Tunis for Leghorn; and when I found myself again in a condition to answer the above mentioned letter I did not know where to send it. A short time ago, however, I made the acquaintance of Mr. J. D. Boyce, who was passing through this place to whom I mentioned the circumstance. He invited me to write to you, dear Sir, and gave me your direction, assuring me, at the same time, that you would not only pardon my liberty, but would be glad to hear something of the Jews of Barbary, amongst whom I have resided since 1832. I shall, therefore, note down what I think might be interesting and useful to you. There are residing on the whole coast of Northern Africa, from Morocco to Egypt, great numbers of Jews. In the empire of Morocco, according to the information I could gather from Jews who came from there to me to Tunis, there reside about 300,000 Jews. These have never been visited by a missionary. In the regency of Tunis, there are residing from 150,000 to 200,000. At Tunis, there are upwards of 40,000 of them living; others reside at Bizerta, Ariana, Nabel, Munasteer, Susa, Sfax, Gerba, Gabis, and Madia. These are places along the coast which have been visited by me. Besides these, there are many living in the interior of this regency, whom I hitherto have been prevented from visiting; but many of them come occasionally to Tunis, and buy the holy Scriptures. At Tripoli, there are residing about 3000 Jews. This place I have visited in 1835. At Bengary, which is in the same regency, are about 1000; and in the neighbouring villages about 600. Algiers had, in 1832, when I was there, about 7000 Jews; Constantine is said to have within its walls about 6000. At Bona, there are also some residing; and a large number live at Oran: both places belong to the regency of Algiers, and are now in the possession of the French. Most of the Jews residing on the coast of Barbary have settled there after they were driven out from Spain; others had been there previously; and on the island of Gerba I have seen a synagogue which is said to have been built after the destruction of the first temple. The Jews of Barbary with the exception of those who are residing in the French possessions, are governed by their own laws. The Bey of Tunis has placed over them a governor, who is styled Kaid. All that, now the Bey wants of the Jews he asks the governor, and he exacts it then from the Jews under his jurisdiction. He has power to punish, to imprison, and to administer the pastoral. The Kaid may be considered the first magistrate of the Jews in all things temporal. Their spiritual concerns are managed by the chief rabbies, who have great power, even more than the Kaid himself. Five of the first rabbies, whom they call "Dianim,"

i. e. judges, form the holy tribunal: the chief of them is styled "Ab Beth Din"—the father of the house of judgment. Before this court, all matters of strife, all accusations, all things relating to the law, are heard and settled. The Jews of Barbary are a very laborious class of people,—they are, in fact, the only working class. You find among them shoemakers, tailors, masons, goldsmiths, and other trades. At Tunis, there are about 600 Jew tailors, and about 1000 goldsmiths. In general, they are poor; they just gain enough to live upon; nor are they so eager for making their earthly fortune as those of Europe. Most of the Jews of Barbary have, for centuries, been shut out from all intercourse with other nations.—Few, formerly, obtained the permission of visiting Europe. With the Mahometans, among whom they live, they only come in contact on account of business. They were not allowed, formerly, to read Arabic; therefore, they were driven back to their own book, and here they are at home. Generally they all know to speak the Hebrew language. They have all the habits, the manners, the customs, which they had in the days of our Lord. They are yet distinguished by that zeal for God, but not according to knowledge, of which the holy apostle Paul speaks; and, I believe, if we want to see Jews in their real character, we must go to Northern Africa. As they are not so much engaged in getting riches, you find them always ready to speak to you on religious subjects. This is a feature which encourages the missionary who lives among them. You may enter their synagogues at any hour of the day, and you will always find some of them there who enter freely into conversation. They are also very eager to have the Word of God in their possession. When I first arrived at Tunis, I did not find amongst that large Jewish population twenty entire Bibles. The generality of them were altogether ignorant of the chief contents of that holy Book; and, when I quoted passages from the prophets, they would usually say to me, "These passages are not in our Bible; these you have written in order to make us believe that Christianity was true." It was in vain to point out to them these passages in the Bible. They would say, "This is your Bible, but not ours." I then endeavoured to have the Bibles of our Society, and those of the Bible Society, examined of the chief rabbies, who pronounced them good. I obtained a certificate, that every Jew might lawfully buy my Bibles, and read them. Since that period, I believe I am within bounds when I say, that I have sold and circulated above 15,000 copies of the Word of God. Now they are better acquainted with the holy book of God's revelation; and we still sell, of course at a very low price, a great many copies of holy Scriptures. All that we have done hitherto on that coast can only be considered as preparing the ground. To see what difficulty there is to be removed, what prejudice to contend with—there are some Jews at Tunis who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, but they cannot confess it publicly, for fear of the Jews. If their Kaid would know it, they would be severely punished; and hitherto I have tried in vain to obtain for believing Jews Christian protection. I could, till now, even procure no passport for such as wish to leave Tunis, to go to Europe, and become Christians.—Still I trust in the Lord, that, with time, these difficulties will be removed, and we may live to see our work prosper. I sincerely hope that you will take the coast of Northern Africa into consideration, when you send out missionaries. Since 1832, I have been alone on that vast coast. Only last year, our Society has sent me a young man to assist in the mission.—Morocco offers a large sphere of labour. Algiers, also, would be a place where a missionary could find a great deal to do among the Jews there; and if a missionary were going there, recommended to our Consul-General, who is Mr. St. John, I am sure this gentleman would do all in his power to promote the cause of God. When I was there in 1832, he was very kind to me. Formerly Mr. St. John had a chaplain, but now there is no English clergyman there; and I am sure the Consul, and the Vice-Consul's family, would be glad to hear, on the Lord's day, an English sermon. Tripoli is also a place which deserves your serious consideration. Besides the number of Jews mentioned who reside there, there are about 50 Protestants living there without any means of grace. The English Consul-General, Colonel Warrington, would receive a clergyman with open arms. In 1835, when I visited that place, I had divine service at the Consulate, and administered the Lord's Supper to Colonel Warrington's family. I was begged by several Protestant families, to stay there; but as I had fixed at Tunis, and as there were also a number of Protestants whom I had, by the Lord's blessing, gathered together, I could not forsake that station. Even Tunis does afford work enough for several missionaries; and I would hail with joy the arrival of a fellow-labourer. The languages required for a missionary to the Jews on the coast of Barbary, are Hebrew and Arabic. With

very few exceptions, all the Jews I have ever met with there prefer Hebrew. In Morocco, they speak also Spanish; but at Tunis, and Tripoli, and Algiers, I did not meet with any who had any knowledge of that language. At Algiers, a great many speak the French language. If you send missionaries to the Jews on the coast of Africa, it would be well if two were to go to the same place, of whom one at least ought to be a married gentleman. I do not think that I can say any thing farther on that subject; I only regret that your deputation did not come to Tunis. May the Lord God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, bless your endeavours! May he make you instruments, in his hands, of bringing many sons of Abraham to the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord! Amen. If you will favour me with a few lines, pray direct your letter, care of Alexander Macbean, Leghorn, where I shall (D. V.) stay till the spring, when I am returning to Tunis.—I am, dear Sir yours, most respectfully.

F. CH. EWALD.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

ON THE TEMPORAL ADVANTAGES RESULTING FROM CHRISTIANITY.

Infidelity has often asked, with a contemptuous sneer, "What good has Christianity done?" To this question, the most satisfactory and triumphant reply, is, an appeal to a multitude of well attested and delightful facts. In the manners and habits of every people among whom it has been introduced, Christianity has operated, silently but effectually, salutary reforms. It has elevated the national character, and imparted a charm to the endearments of domestic life. It has mitigated the horrors of war, and enhanced the value of the blessings of peace. It has led to the framing of more equitable laws, and the administration of government under milder and more paternal forms. It has given protection to the person; security to property, direction and impulse to activity, and incentives to honourable enterprise. It has civilized the savage; converted wandering hordes into well-regulated communities; substituted order for confusion, industry for sloth, honesty for rapine, and sobriety for intemperance.

If you would have but a faint conception of the external advantages which we owe to Christianity, read the first chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and remember, that it does not contain a description of untutored barbarians, or of a people whom sin had pre-eminently degraded and defiled. No: the representation is that of the two most celebrated nations of antiquity—of the Greeks and Romans, so renowned for their wisdom in legislation, their attainments in polite literature, their progress in science and refinement. What a picture of man! Yet, that the colouring, deeply shaded though it be, is not too dark; that the delineation, hideous as the features with which it paints those boasted specimens of our nature, is not overcharged; that the portrait is a true likeness, an exact resemblance, drawn from the life—we learn from various authentic sources of information. At the exhibition of such moral deformity, the heart sickens, humanity blushes, piety weeps in sorrow and disgust.

That, among modern Pagans, the state of society presents an aspect no less revolting, is confirmed by innumerable proofs. Practices the most iniquitous, institutions the most debasing, obtain the sanction of law and religion, are defended by the authority of the magistrate, and supported by the influence of the priesthood. Vice is often elevated to the rank of virtue; prostitution is, not seldom, patronized by public opinion, and respected as a sacred rite; and, among other "abominable idolatries," is, in some instances, the worship of the very personification of moral evil. By the general treatment, too, of the destitute and the dying, every humane feeling is outraged. Indeed among those whose "tender mercies are cruel," and who are emphatically described as "hating one another," it were vain to look for the exemplification of that "charity" which "is kind." Hence, the following statement of a missionary, resident in India, though it cannot fail to shock, need not excite surprise:—"I have found the path way stopped up by sick and wounded people, perishing with hunger; and that in a populous neighbourhood, where numbers pass by, some singing, others talking, but none showing mercy, as though they were dying weeds, not dying men."

With a state so deplorable, contrast the outward and happy changes which Christianity has produced. Of the ameliorations in the social condition, consequent on its progress, it would be difficult to compute the number, or estimate the importance. Wherever it is unknown, there are "the dark places of the earth, full of the habitations of cruelty;" at its appearance, the darkness flies away, "iniquity hides its head," the face of nature assumes a new and more inviting aspect. It has raised the standard of morals; imposed restraints on the corrupt propensities of many;

uncle with instant death.—Fletcher, though thus threatened, gave no alarm, sought for no weapon and attempted not to escape. He calmly conversed with his profligate relation; and at length perceiving him to be affected, addressed him in the kindest language till he fairly disarmed and subdued him! He would not return his brothers' draft; but engaged to procure for the young man some immediate relief. He then prayed with him; and after fulfilling his promise of assistance, parted with him, with much good advice on one side, and many fair promises on the other.—*Christian Recorder.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

GLASGOW, MAY 8.

The Bombay mail of the 31st of March has arrived but the intelligence it brings is not of the importance that was anticipated. Our military preparations were still in progress. The accounts from China are to the 25th of January, at which period the British men of war were blockading the Canton river. The Emperor had confirmed all the acts of Commissioner Lin, and issued an imperial edict declaring the English to be outlawed, ordering the trade with our nation to be immediately and entirely stopped, and threatening the severest punishment to any other people who conveyed or disposed of English Goods.

A frightful accident occurred at Devonport on Friday week. As the Thunderer, man of war, 84 guns, was going out the harbour, saluting the Admiral, the Quarter Master was at the foremast part of the vessel, in the chains, throwing the lead, and when the first gun was fired he moved towards the quarter deck, and as he was going by the fourth gun, the man whose duty it was to let off the gun put the match to the powder, and blew the Quarter Master into a thousand pieces. There was a boat immediately lowered from the vessel into the water, but they could find nothing but part of his skull, which was taken on shore, about a half a mile from the vessel. He has left a wife and seven children to deplore their loss. His wife and family were on board at the time the catastrophe happened.

The Lord Advocate has communicated the heads of his intended Bill for the settlement of the disputed Scotch Church question, to his friends in Edinburgh. It appears, he proposes to give the Congregations a right of rejecting three presentees in succession, without reasons, and the subsequent ones only on reasons, which may be examined by the General Assembly. Her Majesty has given to his Royal Highness Prince Albert a regiment—the 11th light dragoons—already honoured by bearing the prince's name.

Sir John Franklin, the traveller, has resigned his office of Governor General of Van Dieman's Land.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE WEST INDIES. —Southampton is the port which has been finally fixed upon as the West India Steam-packet station.—The Royal Steam-Packet Company, with whom Government have contracted, have declared their capital to be £1,500,000 in 15,000 shares of £100 each. The contract is to carry the mails to and from the British Western Colonies for 10 years at the annual cost of £2,400,000. The vessels to be employed are, by the directions of the Admiralty, to be of the most substantial and powerful description. The company is bound to have in readiness for next year 14 steam-ships of the following dimensions:—Length 230 feet; burthen 1300 tons; engines 400 horse power. These vessels will be on a similar scale of splendid equipment with the Great Western and British Queen, and will be amply furnished with every means of safety combined with comfort. Fourteen steamers are contracted for, eight of them will start together from Southampton on their first voyage in the early part of next year.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of the hero of Waterloo, when he entered on his seventy-first year, the royal standard was seen floating from the steeples of various churches, and the bells of St. Peter's rung merry peals throughout the day. The ships in the docks hoisted their flags in compliment to the veteran warrior. The duke of Wellington, it would appear, is at present highly in favour. What a different feeling was entertained towards him ten years ago!

Lord Kenmore, who is one of the restored Peers in Scotland, entered, some months ago, the 91st year of his age, and must be nearly at the same advanced period of life with the gallant and highly esteemed Lord Lynedoch who is also comparatively vigorous. Both these nonagenarian noblemen have lately presided at public meetings in their several districts.

The Steam Ship *Acadian*.—Another of those large steam ships intended for the Halifax station named the *Acadian*, came up the Clyde

from Port Glasgow on Sunday Morning, and now occupies the berth which was previously filled by the *Britannia*. This splendid vessel is intended as a consort to the *Britannia* and is of the same proportions as that vessel. She is built by Mr. John Wood, of Port Glasgow. The engines are in the course of erection by Mr. Robt. Napier of the Vulcan foundery.—*Scot. Standard.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 5.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Earl of Aberdeen presented his Bill on the subject of the Church of Scotland. The noble Earl began by expressing his opinion that Ministers ought to have brought forward a measure on the subject.—He pronounced a long, elaborate, and just eulogium on the Church of Scotland. The noble Earl adverted to the several plans which had been suggested to put a stop to the dispute, and then explained the system which would be established by the present bill. The nominee of the patron would be directed by the Presbytery to preach in the parish Church, and an intimation would be afterwards given that they would receive any objection on the part of the parishioners to the minister, either generally or to his settlement in that particular parish, which objection should on a day appointed for the purpose, be carefully considered and decided upon, the appeal on the part of the minister of the parish being to the superior ecclesiastical courts. He trusted that this measure would prove more satisfactory to both parties than either of those which had been before proposed, and he hoped that no political considerations would interfere in its discussion.

The Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Argyle, and Lord Galloway, having expressed their concurrence with the principles of the bill.

Lord Melbourne said, that in its present stage he should not offer any observations upon the measure, or upon the attack that had been made against the ministers for not having themselves brought forward a proposition on a subject of such importance, as he expected it would soon appear, that any defence was wholly unnecessary, and that his conduct had been most prudent. He did not consider the matter of so urgent a nature, but he was extremely anxious that it should be satisfactorily settled.

After some observations from Lord Haddington, the House adjourned until Thursday.

EAST INDIES.

The Singapore *Free Press* of the 20th of February received at Bombay on the 29th of March, (in seventeen days from Singapore,) brings intelligence from Canton to the 20th of January.

Mr. Gribble was released from confinement at Canton on the 14th, and is expected to arrive outside in the *Thomas Counts*. Her Majesty's ships *Volage* and *Hyacinth* are blockading the Bogue, until, it is presumed, Mr. Gribble's arrival there.

Captains Smith and Elliott, when walking on shore one day, near Chumpea, were nearly taken by a number of Chinese soldiers, had not their swift retreat and the guns from the Queen's cutter bearing upon their pursuers saved them.

The latest news from Arracan, is, that the Burmese, with 15,000 men (muskets) are at the Sungyoch Pass, in a threatening position.

BOSTON, MAY 27.

LATER FROM CHINA.—The ship *Eben Preble*, Capt. Crocker, from Canton, Feb. 2, arrived at New York on Sunday. We do not understand from the extracts from Canton Papers, and the whole intelligence furnished to the New York editors, that any important changes had taken place, either in the policy of the Chinese Government, or in the relative position of the foreign merchants.

A slip from the office of the *Herald* contains the following. The *Lehigh* sailed from Canton in company with the *Eben Preble*.

The *Lehigh*, Captain Rogers, arrived yesterday from Canton. She brings late and important intelligence. When he left, every preparation was making by the Celestials to carry on a long war against the barbarians of that obscure Island, called England.—By the next arrival we shall undoubtedly receive the news of actual hostilities between the forces of the countries.—Neither party will back out, or show the white feather for the present, according to the last intelligence.

The despatches from England were anxiously looked for. The Chinese Government have purchased two ships of about one thousand tons burthen, and from appearances, intend to arm them for the purpose of offering resistance to the British vessels of war, as it is fully believed that the British will take possession of Canton, if they can.

One of the British ships had anchored in the inside of Macao, to protect the British subjects who had been ordered to leave by the Chinese authorities.

COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, MAY 26.

It will be seen, by reference to an announcement in another column, that His Excellency the Governor General has appointed CHARLES D. DAY, Esq. Queen's Counsel, to the office of Solicitor General, vacant since the death of the lamented ANDREW STUART, Esq. We are confident that this appointment will give every satisfaction, as from his abilities as a lawyer, his eloquence as a speaker, and his admirable temper and judgment, Mr. DAY is well-qualified to discharge efficiently the onerous duties of his office.

An instance of honesty in a carter boy occurred which is worthy of being recorded. The boy whose name is Leandre Portelance, is in the employ of F. Chef dit Vadeboncoeur, Jr. On Thursday se'night the boy had driven many persons in different directions both in the town and vicinity. In the evening previous to going home, he went to the river as usual to wash his calech, when to his surprise he found under the cushion a pocket-book containing £101 3s. 5d. which he handed to his master when he went home. His master advertised it and the loser turned out to be Hugh Ferns, Esq. who had employed the boy on the day in question to drive him round the mountain. Mr. F. got his money, and the boy besides being rewarded for his honesty has been presented with a testimonial badge which he will in future wear on his hat.—*Montreal Herald.*

His Excellency Sir Richard Jackson, Commander of the Forces, accompanied by Sir Charles O'Donnel, Military Secretary and Mr. Warre, A. D. C., left Montreal, on Wednesday last on a tour of inspection in the Upper Province.

ST. JOHN N. B. JUNE 4.

LAUNCHES.—A splendid new ship named the *Herald*, of 911 Tons, was launched last Monday from the Ship Yard of Mr. John Owens, in Portland. On the same day a fine ship built by Mr. Briggs, in Portland, was launched for James Kirk, Esq. of this city.—Last Saturday, was launched at the Aboideau, in the rear of the city, the superior ship *Hannah Kerr*, 634 tons, copper fastened, and is we are informed a first class vessel.

We understand that Patrick Healy was, on Friday last, discharged from his confinement in the Gaol at Kingston, by warrant from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, sent express for that purpose, Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to extend to him Her Royal Pardon.

ACCIDENT.—On the 7th inst. Reuben Withrow, a native of Nova Scotia, was killed in a Mill belonging to E. Burpe, Esq. Gaspereau River, Queen's County, by the bursting of the wheel in a Shingle Machine.—*St. John, N. B. Courier.*

MIRAMICHI, June 2.

COUNTY OF KENT.—On Saturday the 23d being the birth day of Her Majesty, and the day appointed by His Excellency for the celebration of her union with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a large concourse of people assembled at Richibucto to do all honor to the occasion.

FIRE.—The Dwelling House belonging to Mr. Tavish M'Tavish, of the parish of Northesk, was consumed by fire on Friday evening, the 22d ult. and almost every article it contained, destroyed. The fire is believed to have originated from a spark from the chimney falling on the roof; and as the wind blew strongly at the time, it was found impossible to extinguish the flames.

P. E. ISLAND, May 30.

Monday last being the day set apart for the celebration of the birth-day of our youthful Sovereign, it was observed here with every demonstration of respect, becoming loyal and affectionate subjects. At 12 o'clock the detachment of the 37th regt. in this garrison, under the command of Major Thoreau, the First Queen's County Troop of Cavalry—the Militia Artillery, with two brass field pieces, and four Companies of the first Queen's County Regiment—making altogether a very respectable force—were reviewed in Queen's Square, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

At 2 o'clock his Excellency held a Levee at Government House, which was attended by the various Heads of Departments, Officers of the Garrison and Militia (all in full uniform) and a number of other gentlemen.—*P. E. I. Colonial Herald.*

PR. ED. ISLAND, June 2.—During the recent warm weather, fires have been raging in the woods to an alarming extent, both to the eastward and westward of Charlottetown. At Three Rivers, the Barn of Mr W. Lewellin, also the barn of Mr. Connors, the house and barns of Mr. W. and B. Graham, with a quantity of grain, and a school house, have been burnt down.—The house of Mr. Owen was several

times on fire and it was with great difficulty the the ship yard was saved.

Halifax Head Continued from page 401.

expencc of their munificent principals, have undertaken necessary voyages to complete the work.—*N. Y. Albion.*

The *Stakesby*, transport, arrived on Friday last from Cork, in 42 days—with detachments for the following Regiments, viz:—Lieut. Baker and 61 men of the 23rd Regt. Capt. Ross, Lt. Fleury, and 77 men of the 36th Regt.; Lieuts. Manners and Curtis, and 96 men of the 69th Regt.; 85 men of the 37th Regt. Ensign Fenwick, and Staff Asst. Surg. Ballantine, 62nd Regt.

The *Venelia*, transport, in 53 days from Portsmouth, arrived on Sunday last, with the following Detachments:—Capt. E. H. Greated, Ensigns Dickinson and Irononger, Asst. Surgeon Blake, 2 sergts. and 130 rank and file of the 8th Regt. Ensign C. W. Carden, 32 rank and file, 4 women and 4 children 36th Regt.—*Times.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Halifax, 1st June, 1840.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments—viz. Jacob Roop, Esquire, to be High Sheriff of the County of Digby.

The Rev. Alexander McDonell, the Rev. William Millar and John L. Tremain, Esq. to be Trustees of the Academy at Port Hood.

Henry Crowley, Esq. to be a Seizing Officer in the Island of Cape Breton.

GAS.—The following is an extract of a letter, received by the Acting Secretary and Treasurer of the Gas Light and Water Company, from a gentleman in Greenock, (per steamer Unicorn) May 13, 1840.

"I may mention for the satisfaction of the Shareholders of the proposed company, that all similar works in this country have paid very well; the Aberdeen works, after considerable additions, are now paying 12 1/2 per cent. the Shares are at a premium of 300 per cent.

Capt Granville, of the 23d Regt. who went in the Steamer Unicorn to Boston, is the Bearer of Despatches for his Excellency the Governor General.

NOVA-SCOTIA PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

Monday being the 91st Anniversary of the landing of the first British settlers at Halifax, was celebrated by the *Nova Scotia Philanthropic Society* by a festival at the Prince's Lodge grounds. The 37th Band were in attendance and many loyal and patriotic toasts were given. THOMAS FORRESTER, Esq. M. P. P. President of the Society presided on the occasion.

HALIFAX TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. This Society had an interesting meeting on Monday evening, at 7 P. M. at the Old Baptist Chapel—so called—seventeen new members took the pledge, including 10 non-commissioned officers and soldiers of different corps in this garrison. The meeting was addressed successively by the President, Beamish Murdoch, Esq. by the Rev. Dr. Twining, Garrison Chaplain, Mr. Brown, Jr. the Rev. Mr. Knowlan, and by several others. The prospects of the cause at this place appear to be steadily growing better.—*Times.*

Miss MORRIS intends publishing another Series of "Wild Flowers of Nova Scotia." We are glad to find that the patronage bestowed on the first series has given encouragement to proceed with the work, which is as creditable to the country, as it is to her talent as an artist.—*Ibid.*

A Light House is to be erected at Point Escuminac, at the entrance of the River Miramichi, the Building to be completed by the 15th day of March next.

The *British Queen*, to sail from New York to day, for London, has a full compliment of passengers—one hundred and sixty five. Several applications for passage were made after she was full. Freight has been taken for about \$100,000 in specie.—*Boston Courier* June 1.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, an inquest was held on the body of John Martin of this town.—In attempting to board the brig *Frederica*, in a flat, while under way on Friday last, he caught hold of the main sheet which drew him out of the boat, and although he never sank, when brought on shore was quite dead. By this melancholy occurrence, a wife and family of small children have been left to mourn the loss of their only protector.—Verdict, "Accidental death."—*Jour.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received during the course of the week, several communications from the country, and two letters from our correspondent in New Brunswick, enclosing the names of several new subscribers, at St. John and Fredericton. The papers ordered will be sent according to his directions.

PASSENGERS.

In the Packet *Petrel*, from Falmouth, W. Pryor, junr. Esq. and Lady, Messrs. Carter and Spillins. In the *Teesdale*, from Liverpool, Mr. John McAllister.

MARRIED.

At Chatham, on Wednesday, 26th ult. by the Rev. J. M'Curdy, Mr. JOHN GRANT, to Miss ELEANOR MINNARD.

At Weymouth on the 12th ult. by the Rev. W. Snyder, Mr. A. B. PIPER, of Bridgetown, to CATHERINE, only daughter of the late Henry Snider, Esq. of Shelburne.

At St. Andrews, on Monday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. Alex. McLean, Mr. A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY, of St. John, to MARY ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of William Babcock, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

On Friday, ELLEN, consort of the late Samuel Lawrence, in the 45th year of her age, leaving a family of seven children to mourn the loss of a tender and affectionate parent.

On Friday morning, SOPHIA, wife of Thos Kerby, aged 47. At Cornwallis, on the 26th inst. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq. in the 81st year of his age, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Campbell was a native of Argyleshire; Scotland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1783. He was a resident of King's County for upwards of fifty years, during which period he filled various offices of trust and responsibility; and by his urbanity and generosity of heart, endeared himself to many friends, by whom he is sincerely regretted.

At Lunenburg, on Friday, 5th inst. in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. ISABELLA RUDOLF, widow of the late Charles Rudolf, Esq.

At Kingston, Upper Canada, on the 19th ult. Lieut. and Adjutant Stubbs, of the 83d Regiment, after a long and painful illness, much and deservedly regretted.

MARINE NEWS.
PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Brig. *Summerset*, Williams, St. Thomas, 16 days—rum, to Frith, Smith & Co.; schr. *Freetown*, Watt Bathurst, 11 days—shingles to J. & M. Tobin; schr. *Mariner*, Gerrard, Quebec, 16 days—flour, &c. to W. F. Reid; schr. *Swan*, Carty, St. John, NB, 4 days—limestone; Willing Maid Lyons, St. Stephens—shingles; Irene, Crowell, Pictou—coal; Ben, Arichat—plaster; brig. *Herald*, Watson, Baltimore, 17 days—flour, pork, &c. to Frith, Smith & Co.; schrs. William, and James & William, Antigonish; Susan & Louisa, Sydney—coal; brig. *President*, Crumb, St. John, P. R. 15 days—sugar and rum, to M. Richardson—performed the voyage hence to Demerara, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico, in 62 days.

Friday—Schr. *Chance*, Lovett, St. George's Bay, 5 days—herring to W. H. Rudolph; ketch *Hertford*, Buteau, Quebec, 20 days—pork, staves, &c. to T. C. Kinnear & Co; Transport barque *Stakesby*, Goble, Cork, 42 days—with 61 men of the 23d, 77 men of the 37th, 85 men of the 37th, and 96 men of the 69th Regiments.—H. M. Packet brig. *Petrel*, Lieut. Croke, Falmouth, 25 days.

Sunday—Brig. *Tweeddale*, Sterling, Liverpool, GB, 42 days—salt and dry goods to McNab, Cochran & Co; schr. *Abigail*, Doane, St. Croix, 21 days—rum to J. Fairbanks; transport barque *Venelia*, Portsmouth, 52 days—with detachments of the 8th and 36th Regts; schr. *Sylph*, Lunenburg; Am. schr. *John Cooley & Co.*, Derickson, New Orleans, 18 days—flour, pork, &c. to S. Binney; schr. *Glide*, Shelburne.

Monday—Schr. *Nile*, Vaughan, St. John, NB, 9 days—limestone to Master—saw on Tuesday, off Cape Sable, a steamer, steering West (probably the Unicorn) out 13 hours.

Tuesday—Schr. *George Henry*, Shelnut, Pictou—coal, &c. brig *Sultan*, Ross, Cienfuegos, 27 days—sugar to McNab, Cochran & Co.—brig *Loyalist*, Skinner, sailed in co. was in co. 5 days—left brig. *Eliza*, Morrison, to sail in 2 days for Quebec; brig *Isabella*, of Brier Island to sail next day for do; schr. *Joseph Howe*, Fraser, Miramichi, 12 days—shingles; brig *Reindeer*, M'Coll, Berbice—rum to D. & E. Starr & Co—reports brig *Queen Victoria*, Phillips, from Port Medway, arrived at Berbice 22d April, and sold cargo of lumber at \$35 schr. *Sarah Wales*, Kelly, Philadelphia, 10 days.

Wednesday—Am. Schr. *Sarah Wales*, Kelly, Alexandria, 12 days—flour and corn to J. H. Braine.

CLEARED.

Thursday—schr. *Defiance*, Stewart, Charlotte-Town, PEI.—merchandise; Am. schr. *Elizabeth*, Reynolds, Sydney—ballast; Am. schr. *Virginia*, Jordan, do—do; schr. *Seaflower*, Martell, Montreal—sugar, coffee, gin &c; schr. *Emily*, Hilton, St. John, NB.—ast. cargo; schr. *Sovereign*, Lutes, Charlotte Town PEI.—do; schr. *Defiance*, Curry, Pictou and Miramichi—do.

Friday—Schr. *Elizabeth*, Burke, Placentia, N.F.—flour, cornmeal, &c. by P. Furlong; Am. schr. *Levin*, Jones, Hinchley, New Orleans—mackerel by W. B. Hamilton; schr. *Jane*, Lavender, Labrador.—ast. cargo by T. Ring; *Victory*, Lewis, Souris, PEI.—do; schr. *Lady*, Bond, Boston—coals by Master, schr. *Meridian*, Crowell, Gaspe—astd. cargo, by Lyle & Wiswell.

Saturday—Am. schr. *Eagle*, Sutton, Sydney—ballast; Am. schr. *Lion*, Baxter, Pictou—do; Am. schr. *Gen. Warren*, Baker, Alexandria—gypsum and coals, by J. H. Braine.

WILD FLOWERS OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

MISS MORRIS informs her friends and the public, that she intends to publish Nos. 3 and 4 of her *WILD FLOWERS*, with descriptions by Titus Smith. They will be issued in the course of the Summer.—Lists have been left at the Booksellers and Reading Rooms, and persons who intend to subscribe for this series, will please to put down their names. June 10.

AUCTION.

AT THE HALIFAX AUCTION MART, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, at ELEVEN o'clock, A Variety of DRY GOODS, to close Sales. ALSO—I case white curtain and toilet FRINGES And on account of whom it may concern, 7 Pieces spotted GROS DE NAPLES, &c. &c. June 10.

PRINCE ALBERT STORE.

NEW CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, in Town and Country, that he has taken the Store in Granville St. opposite the *Victoria House*, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, Wholesale and Retail. All orders from the country attended to with punctuality and despatch, and by diligent attention to his business, and from the long experience he has had in the trade, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction, and merit a share of public patronage. June 10. GEORGE MCKENZIE.

PAPERS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per ship Royal Tar, from London, an extensive and very general assortment of

PAPERS, BOOKS,

And other articles in the Stationary line, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, at his Store, opposite the East front of the Province Building. JOHN MUNRO.

June 10. Im.

ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY,
NOVA-SCOTIA.

MR. FORBES, Principal of the above Institution, having moved to a more commodious House, can accommodate an additional number of Young Gentlemen, as Boarders, who, under his superintendance, will be instructed in such branches as belong either to Classical or Mathematical learning. The system combines domestic as well as public instruction, and strict attention to morals and comforts of pupils.

Terms for the Classical course of Latin, French, Greek and Mathematics, from £26 to £30 per annum; and for the English course of Arithmetic, Geography, History and Grammar, £25 per annum, including washing. Each pupil is expected to bring his own Bedding. Reference of the highest respectability. June 3.

BESSONET & BROWN,

HAVE just received, and offer for Sale, Upper Water Street, North of the Ordnance:—

- 40 Tons well assorted Bar and Bolt Iron—common, double refined and Swedish,
- 350 packages Nails and Spikes,
- 500 kegs assorted Paints,
- 1000 gallons Linseed Oil,
- 70 dozen Griffin's prime Scythes, Sickles,
- 100 dozen Cod-Lines, Mackerel Lines & Hooks,
- 120 gross Cod Hooks,
- 100 bolts Canvass, bleached and brown,
- Ship's and Boat's Compasses, Time Glasses; Ensigns, and Union Jacks; Patent Shot, Gunpowder; Window Glass, 7x9 to 12x14, Putty; Whiting and Ochre; Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, Mullet, and Sail Twine; Tinned Plates, IC IX DC DX; Brass and Iron Wire Anvils, Vices, and Bellows; best Scotch Screw Augurs, "Thomsons"; German, Cast, and Blistered Steel; Iron Pots; Ovens and Covers; Cart & Block Bushes; Trouting Gear; Muskets, Fowling Pieces and Pistols; Harness Mounting, brass, plated and japanned; Horse Clothing, and small Hardware and Cutlery in variety, at moderate prices.

Halifax, June 3, 1840.

6w.

SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have Received per Ships *Forager*, *Hope*, and *Prince George*, from BRITAIN, their

SUPPLY OF SUMMER GOODS,

which they offer for sale at low prices, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. J. N. Shannon, opposite the Provincial Building.

In addition to their supply of Dry Goods, they have on hand—INDIGO of a very superior quality, Starch in small Boxes, and Cotton Wick of various qualities, in bags of 100 lbs. each. June 3. T. & E. L. LYDIARD.



THE HOARY HEAD.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

"The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness."—Prov. xvi. 31.

Aged man, with locks so hoary,
High estate dost thou possess;
They appear thy crown of glory,
In the ray of righteousness.

Jewels, not of man's preparing,
Form the shining diadem
Thou art from thy Sovereign wearing—
God's own finger silvered them.

Thine are honors proved and heightened
By the gift of lengthened years;
In affliction's furnace brighten'd;
Tried by cares and wash'd with tears.

Like thy Master, meek and lowly,
Thou a thorny earth hast trod;
With thy heart a high and holy
Temple of the living God.

Aged saint, thy form is bending,
Wither'd, downward to the tomb;
By thy spirit upward tending,
Budded for immortal bloom!

BREAD STUFFS!

Landing this day, the cargo of Schooner *LION*,
from PHILADELPHIA,

300 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR,

198	do	Scraped	do.
134	do	Rye	do.
199	do	Kiln dried	CORNMEAL,
56	Bags	BREAD,	} Fresh baked.
46	Bbls.	do.	

For sale at low figures by
ROBERT NOBLE, Consignee.

WHO HAS ALSO IN STORE,

Tierces Prime Carolina RICE,
Bbls. and half bbls Pilot BISCUIT,
Kegs of CRACKERS,
Bags of Yellow CORN.

April 8th, 1840.

Halifax Bazaar & Repository, RE-OPENED,

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

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

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

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

A VARIETY OF ARTICLES,

which he solicits the public to call and examine—A-
mong which are to be found:—

A few superior CLOCKS & WATCHES,

A small assortment of Superior JEWELLERY,

A Handsome set of Dessert Knives and Forks, with
fruits, 38 pieces, Silver Handled, quite a splen-
did article.

Ladies WORK BOXES.

A large variety of Indian Quill Work.

A small selection of BOOKS, some of them very
valuable, among which are—19 vols. of the MEDICO
CHIRURGICAL REVIEW; Scott's Prose Works, 6 vols.;
SCOTTISH PULPIT, in 5 vols.; Leighton's Complete
Works; Milner's Church History; Paterson's do.,
Ferguson's Lectures; Walker's Dictionary; Selections
from Montgomery's Poetical Works; Grant's
Beauties of British Poetry, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

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

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

R. M. BARRATT.

November 27, 1839.

Spring Goods.

A. & H. McDONALD,

RESPECTFULLY inform, that they are now land-
ing from the Ship *PANDORA*, part of their SPRING
IMPORTATION, and will comprise a General As-
sortment of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE

Namely—Woolens, Cottons, Lincens, Hats, Nets,
Twines, Cod Lines, &c. &c. which they offer for
Sale very low, for Cash or short credit, at their Store,
opposite Brown's Wharf, Water street.

May 6. 6w.

SEEDS, SEEDS.

THE GROWTH OF THE LAST SEASON,

RECEIVED per *Albion* from ABERDEEN, and now
open at the Subscriber's Store, Hollis Street, a
large supply of the above, comprising Yellow, White,
Globe and

SWEDISH TURNIP;

Mangel wurtzel, French and English Beans, and
white Dutch Clover, with a complete assortment of the
Kitchen Garden.

Also, A good variety of FLOWER SEEDS;
Catalogues of which will be furnished on application.
G. E. MORTON.

May 13, 1840. 3w.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING this Day, entered into COPARTNER-
SHIP, the Business hitherto conducted by E.
L. LYDIARD, in Granville Street, will be continued
under the firm of

T. & E. L. LYDIARD,

At the Store lately occupied by *J. N. Shannon*, Esq.
opposite the Provincial Building, where they will be
happy to execute any Orders with which they may
be favoured.

THOMAS LYDIARD,
E. L. LYDIARD,

Halifax, April 1, 1840.

The Subscriber will be obliged by an early settle-
ment of all accounts due him, and those against him
being sent in for payment.

E. L. LYDIARD.

April 1, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give Notice that they have
this day admitted into Partnership *Mr. John
Henry McNab*, the son of their Mr. McNab, and that
the business heretofore conducted by them, under
the firm of FAIRBANKS & McNAB, will still be con-
tinued by the New Concern.

JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB.

Halifax, March 4, 1840.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by *John
E. Fairbanks* and *James McNab*, under the firm
of FAIRBANKS & McNAB, will be continued by the
Subscribers, under the old firm.

JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB,
JOHN HENRY McNAB.

Halifax, March 4, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just Demands, against the
Estate of the late *Mr. MATTHEW T. ARCHIBALD*,
of Musquodoboit, deceased, are desired to render the
same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months,
from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said
Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY ARCHIBALD, *Extr.*
WILLIAM G. ARCHIBALD, } *Extrs.*
MATTHEW J. ARCHIBALD, }

Musquodoboit, April 27, 1840.

R. D. CLARKE.

THANKFUL for the very liberal support he has
received, since he has resumed the AUCTION
and COMMISSION BUSINESS, respectfully begs
to intimate that his Rooms are open for receiving and
sale of all descriptions of Merchandize, Household Fur-
niture &c. on which liberal advances will be made if
required.

March 4.

PLANT.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received, and offers for
Sale, an assortment of BERMUDA PLANT at

low prices,
March 18.

E. L. LYDIARD.

Cabinet Making and Upholstering Business.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful to those persons from
whom he has received so many favours since his
commencement in the

Cabinet Making & Upholstering Business,

Takes this public medium of returning them his sin-
cere thanks, and to acquaint the public generally, that
he carries on the above business at his shop BARRING-
TON STREET, nearly opposite the *Rev. Dr. Twining's*,
where he makes up FURNITURE of all descriptions,
at the lowest possible prices, warranted of Good ma-
terial and workmanship, and if not giving satisfaction,
will be exchanged for others, or taken back free of
charge. Particular attention paid to the packing of
Furniture.

N. B. FUNERALS attended to at the shortest
notice.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED—none need
apply but of good character.

June 3.

JAMES FORBES.

MR. MUNRO

INTENDS to open MORNING CLASSES, on the
1st of June, at his School Room, for the instruc-
tion of Young Ladies, in *English Grammar, Writing,
Arithmetic, Geography*, with the use of the Globes, at
such hours as may be found most convenient.

Terms, and other particulars, may be known by
application at his Class Rooms, between the hours of
10 and 3 o'clock.

May 20.

Spices, Drugs and Chemicals.

By the *FLETA* from LONDON.

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

ALSO RECEIVED--

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

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

Halifax, Jan. 8, 1840.

G. E. MORTON.

MARY ANN, For Sale.



THE Fast Sailing, Cutter rigged Boat
MARY ANN, Copper fastened, well
found in all materials, blocks, (brass
sheaved) with Mainsail, Jib, Foresail
and Topsail—No. 1 Canvas—Spars complete—and the
boat is in complete sailing order.

This boat is well known, and built by *Mr. George
Maberry*, Dartmouth, where she can be seen.

It is proposed to dispose of her by raffle, about the
first of June, should she not be sold before that time.
For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

May 20.

R. M. BARRATT.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to any orders (at
a commission of 5 per cent.) which may be for-
warded to him, for the supply of Books for Sabbath
Schools in the country. Having opened a correspon-
dence with some extensive publishers of Books both
in England and the United States, he will be able to
execute such orders on the best terms. In every
case it will be expected that the money will be for-
warded with the order.

R. M. BARRATT.

Halifax, Feb. 26,

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, despatch, and
on the most reasonable terms—the smallest favours
thankfully received and immediately attended to.