

# THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889.

NUMBER 18.

## POETRY.

### SOLITARY MUSINGS.

BY HANNAH MORE.

Lord! when dejected I appear,  
And love is half absorbed by fear,  
Ev'n then I know I'm not forgot—  
Thou'rt present though I see thee not.  
Though I am cold, nor feel the flame,  
Thy boundless mercy's still the same.  
Though dull and hard my sluggish sense,  
Faith still maintains its evidence.  
O would thy cheering beams so shine,  
That I might *always* think Thee mine!  
Yet though a cloud may sometimes rise,  
And dim the brightness of the skies,  
By faith thy goodness I will bless—  
I shall be safe, though comfortless;  
And still my grateful soul shall melt  
At what in brighter days I felt.  
O wayward heart! thine is the blame;  
Though I may change, God is the same.  
Nor feeble faith, nor colder prayer,  
My state and sentence shall declare;  
Not nerves and feelings shall decide—  
By safer signs I shall be tried.  
Is the fixed tenor of my mind  
To Christ and righteousness inclined?  
For sin is my contrition deep—  
For past offences do I weep?  
Do I submit my stubborn will  
To Him who guides and guards me still?  
Then shall my peaceful bosom prove  
That God not loving is, but love.

## EDUCATION.

### ST. JOHN'S PAROCHIAL INFANT AND JUVENILE SCHOOLS, LEITH.

The first annual examination of the schools of the above parish took place on Thursday and Friday last in the presence of the minister and elders of the parish and magistrates of Leith. The infant school, conducted by Miss Hume, and which has only been in operation for one year, exhibited a most gratifying progress, and afforded a beautiful evidence of what can be accomplished by moral training. The gallery of the school, which was occupied by 100 children from the age of three to six, presented a lovely range of happy countenances, whose cheerfulness gave evidence that the school was a pleasure, and its exercises a delight. Throughout the examination Miss Hume illustrated the union, pursued in the school, of Bible with common instruction. The Bible lessons formed the first and prominent exercises, and were followed by picture lessons in natural history, and on various objects, and natural productions, as flax, cotton, silk, &c. these were enlivened and relieved with hymns and sacred songs, with manual exercises, and the imitations of various natural and artificial sounds, as those of a breeze, a hurricane, a weaver's shuttle, a steam engine; and so happily were amusement and instruction blended together, that the examination throughout sustained the animated attention of the children. At the close of the examination, Bailie Thom paid a well-merited compliment to Miss Hume for the success attending her past year's efforts, as manifested by the discipline, order, obedience, and intelligence of the children; and the Rev. Mr. Lewis stated several instances which had been narrated to him by the parents, of the practical effects of the religious and moral training of the school upon the habits of their children. The examination was such as to leave but one earnest desire amongst the numerous spectators, that such schools might be speedily multiplied all over the land.

The examination of the juvenile school followed on Friday, and from the large attendance and numerous classes occupied nearly the entire day. Not fewer than 200 boys and girls are receiving instruction at the school, and were present at the examination. After opening with prayer, and singing the morning hymn, the usual Bible lesson, at which all the children were assembled in the gallery, was given by the teacher, Mr. Gibson. Each class on its exami-

nation was questioned freely upon the meaning of the words and sense of the passage in the lesson read by it, and the higher classes upon the derivation and composition of words. The examination of the higher classes in geography, elicited a universal expression of admiration from the numerous spectators. Not a mountain, or river, or wilderness, or plain of Palestine—not a village, or city of the Holy Land famed in Scripture history, but were instantly pointed out by the pupils, and the historic incidents connected with them briefly told. The map seemed to them a home-walk, and its great and solemn historical recollections familiar tales. Nearly the same proficiency was exhibited in the geography of Scotland. As a specimen of the English composition of the higher class, an essay, in the shape of a letter, written by one of the girls to her cousin, was read, in which letter a week's life at St. John's juvenile school with its lessons and sports, its cares and pleasures, was with much good feeling, and not a little simplicity and good humour, described. Several such essays were given in, in competition for the composition prize, and all of them proved how much might be done amongst the poorest class of children for refining and elevating their sentiments, and training them to correct habits of thought and expression. The entire examination was such as to reflect the highest credit upon the diligence, application, and talents of Mr. Gibson, and to deepen the conviction throughout the community, of the value of the labours of the General Assembly's Educational Committee, in upholding and superintending such schools. Amongst the many remarks made upon the appearance and proficiency of the children, none struck us as so characteristic of the school, as that made by one of the magistrates, who had never before witnessed its arrangements, "that the children were not only taught, but were put under military discipline and order." A large distribution of prizes was made, at the close of the examination, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis; and what diffused still more universal joy amongst the children, and rewarded them for their weary tasks and school labours during the past year, was a bountiful strawberry feast, which was provided for them in the evening, at which 200 hungry and happy boys and girls, with impatient but glad faces, sat down to partake.

### CHALMERS' REMARKS ON THE LOCAL SYSTEM.

A work was published in numbers, several years since, by Dr. Chalmers, entitled, "The Christian and Civic economy of large towns," which well deserves the attention of all who are endeavouring to do good, in any form, to a large population. He urges, that whether we attempt to supply the bodily necessities of men, or their intellectual and moral wants, it is important to adopt a local system. He proposes, that in all beneficent efforts, a town or city should be divided into districts, each of which should be assigned exclusively to an individual, or committee, to be explored and supplied as the object may require. The general and obvious advantages are, that in this way, all the suffering or want will be discovered,—that none will be neglected for want of some responsible agent,—that the agents themselves will feel a deeper interest in a field which they cultivate constantly and permanently,—that they will become better qualified by their knowledge of the people to operate in the best manner,—and that they will have a great advantage, of gaining the confidence and affections of those with whom they are conversant.

The plan was applied in Glasgow, to the subject of instruction both in Sunday and day-schools for the poor; and in looking over our papers, we find the following summary of remarks on this subject, made by Dr. Chalmers, at Edinburgh, in conversation with the Editor, several years since. We present them to our readers as they were noted at the time.

"The Local System is chiefly valuable, as it searches every corner, and brings every child under its influence. It is cultivating a small portion of ground thoroughly, instead of scattering the seed over a large tract. It is giving an example of what culture can do, to stimulate all around to action. It has the advantage of proximity. It enlists the gregarious feeling in its support. It flatters the pride of the parent, or conciliates his good will. It is generally effectual in bringing out nine-tenths of the whole teachable population of the whole two hundred inhabitants." "There are Sabbath schools of thirty children, generally one to every district."

"One teacher is employed for each school, usually an humble man. He is found fully sufficient. If a

sufficient number of teachers cannot be obtained, begin with a smaller district and extend.

"It is not made the great object to cultivate the memory. On this ground, Dr. C. prefers Watts' Catechism. He would never carry the memory beyond the understanding. Owen's school gave him new views, as to the capacity of the young mind. He does not see any ground for continuing in religion the rote system, which is abandoned on other subjects. He does not require over one verse to be committed to memory on Sunday. As to storing the mind with passages, he believes learning a verse, or reading a chapter daily, will be as effectual in furnishing topics. He does not see the advantage of continuous narrative."—*American Annals of Education and Instruction.*—William C. Woodbridge.

### McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Yesterday being the day appointed for laying the Corner Stone of M'GILL College, by His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE, the Governor General, His Excellency, accompanied by Major General Clitherow, and attended by his Staff, and almost the whole of the Field officers in garrison, left the Governor's residence at a quarter to twelve o'clock; and arrived at Burnside, the site of the new building, at the hour appointed for commencing the interesting ceremony. His Excellency was received by a Guard of Honour consisting of a company of the 24th Regiment, stationed in front of the residence of the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Principal of the College. A guard, consisting of two companies of the Grenadier Guards, lined the road from *Sherbrooke Street* to the ground of the College; and a company of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, was on the side of the building to receive the procession.

The Procession was formed outside the Garden Wall, at Burnside, and proceeded to the site of the College.

When the Procession which had an imposing effect reached the scaffolding erected to receive it, prayers were offered up by the Rev. Principal for a blessing upon the work which was about to be commenced. After prayers, the Hon. GEORGE MOFFATT addressed His Excellency.

To this Address His Excellency made a suitable reply, expressive of the gratification which he felt at being present at laying the corner stone of an edifice for the promotion of the greatest of all earthly blessings—the cultivation and instruction of the human mind, and consequently the true and only foundation of morality and religion. The architect of the College then came forward, and presented, for His Excellency's inspection, a plan and elevation of the building. A glass tube, hermetically sealed, and containing an inscription of some coins of the present reign, and an account of the endowment of the College, were handed to His Excellency, who deposited the same in the cavity of the lower stone. The upper stone was then lowered to its place—the band playing during the operation. When properly adjusted by the architect, His Excellency gave three strokes with a mallet, when a herald proclaimed, "God save the Queen," and three cheers were given. The band then played the National Anthem; and Dr. BETHUNE having again offered up a prayer, the ceremony was concluded amidst great cheering, and mutual interchanges of congratulations at the laying the corner-stone of the first English and Protestant College in Lower Canada.—*Montreal Gazette, Oct. 8.*

### PRESBYTERY OF GREENOCK.

UNION WITH SECEDERS.

On Wednesday an ordinary meeting of Presbytery was held in the Sheriff Court Hall—the Rev. Mr. Dow, of Largs, Moderator.

After the minutes had been read, the Rev. Mr. Stark laid on the table a memorial and other documents from himself and the elders and members of the Associate congregation, Cartside, requesting to be admitted into full communion with the Church of Scotland, in terms of the Act of last Assembly anent Union with Seceders. The documents in question having been read.

The Rev. Dr. McFarlan remarked, that he need scarcely inform the members of Presbytery, or the public, that the application now made, and the other similar ones which were about to be made elsewhere afforded to him great delight. He had all along taken the deepest interest in this matter, and had been appointed by the General Assembly, Convener of the Committee to negotiate with the Committee of the Associate



Synod. He had in that capacity witnessed the progress of the treaty, and now had the pleasure of seeing its happy termination. He needed not to tell them how desirable it was to see union among brethren, or to point out how much it was commended in Scripture. The Saviour prayed that his disciples might be one, even as he and his Father were one. Every true friend to the Church grieved that, a century ago, some of those who were most attached to her, felt it their duty to secede from her communion. It must surely to such be a subject of joy at this time, when so many were united together against the principle of Church Establishments, to see the descendants of those who left the Church perceiving the way clear to their return, and embracing the opportunity with eagerness. He could not too strongly express his satisfaction at the large majority by which the Associate Synod had decided in favour of returning to the bosom of the Established Church. This was all the more cheering, as the minority had not opposed the principle of the movement, but had merely sought for delay; and he flattered himself the day was not now far distant when the minority would follow the example now set them, and unite with the National Church. By this means the great cause of Church Extension would be promoted by the sub-division of several of our large and unmanageable parishes.—The Moderator had suggested to himself, and some other members, the propriety of making this auspicious event the subject of special thanks to God. He highly approved of the suggestion. He moved that the papers laid upon the table be sustained, and that the Rev. Mr. Stark and his congregation be admitted members of the Church of Scotland.

The Rev. Mr. McBean cordially seconded the motion. He rejoiced that the Church was to be joined by a body whom he always held in high respect.

The motion was then carried unanimously. The Moderator was glad the day had arrived when their long separated brethren were restored to them. Thanks ought to be given to God for having in his good providence brought the matter to so favourable a conclusion. He called upon Dr. McFarlan to give thanks in their name.

After an impressive prayer by the Rev. Dr. McFarlan, Mr. Stark received the right hand of fellowship from the Moderator and other members of Presbytery; after which he subscribed the Confession of Faith and formula; and had his name added to the roll of the Presbytery, in the order of the date of his ordination.

Messrs. J. Cullen and R. B. Smith, licentiates of the Associate Synod, then applied to be admitted probationers of the Church of Scotland, which was agreed to, and they subscribed the Confession, &c.

HELENSBURGH.—The Presbytery of Dumbarton have unanimously admitted the Rev. Mr. Anderson of Helensburgh and his congregation.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Irvine, on Tuesday last, the congregation of Original Seceders in Stewarton, were admitted into the Church of Scotland, and the Rev. Mr. Clelland, their minister, as one of the members of Presbytery.

## THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1839.

### ON EDUCATION.

One of the most convincing and satisfactory evidences of the intellectual and moral improvement of the population of these Provinces, is the desire so generally felt and expressed for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the extension of Education to the smallest and the poorest settlements within our borders. New Institutions are every year springing up for the instruction of the rising generation, improved plans of tuition are warmly recommended, and speedily adopted, teachers of approved character and superior talents are more eagerly sought after, and more liberally supported, and the encouragement of Education is considered as a public concern, worthy of the serious attention of the Legislature itself, and justly entitled to Provincial aid.

Almost every Newspaper which we have lately received from the neighbouring Colonies, and from the Canadas, contains some useful suggestions on this all important subject, and records the exertions which are daily making for the advancement of this noble science. One of the very last acts of the distinguished and illustrious Governor General of the Canadas, Sir John Colborne, was the laying of the Foundation Stone of MCGILL COLLEGE, at Montreal, the first Protestant University in Lower Canada.

An evening Academy is about to be opened in St. John, New-Brunswick, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute of that City, for the education of those classes of society, who are prevented by their ordinary labours, from acquiring the instruction requisite for the prosecution of their various trades during the day. It is proposed that four hours shall be spent in this Institution every evening, in the pursuit of useful learning, and that two of these hours shall be constantly and exclusively devoted to the acquisition of a competent knowledge of Arithmetic, Mensuration, Land Surveying and Navigation, branches of Practical Mathematics which are so very beneficial to the Inhabitants of a Commercial and trading community.

We find the Highland Society of Prince Edward Island, in like manner, now turning its attention to the State of Education in that Colony, and remitting funds for the importation of a cheap and useful class of School Books, from the Edinburgh Education Society. The Teachers Association, a Society lately formed in the Island, appears also to have the cause of Education very much at heart. At a late Meeting held in the Central Academy at Charlotte-Town, a Special Committee of their number was appointed to prepare and furnish information in relation to Education, to the Committee of the House of Assembly, for the better Organization and Government of District Schools.

Whilst we highly approve of such zealous and enlightened efforts for the advancement of Education, we are fully convinced that similar efforts should at the same time be made, to improve the character, increase the emoluments, and promote the comfort and respectability of Teachers, that laborious but ill requited class of persons, who keep the machine of Education in motion, and guide its intricate and complicated movements.

We can never expect to have able and enlightened Teachers of Youth, till the present wretched system of boarding and lodging is entirely changed, and the Teachers provided with comfortable habitations and fixed salaries. At present Teachers even in large and thriving settlements, are compelled to move from house to house, for board and accommodation, like common paupers, and those persons who are entrusted with the intellectual training and discipline of our tender offspring, who are immortal beings like ourselves, receive a more miserable recompense for their labours, than the lowest menial servants who have the charge of our horses and oxen. It requires more than mortal courage and fortitude to bear up under such great and accumulated evils, and hence we find too many of our Teachers, forgetful of their station and character, are driven to seek a momentary but unsatisfactory oblivion of their cares and anxieties, in the haunts of dissipation and intemperance.

This is only one, although not the least of the bitter fruits of the dependant condition and migratory life of Common School Teachers. Such a life is destructive of all domestic felicity and mental improvement, it leads to sycophancy and insincerity, and cannot fail to prove ruinous to the minds and morals of the scholars as well as the Teachers themselves. For how can children learn to respect and obey their teacher in School, when they see him despised and insulted at home? Who would venture to correct an indolent or vicious child for the impropriety of his conduct, or his inattention to his lessons, when he has the fear of an infuriated parent always before his eyes, and is liable not only to be turned away from his house (often no very great punishment) on the shortest notice, but perhaps also to be dismissed from his situation at the end of the quarter.

Under such a wretched system as this, the only wonder is, that our young people acquire so much useful knowledge as they really do possess, and that any persons are to be found prepared to submit to such intolerable drudgery and slavish dependance. "For the begging system of boarding," says a correspondent of the Pictou Observer, "is very disagreeable to

the feelings of any respectable or even sensible man. He is ever from home and a stranger, he must suit his conversation to the different circles into which his migrations lead him. He must suit his palate and taste to the varieties of food and different methods of cookery used in the country. He must fancy himself content with his bed, be it ever so indifferent. In a word, he must suit himself to all the inmates of every house, from the imperative head of the family, to the grinning cur under the Table."

### THE DUTCH CHURCH.

Among the Protestant Churches on the Continent of Europe, the Church of Holland has always maintained a very high and distinguished place, on account of the purity of her doctrines, the strictness of her discipline, and the intelligence and efficiency of her clergy. In a great many respects she resembles the Church of Scotland, and the friendship which has long prevailed between these two Churches, has been strengthened of late years, by mutual correspondence. The doctrinal tenets of both Churches are Calvinistic, the Church Government of both is Presbyterian, the course of Education for the Sacred Ministry, and the mode of admitting Communicants to the Lord's Table, and dispensing that solemn ordinance, are similar in both Churches.

There are in Holland as in Scotland, four distinct Church Courts, subordinate to each other, and composed both of Clergymen and Laymen. 1. The consistory, the Office-bearers of a single Congregation, consisting of the Minister, Elders and Deacons, corresponding to our Kirk Session. 2. The *Classis* or Presbytery, a Church Court similarly constituted with our own Presbytery. 3. The Provincial Synod which does not comprehend all the Members of the different Presbyteries within the bounds, but only one Minister from each *classis*, and one Elder sent by each *classis* in rotation. 4. The General Synod possessing similar authority and exercising similar functions with our General Assembly. It is composed of a deputy from each of the Provincial Courts, and from the Walloon or French Belgian Congregations, of a Clergyman from the home commission of the Colonial Churches; of a Theological Professor from each of the Universities of Leyden, Groningen, and Utrecht; of one Elder sent by the Provincial Courts, and by the Walloon Churches in rotation; of a Clerk and a Treasurer; in all 18 Members.

Such is a brief outline of that system of Ecclesiastical Government, which has prevailed for centuries in the Netherlands, and which continues to regulate the spiritual concerns of this intelligent, industrious and pious people. In a population amounting, according to the census of 1838, to 2,552,339 souls; 1,518,780 souls belonged to the Reformed Church; the rest of the people being dissenters of various sects Roman Catholics and Jews. The number of Communicants in the Dutch Reformed Church was at the same time 505,217. There were 1450 Clergymen, entrusted with the oversight of this population, exclusive of those who are superannuated, and 1240 places of Worship. The number of *Classes* or Presbyteries is 43, with a much smaller number of Provincial Synods, and three Universities.

The Dutch Church contains within itself not only the means of permanence in the support which it receives from the State, but also the principle of Church Extension, according to the increase of the population. A Community under 1600 souls, is entitled to one Pastor only; from 1600 to 3000 to 2 Ministers; from 3000 to 5000 to 3 Ministers; from 5000 to 7000 to 4 Ministers; from 7000 to 10,000, to 5 Ministers; from 10,000 to 13,000, to 6 Ministers; from 13,000 to 16,000, to 7 Ministers; from 16,000 to 20,000, to 8 Ministers; with an additional Minister for every additional 5000 souls. This is an admirable regulation for promoting and extending the Religious Instruction of the people, and one which is deserving of the attention and imitation of other Protestant Churches.

In the abstract which appears on another page of



this paper, which has been drawn up by one of our early and intimate friends, and fellow Students in the University of Edinburgh, who resided for a number of years as a Minister in Holland, and has lately been appointed Governor of Heriot's Hospital in his native city, we have a very full and minute account of the regulations and observances of the Dutch Church in reference to the *Education and the Ordination of Ministers, to Church Membership, and the mode of dispensing the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper* in the Netherlands. This article will be perused with pleasure and profit by many of our Readers, more especially by our respected Brethren at Lunenburg, who lately followed this ritual in almost every particular, and still retain strong and lively attachment to the Church and the ordinances of their Father-land, although they have now joined the Church of Scotland.

#### AFRICAN SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

An Examination of the children belonging to the African School, took place on Saturday last, in the presence of his Honor the Chief Justice, Sir R. D. GEORGE, Bart. the Rev. Archdeacon WILLIS, the Rev. A. GRAY, THOMAS FORRESTER, Esq. M. P. CHARLES ENGLIS, G. B. CREIGHTON, J. C. HALLIBURTON, THOS. LAYNARD, and CHARLES H. WALLACE, Esqrs. all of whom appeared to take a lively interest in the School. His Excellency Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, was to have attended, but was prevented by temporary indisposition.

The external appearance of the School House, is rather repulsive, owing to a fire which took place in its vicinity some years ago, which made it necessary to pull a portion of it to pieces; and in consequence of a paucity of funds, it has remained nearly in the state in which that calamity left it—had it been a Theatre, the same tale would not perhaps have been told. But the old adage, "Necessity is the mother of invention," was never more clearly verified, for a cheap and ingenious scheme has been devised, for the protection of the children from the action of the weather, which it is hoped will soon be succeeded by a thorough and permanent repair of the building. All the horror, however, which is felt on an approach to the building, vanishes on your entering it—there appear order, cleanliness, ventilation, and health—and their concomitants, cheerfulness and intelligence beaming in every eye and countenance, and all save the necessary sounds of distinct question and answer, as still as the grave. In no Institution of the kind in this Province, are the happy effects of that mild and uniform discipline, which, with slight variations, now appears to pervade all Schools, so clearly illustrated as in this humble, unpretending, though highly effective Seminary.

The general proficiency of the classes respectively examined, was truly astonishing, and well calculated to destroy the opinion, which is by some entertained, of the natural dullness and inaptitude of the Africans and their descendants. The Scriptural knowledge which many of them possessed, the readiness with which they answered questions touching that Sacred volume, and its history—and their acquaintance with Geography, Navigation, the ordinary rules of Arithmetic, English Grammar, and the more mechanical operation of Writing, evinced their capacity and great susceptibility of training and cultivation. Specimens of plain sewing, marking, spinning, and knitting, the work of the Females of the School, were also submitted for examination, and were pronounced by a Lady competent to judge, to be highly creditable to the Female Instructor, as well as to the girls instructed, for the cleanliness of the articles, and the neatness with which the work was executed.

The examination closed as it opened, by singing and prayer, in which all present heartily and devoutly participated.

This highly useful Institution which is marked by its excellent system, by its cleanliness, good order, and the rapidity with which the children advance in Education, is mainly indebted for those primary qualities to CHARLES ENGLIS, Esq. who has, since

its first establishment, shown a praise-worthy anxiety and zeal for the Instruction of the Children in Religion and Morals, as well as in those branches of general knowledge, which are to make them hereafter more useful to themselves, and infinitely more valuable members of Society. Much praise is also due the Ushers of the School, Mr. and Mrs. GALLAGHER, whose ability to teach is abundantly shown, in the knowledge which they have imparted to those poor children, and in the general good order of the School. —Communicated.

On Saturday the 5th instant, the ladies of the congregation of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, *St. Gabriel Street*, Montreal, presented to the Rev. Henry Esson a pulpit gown, as a token of their respect and esteem for him as their pastor and friend. The worthy clergyman received this testimony of esteem as a highly valued gift and in the true spirit of christianity—fervently praying that it might bring with it a divine blessing to the receiver to be returned in double measure into the hearts of the donors, and all who attend his ministrations, in a daily increasing zeal and efficiency in the pulpit, and a growing activity and usefulness out of it.—*Montreal Gazette*.

ARRIVAL OF MR. POULETT THOMSON AT QUEBEC. —The Pique, 36, Capt. Boxer, arrived at Quebec, on the 19 inst. having on board his Excellency the Right Hon. Poulett Thomson, Governor-General of that Colony, and his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir R. D. JACKSON, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief of the Forces there. The suite of the Right Hon. P. Thomson, comprises Mr. Murdoch, Secretary; Mr. Symonds, Military Secretary; Capt. Le Marchant and Mr. Baring, Aides-de-camp, and Capt. Pringle, Attache. The suite of Sir R. Jackson, consists of Col. Sir Chas. O'Donnell Military Secretary; and Lieuts. Taylor and Warre, Aides-de-camp. Lieut. McDougall 36th Regt. and Lieutenant Rowlett, R. N. came passengers in the Pique, which has on board also about 10 carriages in deal cases and 7 horses.

#### QUEBEC, Oct. 19.

This day a little after one, the steamboat Lady Colborne, having on board His Excellency Sir John Colborne, was announced from the Telegraph, and a Guard of Honor immediately marched to the Queen's Wharf to receive his Excellency on landing. At two o'clock, all preparations being made, His Excellency came on shore, under a Salute from the Citadel and was received by the Guard of Honor with compliments due to his rank; he then mounted his horse and proceeded to Payne's Hotel, where apartments have been prepared for his reception during his stay in Quebec. Sir John Colborne was attended by a numerous Staff, by the heads of the Military Departments from Montreal, and by the Field Officers of the Garrison, with the Officers of the staff, and Departments here.

His Excellency was loudly cheered on landing and repeatedly during his passage through the streets, to the Hotel, and again on his way to the Castle.

At 3 o'clock, His Excellency the Right Honourable C. Poulett Thomson disembarked from the Pique, the yards of the ship being manned and salutes fired from the ship and citadel. He was accompanied by the Commander of the Forces, Sir J. R. JACKSON, and attended by the officers of his, and those of the General's personal Staff; carriages were in waiting, in which the whole party proceeded to the Castle, and Sir John Colborne having shortly arrived, the ceremony of swearing in the new Governor took place, the Commissions being read as usual. So far as we could ascertain they are essentially the same as those held by the Earl of Durham, but the room was so crowded that it was no easy matter to catch the exact tenor of each sentence.

After the ceremony was over the Magistrates waited upon his Excellency with their Address of welcome on his arrival. They were received with great courtesy, and the answer was in all respects satisfactory. The Magistrates were then, at His Excellency's request, severally introduced to him.

The Governor-General after the ceremony proceeded to Scheup's Hotel, in St. Lewis Street, where his Excellency remains to-night, and in the evening will entertain His Excellency Sir John Colborne and a large party at dinner.

SUPREME COURT.—The Trial of Clark and Elton, which was to have taken place on Wednesday has been postponed until next Term, in consequence of an informality in drawing of the Grand Jury.—*Jour.*

We have been informed that a large Black Whale was towed into Ragged Islands, about a fortnight ago, by one of their fishing vessels. About 70 barrels of Oil were obtained from it, valued at £200.—*Yarmouth Conservative*.

JAMAICA.—Sir Charles Metcalf, the new Governor of Jamaica, arrived at Port Royal, from England on the 22d ult, on board H. M. ship Caracoa. His Excellency Sir Lionel Smith, was to embark on board H. M. ship Serpent, on the 23d, for New York, on his way to England.

A fine, substantial, and beautifully modelled vessel, named the 'Flirt,' owned by W. J. Starr, Esq. of Halifax, was launched from the Building Yard of Frs. Peniston, Esq. on Saturday last.—We are much pleased to observe the vast improvement, that has of late years taken place in the modeling of our vessels, and the Flirt's appearance on the water, goes far, we conceive to prove that every succeeding attempt brings it nearer to perfection.—The Flirt is 140 tons burthen—carpenters' measure.—*Bermuda Gaz.*

#### PASSENGERS.

In the Louisa from New York—Mrs. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. Harwood, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. Glazebrook, and Mr. DeLooper.—In the Prince George from London—Mrs. Cairnes, and 3 children; Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Carmichael, Miss Haynes, J. Wallace, Esq. Mr. Parker and 2 in the steerage.—In the Esther & Eliza from New York—Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Isles; Mr. H. Letson, and 4 in the steerage.—In the Margaret from Boston—Hon. S. B. Robie and Lady, Miss Haliburton, and Mr. Marbin.

#### MARRIED.

On Monday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. C. Churchill, Mr. Jos. E. CORKUM, of Chester, to Miss DOROTHY ANN PENCE, of Windsor Road.

On Tuesday evening the 22d inst. by the Rev. the Rector of St. Pauls, Mr. C. H. REYNOLDS, to Miss ANN, fourth daughter of the late Mr. David Muirhead.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. J. Martin, Mr. Jno. MOSLEY, to Miss MARY ANN POWER, both of this town.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. GEO. ROMKEY, to Miss MARY ANN FROST, both of the Eastern Passage.

Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Rand, Mr. Wm. D. CULLY-MORE, to Miss MARY HOLLOWAY, both of this town.

At Pugwash, 5th Oct. Mr. SAMUEL MACDOUGALL, of P. E. Island, to CATHERINE OXLEY, daughter of Hugh Mac Pherson, Esq. of Pugwash.

At the Four Mile Brook, Pictou, on Thursday the 10th October, by the Rev. Donald McIntosh, Mr. MURDOCH McKENZIE, of the Four Mile Brook, to Miss ISABELLA McLENNAN, of Roger's Hill.

At Pinette, P. E. Island, by the Rev. Mr. McLennan, Mr. THOMAS SELKIRK McTAVISH, to MARY, second daughter of Mr. Archibald McEachran, of Belfast.

At Tabisintac, Miramichi, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. S. FRASER, A. M. Mr. ALEXANDER McDONALD, to Miss ANN FERGUSON, both of the Parish of Alawick.

#### DIED.

On Tuesday evening the 22d inst. MARY ELLIOTT, eldest daughter of the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, aged 22 years.

On Wednesday evening last, in the 76th year of his age, JOHN ALBRO, Esq.

The remains of Mr. Albro were attended to the grave on Sunday last, by the Masonic fraternity of which he was Provincial Grand Master—by the Nova Scotia Philanthropic Society—and by a vast concourse of the inhabitants.

On Sunday morning Mr. JOHN LOVETT, in the 66th year of his age.

At Rawdon, on the 13th inst. Mr. JOHN WITHROW, aged 62 years.

At the East River, Pictou, on the 8th October, Mr. JOHN FRASER, a native of Inverness-shire, Scotland, aged 90 years, much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of acquaintance.

At Yarmouth, on Tuesday, MARGARET, wife of Mr. Daniel Ward, and only daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Full, of this town.

At Calais, Eastport, Mrs. PRISCILLA FLOOD, wife of Mr. John Flood, and daughter of Daniel Mosier, of Newport, N. S.

On the 20th September, near the Oneida Castle, Ondayaka, head Chief of the Onondagas, aged about 96. At the time of his death, Ondayaka, with the subordinate chiefs and principal men of his nation, were on their way to join in the ceremony of electing a head chief of the Oneidas—Within a few miles of the council-house of the latter tribe, Ondayaka placed himself at the head of the deputation of the Onondagas, and commenced the performance of the ceremonies observed on such occasions, when he was suddenly seized with the bilious cholera. Calling the next chief in authority to fill his station, he withdrew to the road side, when he soon after expressed a consciousness that "it was the will of the Great Spirit that he should live no longer upon the earth." He then sent for his people and took leave of them after counselling them to cultivate temperance and brotherly love in their councils and among the people of the nation, and friendship and integrity with all. He soon after became unable to speak, and in a few hours his spirit was gathered to the Great Spirit who gave it.—*Oneida Whig*.

For Marine News, see page 151.

**THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,**  
and for sale by A. & W. McKINLAY, and R. M. BARRATT, price 2s.

**THE MINUTES OF THE  
SYNOD OF NOVA-SCOTIA,**  
With a Statistical Account of the Congregations in each Presbytery,

Drawn up for Publication by order of the Synod.

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

Oct. 16.



## POETRY.

## THE LAST PLAGUE OF EGYPT.

BY H. ROGERS.

'Tis midnight, 'tis midnight, o'er Egypt's dark sky,  
And in whirlwind and storm the sirocco sweeps by;  
All arid and hot is its death-breathing blast,—  
Each sleeper breathes thick, and each bosom beats fast.

And the young mother wakes, and arouses from rest,  
And presses more closely her babe to her breast;  
But the heart that she presses is death-like and still,  
And the lips that she kisses are breathless and chill.

And the young brother clings to the elder in tear,  
As the gust falls so dirge-like and sad on his ear;  
But that brother returns not the trembling embrace,  
He speaks not—he breathes not—death lies in his place.

And the first-born of Egypt are dying around;  
'Tis a sigh—'tis a moan—and then slumber more sound;  
They but wake from their sleep, and their spirits have fled—  
They but wake into life, to repose with the dead.

And there lay the infant still smiling in death,  
That scarce heaved its breast as it yielded its breath;  
And there lay the boy, yet in youth's budding bloom,  
With the calmness of sleep—but the hue of the tomb.

And there fell the youth in the pride of his prime,  
In the morning of life—in the spring-tide of crime:  
And unnerved is that arm, and fast closed is that eye,  
And cold is that bosom which once beat so high.

And the fond mother's hope, and the fond father's trust,  
And the widow's sole stay, are returning to dust;  
Egypt has not a place where there is not one dead,  
From the proud monarch's palace to penury's shed.

And the hearts of that country are desolate now,  
And the crown of her glory is thrust from her brow;  
But while proud Egypt trembles, all Israel is free—  
Unfettered—unbound as the waves of the sea.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

[Extracted from a pamphlet recently published by Dr. Steven lately one of the Ministers of the Scottish National Church at Rotterdam, now Governor of George Heriot's Hospital.]

The Dutch clergy are an uncommonly well educated body of men. It behoves every one destined for the Church to take, whilst at the university, two distinct degrees known by the titles of candidate in literature and candidate in theology. The former rank is only obtained, after he has been examined in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Oriental Antiquities; and given proof of having benefited by attendance on the classes of Logic, General History, and Dutch style. Again, before being advanced to the rank of candidate in divinity, he is examined in Natural Theology, Church History, and on the general doctrines of Christianity and likewise he must show that he has profited by the lectures on Moral and Natural Philosophy, Oriental Literature, and Hebrew. The student must attend the Divinity Lectures for three sessions. He enjoys much intercourse with his teachers and occasionally gives in written exercises; but he seldom delivers more than two discourses in the public classes in the presence of (*sub præsidente*) one of the theological professors. He may then preach before a congregation; but he can only be called to a charge after he has become a *proponent*, or be licensed by the competent ecclesiastical court. The Church of Scotland, like that of Holland, is at present devising plans for the employment, at home and abroad, of her numerous unbeneficed licentiates. This deserving and important class of men, (the hope of every Christian Church,) is unquestionably entitled to the warmest countenance and support of every friend of both establishments. The Dutch Reformed Church is taking a deep interest in the lot of probationers who now amount to two hundred and forty-two, of whom several receive a government salary as assistant-ministers. They are not licensed till they have completed their twenty-second year. Being then regarded as "ecclesiastical persons," a watchful eye is constantly kept upon their conduct; care is shown in making the people acquainted with their pulpit abilities, and that their talents are otherwise rendered available to society. An official roll of their names is not only forwarded once a year to the General Synod, but is published likewise by authority every six months, in a widely circulated periodical. It is there stated if they be professionally employed as assistant-ministers, and as public teachers, or if they have within the preceding half year, been presented to a living. Similar intelligence is communicated in

a biennial clerical almanac, where their names are regularly printed immediately after those of the stated clergymen in each province, whose court granted them license. Each probationer is obliged to send his address to the classical ecclesiastical court within whose bounds he resides. The Dutch clergy manifest a kindly feeling towards candidates for the ministry, and, like the community, have a tolerably accurate knowledge of the peculiar gifts and graces of almost every licentiate of their Church.

A probationer, on receiving a call from a congregation, must be guided by the subjoined particular and recent regulations of the General Synod.

*Ordination to the Pastoral Office* is conferred by the provincial ecclesiastical courts by whom also all candidates for ordination are examined. The applicant two months before the time of examination, must deliver to the secretary of the provincial ecclesiastical court, 1. A certificate of his having attained the degree of candidate in literature, and also that of candidate in theology; 2. A certificate of his having for two years attended, with benefit, exegetical lectures on the Old and New Testaments, and lectures on Dogmatics, Christian Ethics, and National Economy; 3. A church-certificate [signed as usual by a minister and an elder] of his having been more than two years a member of the Reformed Church; 4. Certificates from the professors in Divinity of the university where he studied, testifying that he has for three full years diligently and profitably attended the foresaid lectures at the respective universities,—that he has preached twice at least *sub præsidente*, and that his moral character is good.

No one who has obtained ordination in any Reformed Church abroad, unless he has also occupied a pastoral charge, is allowed to officiate as a minister in the Reformed Church in the Netherlands, till he has been examined by one of the provincial ecclesiastical courts. Before being admitted to examination, he must produce suitable testimonials, and especially attestations in favour of his moral character, from the professors in theology of the Reformed Church in the university where he studied: and an evidence of his church-membership.

The candidate having, on examination, been found qualified, declares, on solemn oath, that no gift is given, or shall be given by him, to procure any appointment in the Church; and that consistently with his knowledge, no gift has been, or ever shall be given by any other person, on his behalf. He shall then make the following declaration and promise:—

"I, the undersigned, having been admitted by the provincial ecclesiastical court of— to the ministerial office in the Netherlands' Reformed Church, sincerely declare that I shall carefully encourage, by life and doctrine, the interests of Christianity in general, and of the Netherlands' Reformed Church in particular; that I do in good faith receive, and cordially believe, the doctrine which, according to God's Holy Word, is contained in the existing formularies of unity of the Netherlands' Reformed Church; that I shall diligently inculcate and uphold the same, and zealously apply myself to the promotion of religious knowledge, Christian morality, order, and concord; binding myself, by this my signature, to all the aforesaid; and also, in the event of being found to have acted contrary to any part of this declaration and promise to submit, on that account, to the sentence of the competent Church authorities."

In the communities served by more than four ministers, no vacancy is allowed to be supplied by any clergyman under twenty-five years of age, nor by one, who has not been at least three years in the ministry. No clergyman can leave his charge till the expiration of two years after his induction, unless he or the calling church be disposed to disburse all the expenses attendant upon his last settlement. In Holland, a minister (*predikant*) is familiarly, but as a term of respect called *Domine*. He is easily recognized by his court-looking dress, and cocked hat. In the pulpit, instead of the full Geneva gown, which is still used in Scotland, the Dutch clergy wear a long *mantel*, which consists of black cloth, about six inches broad, edged with silk, and fastened by a hook to the collar of the coat. This mantle, from the numerous plaits of which it is composed, must originally have been sufficient to envelope the person, but probably has gradually been reduced to give more liberty to the speaker.

The Dutch preachers and hearers, immediately on taking, as well as before leaving, their places in church, pause for a short while, mentally to invoke the divine blessing. Few of the clergy preach from memory. In general, they are exemplary and zealous in the discharge of their sacred functions, and they are distinguished for loyalty and strong attachment to their fatherland. They are held in great estimation by all classes of the community; and they not unfrequently are signalized by special marks of royal favour.

Ministers of towns have districts allotted to them, but they have no particular church in which they

statedly preach. Each section has its own clergyman and elder. Rotterdam, where I now write, has a population of nearly eighty thousand, about the half of which number appertain to the Reformed Church. Belonging to the latter there are twelve ministers, of whom the two oldest in point of ordination have but half duty to perform. For the information of the inhabitants, a printed list, called a *Domine's briefje*, is on sale every Saturday, announcing the diets of the several preachers in the four Reformed churches for the subsequent Sunday, and likewise the week-day services.

If rendered incapable by bodily or mental infirmity, a minister, or his relatives, may present a statement of his case, vouched by the certificate of a physician, praying that he may be made *Emeritus*; when a pension is granted by Government proportioned to his public service. If he has been forty years in the Church, he is entitled to retire, *salvo honore et stipendio*. Every such application must be concurred in by the kirk-session, and addressed directly to his Majesty; but in many cases the applicant employs the agent for the Church to prepare the deed and bring it under the notice of the Director-General. This last functionary corresponds with the governor of the province, to ascertain from him whether there be any obstacle in the way. When found satisfactory, the King decrees that the petitioner shall become *Emeritus* on the subsequent 1st of January or 1st July, as it may happen,—*Emeriti* ministers being nominated only twice a-year. The official intimation is made some time before the clergyman retires from active duty, that his consistory may previously obtain permission to call a successor. This requisite permission (hand-opening) is granted by the Director-General, but after the new clergyman is called, he must be approved of by his Majesty. If the Crown presents to a living, the royal approval is of course presupposed.

*Church-membership,—and mode of dispensing the Lord's Supper in the Dutch Reformed Church.*—All candidates for membership receive, for a series of years, a regular course of religious instruction from their pastors. They are instructed in Christian doctrine and morality, according to the Confession of Faith, and to the Heidelberg Catechism; and they are also carefully taught Bible history, and the origin and progress of the Reformation from Popery. Upon such subjects they are examined, usually in the presence of an elder; and when found qualified, they are solemnly and publicly admitted or confirmed. Very few adults are to be found who were not enrolled as members ere they had attained the age of twenty.—The Sacrament of the Supper is administered once a quarter. The clergy, accompanied by an elder, professionally visit their members twice a-year immediately before the season of communion. The celebration of the ordinance is announced a fortnight before; and on the Saturday evening preceding the Sabbath on which it is dispensed, there is a preparation service, at the conclusion of which the new members are admitted in the presence of the congregation; and when they, as well as all who intend to communicate, stand up, and answer in the affirmative a few questions put from the pulpit. These questions comprehend a declaration, that they believe with all their heart the doctrine which they have confessed; that they resolve, through divine grace, to adhere to that doctrine, and to lead a Christian life; and that they will submit to the superintendence and the discipline of the Church. Before the celebration of the Lord's Supper, a meeting of the consistory of each church is held, in direct reference to the moral and religious character of the communicants. Members of other Protestant congregations in the Netherlands are admissible to communion with the Reformed Church, provided that their moral character is unobjectionable. Members of the Dutch communion are careful to supply themselves with a certificate before going to reside in a different part of the country; and kirk-sessions are specially enjoined not to give such certificates, except at a regular meeting. The practice is unknown in Holland, which is universal among Scotch Presbyterians, of distributing *tokens*, or small pieces of lead, having on one side an appropriate passage of Scripture, and on the reverse the name of the particular congregation or church. These tokens, given to intending communicants only, are collected by the elders as soon as the members have taken their seats at the table.

When the apostolic benediction, after the ordinary service in the morning of the sacramental Sabbath, is pronounced, the officiating minister directs the attention of the members to the prescribed and printed Form for the Communion Service. That Form commences with a plain statement of the nature and design of the Lord's Supper, and of the character of those who ought to abstain from it, and of those who worthily partake of it. Then follows an appropriate prayer, with the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles Creed. A psalm or hymn is next sung, and the minister takes then, if not before, his station at the com-



union-table, which is placed in the middle, or most convenient and conspicuous part of the church. At his invitation the members promptly and decently approach the Lord's table, and sit down promiscuously without distinction of age or rank. The practice, of the men communicating first, and then the women separately, is not enjoined by law, but established by immemorial custom.

After a few prefatory sentences, left to his own discretion, the minister distributes, in the words of institution, the bread and wine to those who are nearest to him. He then pauses, and sitting down partakes of the same himself; and while the sacred symbols are, being handed from one member to another along the table, a solemn and impressive silence prevails in the assembly. When all at the table have communicated, the minister stands up again, and addresses to them words of comfort and exhortation; after which they return to their pews, or seat themselves in some other quarter of the church.—Betwixt each table-service, and until all intending communicants have so received the holy Supper, a small portion of Scripture, such as the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, or a similarly appropriate passage, is then read by the clerk or precentor, or a few verses of a psalm or hymn are sung. The clergyman, who has delivered the sacramental discourse, or what in Scotland is called the action-sermon, conducts the whole of the sacred service; and in some communities, he is sometimes called to address upwards of thirty tables consecutively. His addresses, which are of necessity very short, consist chiefly of remarks on the verses previously read by the precentor betwixt each table. Reverting again to the Form for the Communion Service, the minister next reads the invitation to thanksgiving and praise, and offers up the concluding prayer, with the Lord's Prayer. Finally, a psalm or hymn is sung, and the benediction is pronounced. In the afternoon or evening of the same Lord's day there is a thanksgiving service. The frequency of the celebration of this holy ordinance we reckon to be productive of the happiest effects upon the Dutch community. The preparatory and thanksgiving services are neither injudiciously numerous, nor unnecessarily long.

As it is impossible, especially in large towns, that every member of a family can attend on the same day, the sacrament is dispensed on the succeeding Sabbath, to give all an opportunity of communicating.

On sacramental occasions, the officiating elders and deacons are, like the minister distinguished by a mantle and band. The reader, who is also precentor, always appears in church dressed precisely as the clergyman.

#### INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

##### A THOUGHT FOR A SACRAMENTAL SABBATH.

Before our most blessed Redeemer left this sinful world, which he came to save, he instituted the holy sacrament of the Lord's supper to be observed by his own disciples, who had been his earthly followers, and to be commemorated by all his faithful people to the end of time. How privileged, indeed; were his own immediate companions, who were permitted to take their places with their Lord and Master at that blessed banquet! I have often imagined to myself "that large upper room, ready furnished," where the lowly Jesus sat down with Peter and John, and the rest of "the glorious company of the apostles;" and I have thought what a thrill must have passed through the frames of these favoured guests as their Divine entertainer exclaimed, "With desire I have desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer!" *Before I suffer!* It was, they knew, the last time he would sit down with them at this feast, which he had ordained; they had already heard him utter the words, "I have a baptism to be baptised with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished?" already in his intercessory prayer he had exclaimed, "And now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world, and I come to Thee;" and even while sitting together they heard him declare, "I will not henceforth drink of the fruit of the vine, till I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom."

We are not privileged with the visible presence of our Saviour when we meet to celebrate this ordinance; yet, whenever we surround the holy table for that purpose, he is not far from every one of us." His words apply peculiarly in this case, "where two or three are gathered in my name, there am I in the midst of them;" and the believer, by the eye of faith sees his Redeemer presiding at his own board, and hears him saying through his word, "Do this in remembrance of me;" and though he rejects the erroneous notion of the Romish Church that the bread and the wine are the natural body and blood of Christ he nevertheless beholds in the consecrated elements, after a spiritual manner, that flesh which for him was torn and pierced on Calvary, and that precious blood

which for him was spilt, that it might wash away his pollution, and "cleanse him from all sin." If at any time the renewed soul holds intercourse with its Lord, it is the time when "the most comfortable sacrament of the body and blood of Christ" is by that soul received; then it is that the Christian draws close to his Surety; holds intimate fellowship with him; leans, as it were, on his bosom at the supper; listens to the Saviour's encouraging words, "Come unto me, all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Is he weak and ready to faint under numberless afflictions? then he hears Christ's whispering accents, "my grace is sufficient for thee, my strength shall be made perfect in thy weakness." Is he beset by manifold temptations? then in this sacrament he hears a voice reminding him that he hath not an high priest that cannot be touched with the feeling of his infirmities, but one who was in all points tempted like as he is, yet without sin. Is he in bondage through fear of death? then he hears his Redeemer say, "when thou passest through the waters I will be with thee;" he tells him that, amid the swelling waves of Jordan, he shall be enlivened and comforted by the sweet accents of his voice, saying, "It is I, be not afraid;" and assures him of the inheritance incorruptible and undefiled and that fadeth not away. So that though we see not our Master at the feast with our natural eyes, yet if we are spiritually discerning, we shall behold him in the midst of us, and shall taste of his love. Reader, think what a noble privilege you may enjoy if you have really this desire: if you possess it not, seek to procure it; and come not to the banquet, unless from your inmost soul you can say with him of old, "As the heart panteth after the waterbrooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God!"

You who despise this holy festival, think for a moment of what you lose, the companionship of Him who is "very God of very God," whose smile is life, and whose law is love; and O repent ye of your conduct, and join with those who in this supper have indeed "tasted that the Lord is gracious."—*Church of Eng. Mag.*

#### UNMARRIED LADIES.

The single state is no diminution of the beauties and the utilities of the female character; on the contrary, our present life would lose many of the comforts, and much likewise of what is absolutely essential to the well-being of every part of society, and even of the private home, without the unmarried female. To how many a father, mother, brother, and not less a sister, is she both a necessity and a blessing! How many orphans have to look up with gratitude to her care and kindness? How many nephews and nieces owe their young felicities and improvements to her? Were every woman married, the paternal home would in declining life be a solitary abode, when affectionate attentions are most precious and, but from such a source, not attainable. It is the single class of women which supplies most of our teachers and governesses; and from the lower ranks nearly all the domestic assistants of our household come. What vast changes not promotive of the general happiness would ensue in every station of life if every female married as soon as she was fully grown! Certainly human life would in that case have a different aspect, and must be regulated on a new principle, and would lead to consequences which cannot be calculated. The single woman is therefore as important an element of social and private happiness as the married one. The utilities of each are different, but both are necessary; and it is vulgar nonsense, unworthy of manly reason and discreditable to every just feeling, for any one to deprecate the unmarried condition. If from what is beneficial we turn to what is interesting, the single lady is not surpassed by the wedded matron. For no small portion of her life, I think for the whole of it, with judicious conduct, she is indeed the more attractive personage. The wife resigns, or ought to resign, always her claims to general attention; and to concentrate and to confine her regards, and wishes, and objects to her chosen companion, and domestic claims and scenes. She has quitted the public stage; she seeks no more the general gaze; she has become part of a distinct and separated proprietary. But the unmarried lady remains still a candidate for every honourable notice, and injures no one by receiving it. Those of the male sex who are in the same condition are at full liberty to pay her their proper attentions as she is to receive them. Being in this position as to society at large, she is always interesting wherever she goes; and, if she preserve her good temper, her steady conduct, and her modest reputation undiminished, and cultivate her amiable, her intellectual, and her truly feminine qualities, she cannot go anywhere, in any station of life, without being an object of interest and pleasurable feeling to all those of her circle with whom she may choose to be acquainted.—*Turner's Sacred History.*

A mind well trained and long exercised in virtue, does not easily change any course it once undertakes.

#### Miscellany.

##### OBSERVATIONS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS MORAL AND DIVINE.

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

I. Dr. HENRY HUNTER observes respecting the Jews: We behold them involved in one mighty ruin, driven from their capital and their country, their temple, the great bond of union, razed from the foundation, and themselves thenceforward scattered among the nations, during a period of more than two thousand years. And yet by a strange and an unaccountable interference of providence, though hated, despised, and persecuted of all men, evidently under the displeasure of heaven, we behold them preserved from total annihilation and oblivion, kept distinct from all men, as much a separate people as in the zenith of their glory, under David and Solomon; the subjects, perhaps, of a revolution, greater and more important, than any thing they have already undergone: reserved, it may be, to be the last grand trophy of the Redeemer's triumph, the concluding evidence of the truth of christianity, the final monument of the riches of free sovereign grace! When this great mystery shall be finished, the mighty chain extended, the connection and dependence of link upon link discovered, hell shall be confounded, the inhabitants of the world astonished, angels shall rejoice, and the praise of God ascend from every tongue.

II. Dr. Hunter farther observes, that the characters of men are mixed like their fortunes. The most perfect instruction, for the generality of mankind, which history furnishes, is perhaps supplied from the exhibition of mixed, that is, of imperfect characters. Those examples, therefore, are to be considered the most useful, as I flatter myself they are the more frequent, which exhibit a mixture in which goodness predominates, and finally prevails; in which virtue is seen wading through difficulties, struggling with temptations, recovering from error, gathering strength from weakness, learning wisdom from experience, sustaining itself by dependance upon God, seeking refuge from its own frailty and imperfection in divine compassion, and crowned at length with victory over all opposition, and the smiles of approving heaven.

III. Dr. Hunter remarks on the two following characters:—

*First*, On Aaron, he observes, we behold him at the very aera of his appointment, an abettor of idolatry.—We find him meanly and wickedly envying his meek and gentle brother, and with his sister Miriam, heading a revolt from his just authority. But, alas! were perfect men only to minister before God, the altar must soon be deserted. Were not sinful men, to be addressed by sinful men, the world must speedily be destitute of preachers. "But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us." 2 Cor. iv. 7.

The *Second* instance that Dr. Hunter mentions of character, is that of Balaam. He thus observes, that truth is not injured by being conveyed through an impure channel, and therefore ought not to be refused on that account. Indeed it rather confers a higher lustre upon it, just as hypocrisy pays the most honourable compliment to true religion, by assuming its sacred habit and form. For observe, the word of God shall not fail of its effect, though Balaam, or though satan speak it.

Now follows an anecdote of the great Mr. Harvey. For some years before the death of Mr. Harvey, he visited very few of the principal persons in his neighbourhood. Being once asked why he so seldom went to see the neighbouring gentlemen, who yet shewed him all possible esteem and respect, he answered, "I can hardly name a polite family, where the conversation ever turns upon the things of God. I hear much worldly frothy chit-chat, but not a word of Christ; and I am determined not to visit those companies where there is not room for my master as well as myself. The gift of speech is one of the greatest prerogatives of our rational nature, and it is a pity that such a superior faculty should be debased to the meanest purposes." He farther added, "suppose all the stately vessels that pass and repass the ocean, were to carry out nothing but tinsel and theatrical decorations, and were to import nothing but glittering baubles, and nicely fancied toys; would such a method of trading be well judged in itself, or beneficial in its consequences? Articulate speech is the instrument of much noble commerce, intended to transmit and diffuse the treasures of the mind. And will not the practice be altogether as injudicious—must not the issue be infinitely more detrimental, if this vehicle of intellectual wealth, be freighted only with pleasing fopperies."

The Rev. Mr. Berridge, being once visited by a very loquacious (or talkative) lady, who forgetting the modesty of her sex, and the superior gravity of an



aged divine, engrossed all the conversation of the interview, with small talk concerning herself. When she rose to retire, he said, "madam, I have one piece of advice to give you, and that is, when you go into company again, after you have talked half an hour, without intermission, I recommend it to you to stop awhile, and see if any other of the company has any thing to say."

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM PAPERS BY THE LIVERPOOL STEAMER.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 21.

**STATE OF TRADE.**—*Manchester*, Friday evening. *Cotton Trade.* The general feeling now is that cotton will fall to the point at which it was some two years ago, and this has had the effect of keeping out of the market purchasers both of twist and goods; and though both have been offered on low terms since Tuesday, especially heavy domestics, those offers have in most cases proved ineffectual, as no one pretends to be so wise as to say how soon the full extent of the depression will take place. This general feeling, combined with the dishonouring of the drafts of the United States Bank, and the very uncertain state of the harvest makes this market unprecedentedly dull and gloomy at the present moment.—*Chronicle.*

**MARRIAGE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.**—The *Augsburg Gazette* contains the following passage respecting the marriage of the Queen of England:—"The speech of Queen Victoria on proroguing the parliament makes no mention of her marriage. As some journals have hence inferred that the matrimonial alliance with the Cobourg family was still doubtful, we can affirm on good authority, that the meeting of several members of the house of Saxe Coburg at London, is for the purpose of settling the necessary preliminaries which must precede the marriage—that is to say, every thing relative to the prerogatives and the revenue of the intended husband. As for the question of the marriage itself, and the mutual affection of the parties, all this has been some time decided. The Duchess of Kent and the King of the Belgians have been the most zealous promoters of the alliance."

**THE MILITARY COMMAND OF THE CANADAS.**—Lieutenant General Sir Richard Jackson, an officer who was distinguished in the Peninsula, has had long experience in staff command, and is of the true Wellington school, is appointed Commander of the Forces in all North America, and we can safely declare, that the selection is fortunate, for that officer will maintain the credit of the country and of the British Army. Sir Richard Jackson takes with him, as Military Secretary, Lieutenant Col. Sir Charles O'Donnell, a high-minded soldier and intelligent man of business. Sir Charles relinquishes the appointment of brigade major of the northern district—a situation which he held under Sir Richard Jackson and that officer's successor, Major-General Sir Charles Napier. Captain Brook Taylor and Eusign Warr, 54th, are appointed Aides de Camp to Sir Richard Jackson.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

**Death of the Earl of Lauderdale.**—We understand that intelligence of Lord Lauderdale's death arrived in town this morning, which event took place at Thirlestone. By his lordship's demise a green ribbon becomes vacant. His lordship's political course was a marked one, but for the last few years he had ceased to take any very active part in public affairs. To the latest, however, he "managed" the elections of the Scotch representative peers. He is succeeded in his titles by Viscount Maitland, who was born in 1784. The late peer was in his 81st year.—*Globe.*

The 'London Catalogue' says, 52,000 new books have been issued there in the last twenty-five years.

**FRANCE.**—There is not much news of interest from this kingdom. It is confidently asserted that a considerable movement of troops will speedily take place in Algiers, under the command of the Duke of Orleans. The object is probably nothing more than to strengthen the administration of the Colony, as no resistance from the natives is expected, and consequently no war. The march of the troops was to be from Algiers to Constantia, thence to Philippeville and Bona.

The Paris papers allege that a Treaty of Commerce with Texas has been actually negotiated—including, of course, the independence of the republic. It had not been signed, however, in consequence of the omission of a clause insuring liberty of conscience—the Texan negotiators doubtless looking upon such a clause as altogether superfluous.

**SPAIN.**—**TERMINATION OF THE CIVIL WAR.**—Finally on the 17th September, Don Carlos set off from Bayonne for Bordeaux, intending, it was said, to pass onward into Italy, and there take up his residence, abandoning all his pretensions to the crown of Spain.

These events of course caused great rejoicings at Madrid. The Cortes assembled on the 1st of September, and having been legally constituted on the 10th proceeded at once to consider the treaty entered into

by Espartero and Maroto which would no doubt be ratified.

All the Carlist leaders of any note had surrendered or fled, except Cabrera, who still continued hostile demonstrations in the South, and was resolute, it was said, to carry on the war on his own account. But the overwhelming force at the disposal of Espartero would doubtless soon drive him to flight or submission.

A splendid dinner was given by the Queen Regent on the 8th, in celebration of the happy events above described. And she was formally congratulated on the 8th by the whole diplomatic body, Mr. Eaton, the American minister, reading the address.

**TURKEY AND EGYPT.**—No great progress seems to have been made toward an adjustment of the difficulties between the Pacha and the Porte. The Sultan, or rather his ministers, had addressed a letter to the representatives of the mediating powers, urging an immediate settlement, and expressing a desire that conferences might be opened at Constantinople. His note was considered, by some, as a renunciation of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, which constituted Russia the sole protector of Turkey.

Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Roussin are said to have demanded permission for the squadrons of France and England to enter the Dardanelles; and it is farther said that the Russian minister gave notice to the Porte, that if the demand were complied with he should call for his passports. The demand was not complied with, and on the contrary the British and French convoys were requested to withdraw the squadrons to a greater distance.

The answers of Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Roussin to this request are said to have been couched in very energetic terms.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has declared his readiness to fulfil his stipulations in the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, by marching an army to the assistance of the Sultan whenever called upon to do so. The Pacha was increasing his military preparations. He had demanded from the merchants of Cairo and Alexandria a loan of 400,000 talaries, and obtained nearly the whole of it. His troops and sailors were exercised daily, and in every way he was strengthening himself for a war which he seemed to consider inevitable. It may be as well to state that his demands are now confined to the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt & Syria, and the dismissal of Khosrew Pacha from the premiership of Turkey. The Porte refuses to dismiss Khosrew, and refuses also the hereditary sovereignty of Syria.

In the meantime another pretender has sprung up to the throne of Mahmoud, in the person of Nadir Bey, who claims to be a son of Mustapha IV. the elder brother and predecessor of Mahmoud, by one of the ladies of his harem, who escaped when the women of Mustapha's seraglio were put to death, being pregnant at the time, and afterward gave birth to this same Nazir.

**SWITZERLAND.**—A revolution has been carried into effect in the canton of Zurich, resulting in the overthrow and expulsion of the Executive & Grand Councils. The trouble was of a religious character, and commenced in the appointment of Professor Strauss to the chair of Theology, his opinions being considered heterodox. Some of our readers, perhaps, are acquainted with his works, which have made no little sensation for some years past. In one of them he argued at great length, not only against the divinity, but against the very existence of the Saviour. Upon his appointment followed petitions and remonstrances, but they were unheeded. Next came a project of a law for national education, in which infidel principles were alleged to be distinctly embodied. More petitions followed—the Executive Council prohibited the assembling of the people to sign petitions, prosecutions were commenced—delegates were arrested—troops were assembled, and finally the exasperation of the people broke out into violence. On the night of September 5, the people of Zurich were under arms, and a sharp conflict ensued the next morning, in which ten were killed, and thirty wounded, among the latter one of the Executive Council, whose hurt proved mortal.

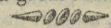
Reinforcements joined the people—and, to make short the story, the government was forced to resign, and a provincial council of state was formed, after which the people retired to their homes, and quiet was restored.

In the Valais also there had been popular commotions, the cause of which we cannot distinctly trace. Several persons were wounded, and one of the gend'armes was killed. The troubles arose in some way from the promulgation of a new constitution, under the sanction of the Diet, which was opposed by the aristocrats and priests.

**STEAM.**—It is the intention of the French government to establish a line of four steamers between Brest and Brazil, and also a line to run regularly between Bordeaux and Vera Cruz, or some port in Mexico.

The Czar is about erecting a museum, at St. Peters-

burgh, which will be the most magnificent in Europe. He has just imported £20,000 worth of machinery from Yorkshire, for a great factory of his own.



NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

**TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AT MOBILE.**—Letters from Mobile, received at New York, bring intelligence of a most destructive fire, which occurred in that city on the night of the 7th inst. The number of buildings burnt is estimated to be between five and six hundred—comprising from a quarter to a third of the city. Most of them were of wood, and unoccupied at the time,—the inhabitants being out of town in consequence of the sickness. The business part of the city escaped unharmed.

### COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.

It affords us sincere pleasure to be able to confirm, by the documents, which will be found in another column, the intelligence which we recently published from the Western District of Upper Canada, as to the prospect then said to exist of an amicable adjustment, of the personal and political feuds that have for some time back subsisted in that part of the Province. We are now happy to be able to congratulate our readers in that part of the country on so happy and satisfactory a termination of differences, which, we trust will never again occur, to disturb the general peace and social harmony that should ever exist among the loyal subjects of the Crown in every part of the Empire.

### PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to a Requisition, a numerous and highly respectable meeting was held yesterday in the *News Room, St. Joseph Street*, for the purpose of adopting measures for framing and presenting an Address to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, on his approaching retirement from the Administration of these Provinces. Samuel Gerrard, Esq. was unanimously called to the Chair; and J. Guthrie Scott, Esq. appointed Secretary.

Resolutions were moved by Mr. Day, Mr. Badgley, Mr. Griffin, and Mr. Auldjo, and unanimously adopted by the meeting, and a Committee appointed to prepare an address founded on the resolutions.

The Committee then withdrew to another room, and shortly afterwards returned with an address founded on the resolutions, which, after being read by the Chairman, was approved of by acclamation.

The thanks of the meeting were then unanimously voted to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair; after which, one of the most cordial and respectable meetings which we ever remember to have taken place in this city, was dissolved.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN COLBORNE,  
Esq. &c. &c.

### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, Inhabitants of the City of Montreal, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with sentiments of the highest respect, and to assure you of our unfeigned regret at your approaching retirement from the Government of this Colony.

We should be wanting in justice and gratitude to Your Excellency, were we to forbear to acknowledge that if we have escaped the calamities, that in the late times of trouble and commotion have afflicted the families of many of our less favoured fellow-subjects, we owe it chiefly, under Divine Providence, to your military skill and energy, to your promptitude in disconcerting the machinations of the disaffected, and to your unceasing vigilance and anxious solicitude for the protection of our persons and property.

It has fallen to the lot of your Excellency to preside over this Province at a period of unparalleled difficulty, when industry and enterprise languished, and our constitutional rights were suspended; yet with the limited means placed at your disposal, you have given an impulse to agriculture and commerce—you have caused many useful and salutary laws to be enacted—and encouraged and sanctioned the establishment and support of several humane and benevolent institutions.

Though the intimate connection that has long subsisted between your Excellency and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada is about to be severed, yet we feel satisfied that your anxiety for their welfare will remain undiminished.

We therefore, cherish the hope that when Her Majesty's Government shall submit to the Imperial Parliament the important measure, which they have determined on, of the Union of the two Provinces, Your Excellency will contribute your valuable advice and recommendation to carry it into effect, and that you will aid in maturing and perfecting such other measures for their future good government, as may seem to you best calculated to ensure their permanent tranquility, and make them a valuable appendage of the British Empire.



On taking leave of Your Excellency, we beg to be permitted to offer our sincere wishes that yourself, Lady Colborne and your family may have a prosperous voyage to England; that you may there receive the honours and reward due to your long and faithful services to your Sovereign and country, and that you may for many years be blessed with uninterrupted health and happiness.

Oct. 12.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the General Order, issued by command of His Excellency the Governor General, which will be found in this day's Gazette. The different loyal volunteer corps of the Province will find that His Excellency, on the eve of his departure, has not forgotten the important services which, during the late two rebellions, and the consequent incursions from the United States, they have rendered to their country; and that he entertains a just estimate of the zeal and alacrity with which they flew to arms in the hour of danger.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Oct. 19.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past five o'clock his Excellency Sir John Colborne left his residence, accompanied by his Staff, and followed by a numerous assemblage of citizens, and proceeded to the port; where he was met by most of the officers whose regiments are in garrison here, and embarked on board the *British America* steamer, to welcome the arrival of the new governor, and assist at the ceremony of his installation.

QUEBEC, Oct. 18.

His Excellency the Right Hon. P. Thompson will hold a levee in Quebec on Monday next, and it is said that on Tuesday he will leave for Montreal, hold a levee in that city on Thursday, and then proceed en route to Toronto. It is further stated that His Excellency will be determined by future events as to whether the seat of government be established at Quebec or Montreal.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Oct. 26.

We are glad to perceive that the elegant and useful art of Drawing has been added to the course of study prescribed for the *Elèves* of the institution recently founded under the patronage of the Mechanics' Institute, and that the talents and accomplishments of Mr. George N. Smith have been put in requisition to increase the utility of that seminary.

MIRAMICHI, Oct. 22.

**THE WEATHER.**—During our residence in Miramichi, we do not remember to have witnessed so long a continuation of warm, dry weather, at this advanced period of the season, as we have experienced this fall. It has been highly beneficial to the husbandman, who has been enabled to gather in his crop, without loss by frost, and complete his ploughing under very favourable circumstances.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. I., Oct. 19.

The Right Honourable the Countess of Westmorland arrived here yesterday in the Steamer *Cape Breton*, from Pictou. It is the intention of her Ladyship we understand, to spend the winter in the Island, and a house in Upper Queen-street has been prepared for her reception. We trust we may be allowed to entertain a hope that this visit of the Countess will be productive, not only of pleasure and satisfaction to herself, but of benefit to the numerous tenantry on the Earl's estates in this Island.

**WILD FLOWERS OF NOVA-SCOTIA**

BY MARIA MORRIS.

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

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

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

**NORMAL SCHOOL.**

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

Terms and other particulars may be ascertained by application at the School. Halifax, 11th August, 1839.

**MARINE NEWS.**

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

*Thursday*—Scar. Louisa, Lorway, New-York, 19 days—flour, &c. to Creighton & Grassie; Spanish brig Isabella, Trinidad de Cuba, 35 days—molasses, to do; sloop Lady Hunter, Liverpool, 8 hours; schr. Zealous, Harris, Boston, 6 days—assorted cargo; to H. Fay and others; Victoria, Annapolis—produce; Acadian, and Magdalen, Argyle; schr. Stranger, Barrington; Susan, Quintair, St. George's Bay, 4 days—salmon, herring, oil, &c. to E. P. Archibald; Shannon, Cann, Yarmouth, 39 hours.

*Friday*—Brig. Neptune, Kingston, Jam, 27 days—ballast to J. & M. Tobin; schr. Pearl, Hall, Placentia Bay, 8 days—dry fish and oil to P. Farlong; Jasper, Port Ebert—dry fish, herring and oil; Herald, Brier Island—mackerel and herring; Assistance, Margaree—fish, oil and butter; Britannia, Smith, P. E. Island.

*Saturday*—Barque Prince George, Forrester, London, 45 days—general cargo to Charman & Co.—spoke, 10th inst. barque Emma, from, Newcastle for St Andrews, out 43 days. Schr. Eliza, Cook, Nevis, and St. Kitts, 23 days—ballast to J. Whitman; Transcendant, Kimball, Demerara, 57 days—rum and molasses to Fairbanks & Allison; Victory, Darby, Sable Island; Sarah Ann, St. George's Bay, 6 days—herring, oil, &c. to C. P. Archibald and Paw & Tidmarsh.

*Sunday*—Brig. President, Crum, Montego Bay, 27 days—rum, pimento, and molasses, to M. B. Almon; Emily, Barron, Savannah la Mar, 31 days—rum, logwood and ginger, to D. & E. Starr & Co.—On Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock off Le-Have saw a brig apparently bound to Liverpool, with a white bottom; Fame, Stowe, Trinidad, 16 days—ballast to Salties & Wainwright—left brig Colonist, of Yarmouth; brig. Placide, Harrison, Trinidad, 25 days—ballast, to J. A. Moren; schr. Esther & Eliza, Ryanson, New York, 5 days—flour, tobacco, &c. to Frith, Smith & Co. and others; Hugh Johnston, Little, St. Croix, 28 days—rum, to D. & E. Starr & Co.—experienced a heavy gale of wind, lost sails, &c.—spoke 23d inst. for N. F. long. 64 49, brig. Bluenose, 5 days from St. Stephens, lat. 37. Loyalist, Skinner, Demerara, 36 days—rum, to W. Donaldson; Agnes, Gaspe, 8 days—dry fish and oil, to Creighton & Grassie; Mail boat Roseway, Burney, Bermuda, 10 days, 6 days hence to Bermuda; Arge, Gauld, Baltimore, 14 days wheat flour, to S. Binney—spoke schr Barbara from New York, for St. John's on Saturday; schrs. Caroline, Union, Sovereign, Mary, Barrington—fish; Mayflower, Argyle—do.

*Tuesday*—Mailpacket brig Margaret, Boole, Boston, 4 1-2 days; brig Goshawk, Smith, Ponce P. R. 24 days, rum, sugar and molasses to D. & E. Starr & Co. brig Maria, Lovett, Dublin, 49 days.

*Wednesday*—Brig William, Quill, Cuba, 26 days—200 cases sugar, to H. Lyle.

CLEARED.

*Thursday*—Brig Calla, Fowler, Liverpool, N. S. brig Jubilee, Percy, Sydney; Am. brig Mary Helen, Hamilton, Alexandria—plaster and potatoes by G. P. Lawson; brig Persa, Pengilly, Jamaica—fish, oil, raisins, &c. by D. & E. Starr & Co. and T. C. Kinnear; schr. Vernon, Cunningham, B. W. Indies—do do by J. Strachan; Pique, Saunders, St. John, N. B.—sugar, porter, &c. by S. Binney, A. Keith and others.

*Friday*—Brig Greyhound, Tucker, Falmouth, Jam.—fish, fruit, oil, &c. by J. Allison & Co.; barque John Porter, Crowder, Demerara—do do by Fairbanks & M'Nab, J. Allison & Co. and others; brig Laing, Hudson, London—deals, by Charman & Co. Condor, Lannigan, Kingston, Jam.—oil, fish, &c. by J. & T. Williamson; brig. Portree, Simpson, Boston—salmon, mackerel, &c. by H. Fay, and S. Binney; schr. Seafower, Martel, Burin—molasses, bread, &c. by Fairbanks & Allison; Defiance, Corry, Miramichi—rum, molasses, &c. by S. Cunard & Co. and M'Nab, Cochran & Co.; Meridian, Crowell, St. John, N. B.—molasses, sugar, &c. by J. Allison and Co. M. B. Almon and others.

*Monday*—Brig. Stanford, Blay, Bermuda, general cargo by J. & M. Tobin.

HALIFAX, SS.

At a Special Session held this day, the following Assize of Bread was set, and ordered to be in force on Friday next the 25th instant.

1½d Loaf of fine wheaten Flour	lb. oz. dr.
is to weigh	0 8 11
3d do do	1 1 6
6d do do	2 2 12
1s do do	4 6 8

JAMES S. CLARKE,  
Clerk of the Peace.

October 23.

**FALL GOODS.**

A. & H. McDONALD,

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

—COMPRISING—

Fine and sup. Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c. Coatings, Flushings, Pilot Cloths and Petershams, Rose and Winey BLANKETS, assorted sizes, Cotton Sheets, and Bed Covers, very low, White, Blue, Red, Yellow, and twill'd Flannels, Black, Brown, and Blue Serge, Shaloons, Bombazetts, and Marinos, Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirtings, A general assortment of White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Hosiery, Bales of Flushing and Winter Slops, Unbleached, and Blue Water Twist, Fashionable Plated and Beaver HATS, SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

Which they offer low for Cash, or short Credit.— Lower Water Street. Sw. Oct. 23.

**AUCTIONS.**

BOOKS, &c.

BY WM. M. ALLAN,

At his room, To-morrow, THURSDAY, at 11 ½ o'clock.

250 vols. valuable BOOKS, among which are New Monthly, Metropolitan, Fraser's, Tair's, and Blackwood's Magazines, &c. &c.

Also—20 chests Souchong Tea, a variety of Stoves, 2 useful Horses, a strong Waggon and neat Tandem, a single Sleigh, and a first rate sett of double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

October 30.

**EVENING SALE.**

Books, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, &c. &c.

BY C. H. RIGBY,

At his room, TO-MORROW, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

without reserve, the remainder of Books, about 700 VOLUMES.

Also—Mahogany and Rose Wood WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES, Common JEWELRY, Windsor Soap, Knives and Forks, Looking Glasses, PICTURES, 2 Foot Rules, Tin Plates, Dolls, Cork Screws, Ink Stands, Plated Spoons, Writing Paper, Pad Locks, Hammers, Coffee Mills, Side Combs, Pin Cushions, Tea Kettles, Fish do. Whips, Snuff Boxes, Slates, MECHANIC LAMPS, &c. &c.

This Sale is positive, and will be continued on FRIDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS, to commence at 7 o'clock.

TERMS.—All sums over £20, 3 months. October 30.

**WILL BE PUBLISHED**

On THURSDAY next, October 31.

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

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

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

**NEW WINTER GOODS.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of FLANNELS, Blankets, Flushings, PILOT CLOTHS, Baizes, rich Figured and Gros de Naple Merinos, Mouseline de Laines, Printed Cottons, Cambiet Plaids, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Silk VELVETS, Ribbons, Grey & White Cottons, Moreens, &c. first quality COTTON WARP, in bales of 300 lbs. each.

JAMES DONALDSON.

Halifax, Oct. 23, 1839.

**EVENING SCHOOL.**

MR. HUGH MUNRO.

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

Halifax, Oct. 9th, 1839.

**Bank of Nova-Scotia,**

HALIFAX, 15th July, 1839.

THIS Bank continues to operate in Exchanges

Bills are bought and sold on

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

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

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





THE MOTHER'S SOLACE.

BY MRS. E. C. EMBURY.

"When the stoic philosopher was informed of the death of his beloved son, he calmly replied "I always knew that he was mortal; but how much more reason has a Christian parent to be resigned under such an affliction; when she can look on the lifeless form of her child, and say in the language of undoubting faith, "I know that this mortal shall put on immortality!"

I knew that thou wert mortal; ay, my heart Thrilled with vague terror, even while the beams Of thy soft, loving eyes could still impart A joy as sinless as thine own pure dreams; Thou wert too like a thing of heavenly birth, To tarry long upon this darkened earth.

I knew that thou wert mortal; the blue vein, Whose delicate tracery adorns thy brow, I knew might bear the rushing tide of pain, Instead of life's pure current in its flow; I knew disease thy rosy cheek might pale, And the hour come, when heart and flesh should fail.

I knew that thou wert mortal, yet my tears Have flowed like rivers o'er thy lowly bed; The joys of life, the hopes of coming years, Were crushed when death bowed down thy graceful head; This pulse must cease to beat ere I forget The bitter yearnings of my vain regret.

I knew that thou wert mortal; but the God Who filled with deathless love a mother's heart, Meant not that she should kiss the chastening rod, Without one feeling of its anguished smart: He will forgive the tears his children shed, Since even Jesus wept o'er Lazarus dead.

I knew that thou wert mortal; yet can nought Bring solace to the soul in sorrow's hour? Is there no consolation in the thought, That CHRIST has robbed the grave of half its power? Not without hope, beloved one! do I weep; Thou yet shalt waken from thy dreamless sleep.

I knew that thou wert mortal; but the bright And glorious beauty of thy living face, Would seem all dim, beside the radiant light, Which crowns thy spirit now with cherub grace I know my child's immortal, and I trust To meet her yet again, though dust return to dust.

SPICES AND DRUGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to receive Fresh Supplies of the above from the most approved sources—which he will dispose of at very moderate prices for Cash,

—ON HAND—

A few Jeffrey's RESPIRATORS, a variety of TRUSSES, Lancets and new Chemical Preparations.

—ALSO—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

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

G. E. MORTON.  
May 8.

Holts Street, Halifax.

Ex William Ash from London.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his usual supply of Wines, Brandy, Holland's Gin, &c.

Which he now offers for sale, by the Package, along with his own stock of Halifax brewed ALE & PORTER, at his Brewery, Water Street. He has received on Consignment, from the house of Alexander Watson, Wine merchant, Leith, 30 casks best Sherry WINES, which he offers for sale at cost and charges,—and by the schr. Jos. Howe from St. John's, N. F. a few qutr. casks Newman & Co's. best Port Wine. August 14. ALEX. KEITH.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

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

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

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

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

List of Valuable Publications

ON SALE BY

A. & W. MACKINLAY,

HALIFAX, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

1. The SCOTTISH PULPIT, First Series, complete in 5 volumes, 8vo. The finest specimens of Scottish Pulpit Eloquence, that have ever appeared in print, will be found in its pages. This will scarcely be questioned when it is known that it contains Sermons from the pens of Chalmers, Gordon, M'Cre, Wardlaw, Welsh, Lorimer, Buchanan, and many other Divines of the most brilliant talent and strictly orthodox persuasion.
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