

POETRY.

EVENING HYMN BY MOONLIGHT.

FROM THE GERMAN.

The fair moon hath ascended,
With golden stars attended,
Bright glittering in the skies;
Black stands the forest, sleeping
In silence; and, soft creeping,
The white mists from the meadows rise.

How still the world is resting,
With twilight's veil investing
Its half-bid loveliness!
Like some still room, where sorrow,
And cares, until the morrow,
Ye lose in sleep's forgetfulness.

See ye yon moon to-night?
There is but half in sight,
Yet she is round and fair;
Thus many things there be
Which in our boldness we
Scoff at, unknowing what they are.

O lofty human kind!
O boundless reach of mind!
Poor sinners are we all;
Our airy projects spinning
Still seeking, never winning,
We nothing know—we climb to fall.

Let us, Lord, know thy love,
And trust not what will prove
But fleeting vanity;
With single heart adore thee,
And here on earth before thee
Like children good and joyous be.

Then by a painless death
May we resign our breath,
When our fit time shall be;
And, this world overpast,
Make us to come at last
To heaven, O Lord our God, to thee.

In God's name let us then
Lie down to rest again;
This night thy judgments spare:
O Lord, in mercy tend us,
With peaceful sleep befriend us,
And our sick brethren everywhere.

Religious Societies.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

H. Hoare, Esq. presided. The reduction of one-sixth in the price of the Society's tracts has led to an increase in the sales during the past year of 1,253,787. Thirty-two circulating libraries, 367,347 tracts have been granted to Ireland. Grants of tracts to the extent of 1,800,000 have been made for British emigrants, soldiers, sailors, foreigners in England, prisons, hospitals, railwaymen, Sabbath-day circulation, fairs, races, &c. The publications circulated during the year amount to 12,042,639, being an increase on the preceding year of 2,102,972. The total benevolent indications, paper, and money, amount to £7740 4s 3d being £2257 18s. 1d. beyond such benevolent income. The sales have been £50,447 1s. 4d. and the total income of the Institution £62,219 7s. 3d being an increase of £164 18s. 1d.

PRAYER BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY.

Lord Bexley presided. It appeared from the report, since the year 1824, and up to the 21st of March 1839, 27,963 ships had been visited in the London river and at Gravesend; 16,040 Prayer-books, 203 copies of Family Prayers and 257 Homilies had been sold at reduced prices, and 19,910 selections of the Homilies, for the use of seamen had been distributed gratuitously. The grand total of the issue of books by the Society was 365,973 copies, besides 2,226,337 tracts. The total revenue for the past year was audited at £3,532 11s. 6d. and the expenditure at £3,588 11s 3d, leaving a balance due to the Treasurer, and it was also stated, that there were debts due last Christmas to tradesmen to the amount of £2218 3s. 1d.

LONDON HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

Marquis of Cholmondeley in the Chair. The report stated, that the finances of the Society during the past year, had been in a painfully embarrassed state, but that, through the blessing of Divine Providence, the Society was now in a more flourishing condition than it had ever been before. The total receipts for the year were £11,702 8s 8½d. those of last year having been £9991 10s. 9d. showing an increase in the present year of upwards of £1700. But there was a debt of £1000 still pressing upon the finances of the Society. A comparison of the expenses of this Institution with that of the Government Board of Education would produce a result highly in favour of the Hibernian Society, as it would appear that with 1384 day-schools the Government Institution kept up an establishment in Dublin consisting of 19 persons; while with 1157 day-schools in connection with this Society their establishment amounted to only five persons in Dublin not including, indeed, the London establishment, which however, would only add four persons more to the number, two of whom were Travelling Secretaries employed in forming Auxiliaries and raising funds. There were 5539 more scholars this year than last, the total number being 91,074—the average attendance in each school was greater, and of the additional number, more than half were Roman Catholics, 2715 being Protestants and 2786 Roman Catholics. The schools opened on Sabbaths during the past year were 817, containing 45,000 scholars; 550 were exclusively Sabbath-schools, and 18,224 exclusively Sabbath-scholars. There are 511 adult schools; 7779 Irish schools. The statistics of the Society in relation to the four provinces, are as follows:—Munster, 86 day-schools, and 2643 scholars; 2426 being Roman Catholics, and 218 Protestants; Sabbath and adult schools, 18, having 218 scholars; total, 104 schools, 5287 scholars. Leinster 144 day-schools, and 8525 scholars; 3821 being Roman Catholics, and 4703 Protestants; Sabbath and adult schools, 151, having 2902 scholars; total, 275 schools, 11,427 scholars. Connaught, 176 day-schools, 13,035 scholars; 9025 being Roman Catholics, and 4010 Protestants; Sabbath and adult schools, 46, —scholars; total, 222 schools, 13,611 scholars. Ulster, 751 day-schools, and 64,445 scholars; 18,796 being Roman Catholics, and 45,649 Protestants; Sabbath and adult schools, 863, having 86,797 scholars.—The grand totals are, of day-schools, 1157; of scholars, 91,074; of Roman Catholics, 31,061; of Protestants, 57,006; of Sabbath and adult schools, 1084; of scholars in them, 26,048. Total number of schools of scholars in them, 26,048. During the past year 2241; of scholars, 117,122. Total number of schools forty-nine Scripture-readers had been employed. A thirty of whom were also teachers of schools. A Sub-Committee, which had been appointed to look into the expenses, had recommended the gradually doing away with Scripture-readers. 5279 Testaments and 20,561 Bibles, had been distributed during the year, and 445,449 in all since the commencement of the Society.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Marquis of Cholmondeley presided. In reference to the army, 3944 Bibles had been forwarded to 51 different regiments; of these 357 had been afforded gratuitously. The total number of the Hon. East India Company, was 67,794. 500 copies had been sent to troops in the service of the Hon. East India Company, for distribution among the troops sent to Bombay for distribution among the troops there; 50 to the Wesleyan Missionary at Madras; 50 to the British subjects in Canada.—1400 had been sold to various pensioners in London only. In the naval department, the demand for Bibles and Testaments was increasing, and there was reason to believe that the books were read and valued. The Committee indulged the hope that, on their arrival on foreign shores, British seamen would no longer be dreaded by the natives, but become the heralds and ensamples of the gospel of the Saviour. Pleasing accounts had been received from the agents at the various ports. At Portsmouth, 282 Bibles and 563 Testaments had been circulated; at Plymouth, 638; and at Falmouth, 1178. The total number distributed among seamen, including fishermen, canal boatmen, &c. was 7431; about one half gratuitously, the remainder at reduced prices. A great improvement was evident in the general manners and conduct of the men; and many, it was hoped, were looking to Christ as their only saviour of sinners. It was stated that the various Auxiliaries were effective, and that some new Associations had been formed. 12,553 Bibles and Testaments had been distributed during the past year; and

844,186 from the formation of the Society. The receipts had amounted to £2804 0s. 3d. the expenditure to £2822 15s. 6d. There was a balance in hand, including a balance of last year, of £22 0s. 7d. Various bequests amounted to £560.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE MISSIONS BELONGING TO THE GLASGOW MISSIONARY SOCIETY, ADHERING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The following brief but interesting abstract of the Society's Report we have taken from the Scottish Guardian, and we sincerely hope that our readers will be aroused to assist in carrying forward the good work which the Society have at heart.—*Scottish Christian Herald.*

The Society have at present in the missionary field five missionaries from this country—Messrs Ross, Bennie, Laing, M'Dermid, and Weir; three native assistants—Robert Balfour, Charles Henry, and Joseph Williams; and two native schoolmasters—Zente and Vimbe, besides interpreters. Messrs Ross and Bennie preach to the natives directly in Caffre; the other three from this country, who have more recently gone out, are still partly dependant on interpreters. There are three separate missionary stations,—Lovedale, Pirrie, and Burnhill, and a fourth is in progress of being formed. At each of these three stations there is a church, and with it, as in our own country, a school house. Religious services are regularly observed at each of these several times every Lord's day, and frequently on week-days. School operations go on during the week, and large classes assemble on the Lord's day for religious instruction. And to complete the description, we must add that there is at each of these also a little native church, consisting of converted Caffres, who stately partake of the sacred symbols of reconciliation with God, fellowship with one another, and general communion with the church everywhere. At Lovedale the number of day scholars is considerably upwards of one hundred; the number of Sabbath scholars about eighty. There is a small week-day congregation, and a congregation on Sabbath of about sixty or seventy Caffres, who meet twice; and there is a Dutch congregation of about thirty. And around Lovedale there is a native population of two hundred and twenty hamlets, containing an estimated population of one thousand five hundred and forty families, among whom Mr. Bennie and his native assistant, Joseph Williams, are, as circumstances permit, labouring from house to house, or rather from bush to bush, and from kraal to kraal. School operations have also increased at Pirrie, and the number of worshippers on the Lord's day has of late amounted to upwards of an hundred; while around the station there are one hundred and sixty-five native hamlets, estimated at one thousand one hundred and fifty-five families, among whom Mr. Ross and his native assistant, Joseph Williams, are employed, making known the truth as they have opportunity. And at Burnhill the number of week-day scholars on the list is eighty; the average attendance forty-five; and the attendance on church is on some occasions upwards of two hundred; and around this station there are not fewer than two hundred and seventy hamlets, which are reckoned to contain about one thousand eight hundred and ninety families, among whom Messrs Laing and M'Dermid, with Charles Henry, native assistant, are accustomed to itinerate. It is in an outskirt of this large and scattered population that Mr. Weir has been for some time employed attempting to form a fourth station. To these we must add the operations of the two native schoolmasters, Zente and Vimbe, who teach at some distance from the missionaries, and have between them not fewer than ninety scholars, who, like those attending the Irish hedge schools, assemble in the open air, and have only the shade of some tree to shelter them from the heat of the sun. And as a proof of the industry of the teachers, they are erecting houses to themselves when their school hours are over; and yet they are both but young men, and lately converted from a state of heathenism.

The friends of the Society will be also glad to learn that God has been pleased to bless the means so employed for the hopeful conversion of several during the year, some of whom have been admitted to sealing ordinances, and are now as one with the brethren.

A missionary institution in Caffraria for educating native schoolmasters and preachers has been fully resolved upon—a plan of education which was sent out to the missionaries for their consideration is expected to be returned immediately—the missionaries have

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1839.

REMARKS ON THE INTELLECTUAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

been instructed to go on with the buildings—and a person of very high qualifications and great promise has just been engaged to go out to take charge—two hundred and seventy pounds have already been subscribed for the expense of erecting the buildings, the estimated cost being 400 pounds—and a Gentleman of Greenock has engaged for a limited period to pay the salary of the tutor. The expenses of the Society have been great, but they have been also nobly met. One thousand five hundred and forty-five pounds three shillings and sixpence halfpenny have been raised chiefly in and about Glasgow, and the collectors are not more than half way in raising their present year's contributions and subscriptions. It is right, however, to observe, that upwards of two hundred and seventy pounds have been raised expressly for the missionary buildings, and that these will probably cost not much less than two hundred pounds more, which will yet have to be obtained. And when this is considered, the remaining debt of the Society even now will amount to four hundred and fifty pounds. This ought to put the friends of the Society on their guard against relaxing their efforts. The present seems to be with the Society a season of deep interest and great responsibility. A wide and well-sustained effort at present, and for a few years, may enable the directors of the mission to see a noble band of converted Caffres spreading over their own arid country, proclaiming, in all the ardour of native eloquence, the Gospel of Jesus; and the native churches, feeling the impulse of their own missionary character, growing in their likeness to the early apostolical Churches. But all this will, under the blessing of God, depend on what is now done.

From the *Miramichi Gleaner*, July 9.

LADIES BIBLE SOCIETY.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Miramichi Ladies Auxiliary Bible Society.

On Thursday last the Eighteenth Annual meeting of this society, was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Newcastle, Mrs. ABRAMS, President, in the chair.—The attendance was more numerous than at any time previous, for a number of years, and a deep interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The receipts of the Society during the past year amount to £44 9s 8d. and the issue of copies of the Scriptures have been 29, of which 22 have been sold and 7 given gratuitously.

The Report being read, it was unanimously resolved that it be received and printed in a pamphlet form for the use of subscribers and benefactors.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously passed.

1. That this Society rejoices in the manifestations of increasing interest felt by the community in its behalf, and in the addition of several new subscribers during the past year.

2. That this Society, acknowledging with profound gratitude to the sovereign Disposer of events, the successful operations of the Parent Society and other kindred institutions in the Bible cause; but at the same time deeply impressed with the conviction that much more remains to be done than has yet been effected, would habitually remember the importance and solemn duty of "going onward" in the work of evangelizing the world.

3. That while the sum of about £30 or £40, the annual receipts of this society is small compared with about £100,000, the annual receipts of the Parent institution, the members would be incurring a fearful responsibility, either by withdrawing even so small an amount from the work of Bible circulation, or by contenting themselves with making no more strenuous efforts in the cause; that our zeal, if enlightened, cannot be too ardent, and our efforts if well directed, cannot be too numerous or too powerful.

4. That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Collectors for their diligence in their part of the work, and likewise to those persons who have continued their services in the sale and gratuitous disposal of the Scriptures; and that they be respectfully requested to continue still further their services.

Office Bearers for the ensuing year are as follow:
Mrs. Abrams, President,
Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Perley, and Mrs. D. Johnstone, Vice Presidents.

Mrs. Blackstock, Treasurer.
Mrs. Thomson, Secretary.

Committee—Mrs. Bryant, Scott, Porter, Russell, J. Kerr, M'Curdy, Dr. Thomson, Richardson, G. Kerr, A. Fraser, Forbes, Little.

Collectors—for Newcastle, Miss Abrams; for Chatham, Misses Blackstock and Thomson; for Napan, Miss Campbell; for Northwest, Miss Geddes.

The Report will shortly be published, and distributed according to the rule of the Society.

C. THOMSON, Secretary.
Chatham, July 9, 1839.

Education is a subject of such universal and essential importance, that any thing connected with it, which possesses weight or novelty at all, must be interesting to almost every class of readers. It would not, therefore, be impertinent at any time to call the attention of the public to what seemed an important improvement in the plan of juvenile education; but more especially at present it seems proper to urge, on the consideration of intelligent individuals, a system which promises to do more for the intellectual and moral advancement of society than any that has hitherto been tried; but which, if not countenanced by the influential in our land, may be long in a state of comparative inefficiency.

The mode of instruction to which we allude is that, commonly known by the name of the Intellectual System. Its grand peculiarity lies in applying the lessons read at school, not merely to the common purposes of reading, spelling, and grammar, but also to the higher objects of exercising the judgment, and furnishing the learner with a copious store of definitions and synonymous terms. Many advantages derivable from such a method of instruction must be at once obvious, provided these can be secured without the loss of others equally important, and without concomitant disadvantages sufficient to counterbalance its peculiar excellencies.

We now come to consider the *advantages* of the intellectual system; one of which is, that it tends to give correctness and copiousness of expression. To mention the benefits that may result from the general possession of such a talent, would be to mention what is felt and acknowledged by all men of understanding.—A knowledge of words is valuable; not only as a means of expressing thought, but also as a powerful auxiliary to the exercise of thinking; since the mind cannot carry on any long train of ideas, without making them more palpable to itself by clothing them in language. How often would the soul, during its numberless opportunities of solitary reflection, advance from one step of reasoning to another—strengthening its own powers, and augmenting its stock of solid information; were it not that the want of words to give tangibility to its thoughts involves it in confusion.—How often would the insipidity of trifling conversation give place to the interchange of manly thought and useful knowledge, if it were not that the want of words spreads a mist over the ideas, and presents the necessary facility of mutual communication. The sum of happiness and improvement which might be imparted by correctness of language, giving clearness to the thought, and by copiousness of language giving facility to the expression, is altogether incalculable. And this advantage is evident, from the circumstance, that according to it, not a word of importance in the lessons is passed by, without a definition or a synonymous term being required.

A second advantage of this system is, that it strengthens the mind at a most important period of life. The faculties of the soul, like those of the body, are improved by exercise; and, like them too, their ultimate firmness and capacity depend very much on the manner in which they are exerted during our early years. As the child which has not been taught, at the proper period of life, to use its limbs for active exertion, may incur a stiff and unwieldy habit of body; so the child, whose reasoning powers are not evolved when nature fits them for use, may not only lose the benefit which the immediate application of these powers would give, but may engender an inaptitude for using them, that may prove a strong and even insurmountable barrier to his future progress. And there is greater danger in the latter case than in the former, for this reason, that it is more natural for children to exert the powers of their body, than the faculties of their intellect, and that, consequently, they

may be more safely left to themselves in the exercise of the former than in that of the latter. The intellectual system, by demanding an explanation of every idea which occurs, forces children to exert their mental powers, and by that very exertion develops and strengthens them. Those who have watched the operation of this mode of teaching, have been invariably astonished at the strength and clearness of understanding which children in general exhibit respecting subjects suitable to their years, and at the delight which they seem to feel in the exertion of their own powers. And this leads me to mention, thirdly, that

The intellectual system tends to give habits of reflection, and of having recourse to books, and the resources of the mind itself for amusement. There is in the human mind a principle which leads it to delight in the exertion of power. The child who exhausts his strength in chasing his companion, is urged to this effort, not merely by the desire of overtaking him, but by the bounding joy which he feels in the consciousness of his own energy. The philosopher, who searches, by minute attention and laborious calculation, the courses of the stars, is supported under his labour, not only by the love of knowledge and the impulse of ambition, but by the far stronger exultation which thrills through his heart, when he sees the difficulties of the subject vanishing before the force of his own victorious intellect. The delight of the philosopher, though arising from the exercise of a different faculty, is exactly similar to that of the child; and the child may be taught to feel as strong a pleasure as the philosopher from the exertion of his weaker intellect on more humble subjects. The pleasure, even to a child, from mental, is perhaps equal to that from corporeal exertion; and when he has once tasted the sweets of intellectual labour, and has learned the way in which these may be procured, it is natural to suppose that he will apply to this, as well as to other sources of gratification; that when wearied of play, he will betake himself to a book; and when deserted by his companions, resort to those fountains of delight which his own knowledge and his own mental powers supply. What an auxiliary to parental education would such a principle in the mind of children be—

(To be Concluded.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

According to promise, we this day publish the first part of a supplement, containing an abstract of the proceedings of this venerable court, during its regular Sessions. Our intelligent readers will at once perceive, that we have given only a very general outline of the important business which came before the Assembly. None of the speeches, some of which were exceedingly eloquent and impressive, have been inserted, and although two, and sometimes three motions were submitted to the attention and consideration of the court, as in the Auctherarder Presbyterian Churches of England and other cases, we have only published the motion which was adopted by the court. In furnishing an abstract of the proceedings, regarding the important missionary schemes of the church, we have also passed over the reports, which were given in to the Assembly, as any one of them would have occupied a whole sheet of our paper, and as we expect to find room for extracts from them, and for some of the most interesting speeches delivered in the Assembly, at an early day.

"Throughout the whole proceedings of the Assembly," says the Editor of the *Scottish Guardian*, "nothing is more conspicuous and delightful, than the religious spirit, by which they seem to be pervaded.—The debates, when there was any thing debatable, were conducted with a calm, dignified, and christian spirit. But a great part of the time of the Assembly, was happily occupied with matters on which all were agreed—matters belonging to the great schemes for propagating the Gospel at home and abroad. Surely all this may be considered as an encouraging and comfortable token, that the many prayers which have been poured forth for the Assembly, have not been offered in vain."

ASSOCIATE SECESSION SYNOD.

This Synod has been sitting here since Tuesday. The Rev. Mr. M'Indoe of Kirkaldy, Moderator. The business on the first two days was not of general interest. On Wednesday evening, the Rev. Mr. Mackray of Stirling, introduced a motion regarding a diet of prayer in behalf of the Church of Scotland. The Rev. Gentleman said that they were about to discuss the question of re-union with the National Church. On that question, at least in regard to some of its details, there might be amongst them a diversity of opinion; but on the subject which he was desirous at present to submit to their notice, he sincerely trusted there would be none. Our godly fathers of the first Secession loved the Church of Scotland—loved her on many grounds—and, even when excluded from her communion, prayed for her, and lived and died in the hope of her revival. It was not their privilege to behold the event they so earnestly desired; but we have seen, during the last fifteen or twenty years, a blessed change come over the Church of our fathers—a change so great as to have induced this Synod to enter in a negotiation with her in regard to union. Now, we all know the interesting and solemn circumstances in which her Supreme Court is this week to assemble. Of much moment it unquestionably is, that in that Court there should be men of wisdom, and judgment, and energy of mind, and that all their wisdom, and judgment, and energy, should be put forth on her behalf. But their is a consideration of far greater moment to the Church at the present time, and that is the power of prayer. Many a prayer has been in former ages presented on her behalf: in days of peace her pious children have prayed for her from the mountains and moors where they wandered—from the scenes of their lonely banishment, and even from the hallowed spots where many of them sealed with their blood their testimony for her covenanted cause; and I have no doubt but these many prayers will yet be answered in mercy by the faithful God with whom they are. At the present crisis it is interesting and cheering to know, that there are throughout the land many of the pious children of the Church engaged in prayer on her behalf; and it would, in my opinion, exhibit before the country a most seemly and holy spectacle, if her long separated children of the Secession were to unite in the same exercise for her sake. It is our duty as Seceders with her in her present emergency—and it would be putting forth the most powerful effort for her prosperity, which it is our privilege, under the blessing of God, to employ. He begged, therefore, to move, "that a portion of to-morrow's sederunt be spent in prayer on behalf of the Church of Scotland, and of our desire that the countenance and blessing of God may rest on the ensuing deliberations of our supreme Court." The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Gordon of Falkirk, and, after being eloquently supported by the Rev. Mr. Anderson of Helensburgh, was unanimously agreed to.

The first hour of yesterday's sederunt (between ten and eleven a. m.) was accordingly spent in prayer for the Church of Scotland.—*Scottish Guardian.*

SCHOOL BOOK ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Committee, held in Edinburgh on the 27th ult. the sealed opinion of the judges formerly appointed to decide on the comparative merits of the MSS. of a first book on Arithmetic were opened, and the first or highest prize was found to be awarded to the MSS. produced by Mr. Elias Johnson, master of the Burgh School of South Queensferry; the second to Mr. George Morrison, Argyll Place, Glasgow; and the third to Mr. William Knox, parochial school-master of St. Ninians, the judges spoke in very high terms of the works of several of the competitors, whose names are still unknown to the Committee, as the cards of the successful candidates only were opened. At the same meeting, judges were appointed to decide on the comparative merits of the MSS. of a first book on geography—the number of MSS. lodged being six. Steps were also taken for bringing out the other numbers of the series with as much speed, as is consistent with securing the highest possible degree of excellence in the works.

WESLEYAN DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

After a postponement of one month from the usual time of the Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Ministers in this District, including Nova-Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, was opened by the Chairman, the Rev. R. Knight, on Tuesday last, July 2. The usual questions occupied the attention of the Preachers, with the examination of one candidate for the work, occupied the few first days of the session, including the inquiry into character and qualifications, the spiritual state of the several Societies, and the reports from the several Sabbath Schools throughout the Districts. The number of members

in society, in the aggregate, amounts to 2,842, being an increase of 28 upon the past year. The number of scholars in the Sabbath Schools 1269,—an increase of 310.—*Wesleyan.*

ANNUAL DISTRICT MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Annual Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society, for the Nova-Scotia District, was held in the New Chapel, on Thursday evening. A large and respectable congregation was present. The Rev. R. Alder, one of the General Secretaries, was called to the chair and presided with great ability.—*Ibid.*

On Friday last the Annual Examination of the Seminary under the superintendance of the Rev. A. ROMANS, A.M. was held; after which, Prizes were delivered to the following distinguished Scholars:—

- In Latin—1st class, J. Bazalgette, G. Thomson. 2d class, S. Noble, H. Jennings; S. Head, R. Liddle, equal. 1st junior class, Uniacke Chipman, H. Piers, S. C. West; J. Sawyer, M. Tobin, R. Witham, equal. 2d do. J. Cook, C. Thomson, D. Clarke, J. McKenzie.
- Roman Antiquities—S. Noble, G. Thomson, H. Jennings.
- Mathematics—W. B. Hosterman.
- Geography—J. C. Cragg, U. Chipman, S. Noble, W. Maddean. 2d class, D. McQueen, Geo. Thomson, G. Widdan.
- Writing—S. C. West, W. B. Hosterman, L. Moreau, W. Sawyer, J. Bazalgette.
- Arithmetic—Senior class, W. J. Wills, S. C. West, T. McKie, J. F. Albro. Junior class, A. Kieth, W. Hendley.
- English Grammar—W. B. Hosterman, Louis Moreau, G. Witham. 2d class, W. Bauld, J. F. Albro, David Grant, C. Smith. Junior class, W. Foster, J. Richardson, J. Bigby, Daniel Grant, R. Leishman, T. Frazier, W. Tryder, S. McLeod.
- Spelling class—J. Crosskill, R. Grant, A. McKenzie, J. Campbell, R. McK. Noble, J. Malcolm.
- General Merit—J. Noble, R. Forman, J. E. Pryor, W. Merrick, G. Parker.

The Honbles. Messrs. Stewart and Wilkins, delegates from the Legislative Council of this Province, arrived in England on the 9th of June.—*Times.*

MADAGASCAR.—A report having reached town on Wednesday, that her Majesty's ship Madagascar was on shore at Point Jack, near Tracadie, the steamer Medea was immediately dispatched by the Admiral to her assistance.—The Medea returned on Sunday last, having towed the Madagascar through Canso, she is therefore hourly expected. The Madagascar had been on shore, but got off without any injury.—*Jour.*

AMERICAN FISHERMEN.—The four American fishing vessels seized and brought into this port, for a violation of the treaty, have been tried, and two, the Battelle, and Hyder Alley, condemned and ordered to be sold; the other two have been liberated.—*Id.*

ANOTHER PATRIOT CONVICTED.—G. W. Case, tried at Rochester on a charge similar to that against Mackenzie, has been found guilty and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, and \$20 fine.—*N. Y. Herald.*

INDEPENDANCE DAY was celebrated in the usual way throughout the United States, attended, we regret to state, with a great number of casualties, by which many lives were lost.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to have heard of the death of the Rev. Mr. Harper, Catholic Missionary to the Indians on the upper waters of the St. Maurice. The canoe in which he was proceeding up a rapid, turned round to the stream and upset, when the Reverend and much regretted gentleman was drowned.—*Quebec Mercury, July 6.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, as two daughters of Mr. Duncan Campbell, West Branch, River John, were amusing themselves by floating on small rafts of boards, on a lake behind their father's house, one of them, while in the act of leaping from one raft to the other, slipped into the water, carrying her sister along with her in her fall. The only witness of this accident was a little girl, their sister, who ran for assistance to the next house, but it was too late: by the time it arrived they were both beyond the reach of aid! The young women were respectively 19 and 21 years of age.—*Pictou Observer.*

H. M. S. Edinburgh, sails for England the first fair wind.

The Mail for England, by H. M. Packet Mutine, will be closed on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

PSSENGERS.—In the Grand Turk for Bermuda, Captain Walmsley, Messrs Smith and M'Coll. In the Velocity for Boston, Mr. Boyce, RN. Mr and Mrs Wood, and Mr McGrigor. In the Lady Ogle for Bermuda, Mr Codrington, RN. and Captain Dill. In the Virginia for New York, Capt. Chadwick, and Messrs Gardner and Black.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. JOHN McDONALD, from this office is now travelling through the Counties of Halifax, Hants, Kings, Colchester, Cumberland and Pictou, to attend to the pecuniary affairs, and promote the Circulation of

the GUARDIAN. He is empowered to collect the subscriptions still remaining unpaid for the past year, and he will be most happy to afford the fullest information on all points, to intending subscribers, and to introduce our Religious periodical into those districts where it has not hitherto attracted much attention, nor obtained extensive encouragement and support.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, at St. Paul's Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Mr. P. L. ZAIKOWSKY, to ANNE, daughter of the late George Greaves, Esq. MD.
On Sunday the 22d ult, by the Rev. J. Marshall, Mr. JOHN F. SMITH, to Miss EMELINE SMITH, both of this place.
At Arichat, Cape Breton, WILLIAM B. CHANDLER Esq. of Saint George's, to Mrs. MARIA CHANDLER, widow of the late Thomas Chandler, Esq. of the former place.
At Galt, Upper Canada, on the 23th June, by the Rev. Mr. Strang, Mr. GILBERT ELLIOTT, of the firm of Stewart & Elliott, Halifax, to Miss MARY, second daughter of Mr. Thomas McKenzie, formerly of Dartmouth, N. S.
At Sholden on the 23th May, JAMES SYMINGTON SHORTT, Esq. Lieutenant 4th, or King's Own, son of the late Lieut. Col. Shortt, of H. M. 41st Regt. to Mary daughter of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvet, K. C. B. of Sholden Lodge Kent.

DIED.

Monday morning, JAMES FRASER, aged 70 years, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
On Thursday last, CHARLES, infant son of Stephen Binney, Esq.
At Crimmond, NB. on the 23th of April last, the Rev. WILLIAM BOYD, Minister of that parish, in the 30th year of his age, and 43d year of his ministry, in connection with the Church of Scotland.
At Annapolis Royal, on the 30th ult. Mrs. MARY CUTLER, relict of the late Ebenezer Cutler, Esq. aged 77 years.
At Digby, N. S. on Wednesday the 26th ult. the Rev. ROGER VEITS, (for upwards of 20 years Rector of that parish,) in the 55 year of his age, deeply lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.
At Shelburne on the 23th ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET RAE, wife of Mr James Rae, aged 37 years—after a long and painful sickness, leaving a disconsolate husband and five helpless children to lament her loss.
At Earlston, Scotland, JAMES HUME, Esq. aged 92 years. He was born in Georgia, U. S. and in his early life appointed Attorney General for that Province. At the breaking out of the war of independence, he adhered to the British interest, and on the success of the Americans, was compelled to flee to England, sacrificing his property; he was soon after appointed Lord Chief Justice of Florida, where he continued till 1783, when it was ceded to Spain; his services were rewarded by a Government pension of five hundred pounds per annum, which he enjoyed till his death.

MARINE NEWS. PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.
Thursday—Brigt Scott, Scoll, St. Vincent, 16 days—rum, to J. U. Ross; St Patrick, Bryan, St. John's, NF, 9 days.
Friday—Schr Vernon, Canningham, Kingston 27 days—rum to J. Strachan; Amethyst, Driscoll, Boston, 5 days—flour, to G. P. Lawson and H. Fay; True Brothers, Slocomb, Port Medway.
Saturday—Schr Carleton Packet, Landry, Dalhousie, 17 days—salt, herrings, shingles, &c. to J. & M. Tobin—Gentleman, Sydney, coal; King William, Arichat—herring; Paragon, Anderson, Hamburg 43 days—flour, bread, &c. to Fairbanks & Allison, J. & M. Tobin and others; Defiance, Currie, Miramichi, 9 days—lumber and shingles, to W. M. Allan.
Sunday—Schr Lively, Margaret's Bay—mackerel; Am. schr Choctaw, Norton, Philadelphia, 10 days—flour and coarse meal, to R. Noble; H. M. Steamer Medea, Capt. Nott, Canso 1 day; brig Bermudiana, Newbold, Falmouth, Jam. 22 days—rum, to S. Binney; schr. Adeona, Patten, Porto Rico, 21, and Bermuda, 6 days—sugar and molasses, to Frith, Smith & Co.
Monday—Schr Two Friends, Indian Harbour—mackerel; Eliza, Kennedy, Bridgport—coal; New Messenger, Siteman, Pictou.
Tuesday—Brigt Hypolite, Morrison, Demerara, 20 days, rum, to C. West & Son, S. Binney, and J. & M. Tobin.
Wednesday—Schr Isabella, Martin, Miramichi, 14 days—dry fish, lumber, and shingles, to J. & M. Tobin.

CLEARED.

Wednesday—Thomas Lowden, Allan, St. John, NB.—potatoes &c. by T. McGee; Meridian, Crowell, Bermuda—assorted cargo, by W. J. Starr; Am. brig Joshua Sears, Ryder, Pictou—ballast; Cyrus Howard, St. John, NB.—part of inward cargo.
Thursday—schr. Campbell, Querpel, Gaspe—assorted cargo, by Creighton & Grassie; Gracious, Hawson, Labrador—do, by T. Connor; schr. Temperance, McPhee, Miramichi—assorted cargo, by A. Fraser; Dispatch, Clam, St. John, N. F.—assorted cargo, by M. B. Almon; Olivia Brickell, Hopkins, St. Petersburg—assorted cargo, by S. Binney.
Saturday—Brigt Lady Sarah Maitland, Grant, B. W. Indies—do, by J. Fairbanks; Watchman, Whitney, do—do by Frith, Smith & Co.
Monday—Brigt Mabel, Nicholson, Quebec; Planet, Crocket, Gibraltar, rum, tobacco, &c. by Creighton & Grassie; schr Miemae, Le'Gresly, Gaspe, rum, molasses, &c. by Creighton & Grassie.

MEMORANDA.

The brig, Sarah, Williams, hence, for Demerara, was totally lost on the Nether Bar of Demerara, about 11th ult. crew saved. The Bermudiana from Falmouth, Jam. reports, brig William IV, Mortimer, sailed 3 days previous; barque Tory's Wife, sailed for Spanish Main previous to 25th June; brig, President, Crum, sailed 2 days previous, for Trinidad de Cuba; schr. Welcome Return, had sailed for do.
Liverpool, G. B. May 24.—Sailed Ship Joseph Porter, New York, June 12, arrived, Packet ship Halifax, M'Clear, Halifax, 29 days. 13th, advertised, brig Victoria, Smart, Halifax, to sail in a few days.
London, June 11.—Advertised, Ship Ann McKenzie, Stokes, Halifax; ship Alonzo, do.
Cork, June 2.—Sailed, Marquis of Huntley, Motley, for Halifax.

MARKETS.

At Demerara, June 26.—Dry fish 2 1-4st. lumber \$31 a \$32, flour \$9 a \$10, shingles 3s.

POETRY.

THE CHILD AT PRAYER.

'Twas summer evening—and the light
Had faded from the sky,
And stars came twinkling pure and bright,
Through the blue arch on high;
And western breezes softly stole,
To kiss the weeping flower,
And nature wore her sweetest smile,
To bless the twilight hour.

There sat within a curtained room,
A mother young and fair—
What voice comes softly through the gloom?
'Tis childhood's voice in prayer!
A cherub boy is kneeling now
Beside that mother's knee—
And she is teaching him to bow
Before the Deity.

For father on the distant deep,
For sister slumbering near,
For babe upon the mother's breast,
For that kind mother dear;
For every living thing he loves,
His prayer ascends to heaven,
And for himself he humbly asks
Each sin may be forgiven.

In after years, whenever grief
Shall bow his spirit down,
And when the cold and bitter world
Shall meet him with a frown;
And when allured from virtue's path,
He treads a dangerous way—
Oh! he will turn to that blest hour
When he knelt first to pray.

And the kind hand which then was laid
Upon his silken hair—
And the soft voice which taught him first
His simple words of prayer—
Will come again with thrilling power,
To still his pulses wild,
And lure him back in that dark hour,
As when he was a child.

The prayer is o'er—the last fond kiss
By that kind mother given;
But rises not from scenes like this
That childish prayer to heaven?
It does, it does—an angel's wing
Has borne its tone with joy,
The earnest blessings which it sought
Come on the sleeping boy.

Ecclesiastical Correspondence.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, May, 24.
Whitehall, May 22.

The following Address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, having been transmitted by Robert Montgomery, Lord Belhaven, Her Majesty's Commissioner, to the right Hon. Lord John Russell, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, has been by him presented to the Queen, which Address Her Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously:—

May it please your Majesty,

The gracious letter which your Majesty has been pleased to transmit to this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has been received by us with deep and grateful respect.

We trust that your Majesty's favourable estimate of our loyalty and attachment to your Royal Person and Government, and of the benefits accruing to the Church of Scotland, from our deliberations and counsels, will be fully justified by our proceedings, and, that while it is our first desire to obtain the guidance and aid of our Master who is in Heaven, the sanction of our Sovereign will never be withholden from our meetings.

The assurance of your Majesty's undiminished regard for the Church of Scotland, as established by law in this kingdom, and the expression of your Majesty's warm satisfaction in the interests which this Church takes in the diffusion of Christian knowledge throughout all parts of your Majesty's dominions, cannot fail to stimulate us to abound more and more in the most strenuous efforts for the furtherance of the Gospel.

We earnestly hope that through the grace of God we shall be enabled to verify your Majesty's confident anticipation, of the calm and temperate spirit in which we will address ourselves to the questions of deepest importance, which it will be incumbent on us to discuss, with a view to the adoption of such measures on our part, as shall tend to the good of the Church, the maintenance of the authority of the law,

and the advancement of the true interest of Christianity among the people of this land, for whose souls we are bound to watch, as they who must give an account to God the Judge of all.

The appointment of Lord Belhaven to represent your Royal Person in this Assembly is very gratifying to us, who well know how faithfully and zealously he has discharged the highly important duty, which has been frequently confided to him, and how firmly he is attached to the constitution of this National Church.

We have gratefully received your Majesty's grant of two thousand pounds, for propagating Christian knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and it will be our anxious endeavour in the administration of this fund, to promote the pious end for which it has been placed at our disposal.

That the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ the Supreme King and Head of the Church, may abundantly bless your Majesty, that in these most difficult times. His most everlasting strength may sustain your spirit, amidst the cares of government, that the Divine Wisdom may ever guide the counselment; so that peace and truth, godliness and honesty, may universally flourish in this favoured land; and that, through the merit of our Lord and Saviour, you may receive a crown of glory which fade not away, is the earnest prayer of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most dutiful and most loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and by our appointment,

HENRY DUNCAN,
Moderator of the General Assembly
of the Church of Scotland.
Edinburgh, 18th May, 1839.

“TREASURY CHAMBERS,
May 15th, 1839.

REVEREND SIR,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, that after the most full consideration of the whole question, and with the most anxious desire to consult the convenience and wishes of that venerable body, my Lords have come to the decision that a hall shall be erected for their meetings on the site prepared on the Castle-hill, according to the plan proposed by Mr. Gillespie Graham, which contains the accommodation required by the General Assembly; the same to be erected at the joint expense of the Government and of the city of Edinburgh, and to be used as a place of public worship when not occupied by the meetings of the Assembly. My Lords will direct the Building Committee of the General Assembly, and their Lordships trust that, upon reconsideration, the arrangements will be found to be of such a nature as to be suitable to the important purposes for which they were designed.

Rev. Dr. Brunton.

I am, &c.
F. BARING.”

EDUCATION.

THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Our readers, for we are sure they take deep interest in the question, have no doubt been anxiously looking forward for some report, of the proceedings of the Committee of the Privy Council, appointed to superintend the application of the money voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting education; and we now have it in our power to make known the general scheme agreed on by the Committee for its future guidance, subject of course to such alterations as experience may hereafter suggest:—

First it is resolved to found a school, in which candidates for the office of teachers in schools for the poorer classes, may acquire the knowledge necessary to the exercise of their future profession, and may be practised in the most approved methods of religious and moral training and instruction. The school is to include a Model School, in which children of all ages, from three to fourteen may be taught and trained in sufficient numbers to form an Infant School, as well as schools for children above seven. Religious instruction is to be considered as general matter of instruction, and to regulate the whole system of discipline; but periods are to be set apart for the religious training of the children. A chaplain is to be appointed to conduct the religious instruction of children, whose parents or guardians belong to the Established Church, but the parent or natural guardian of any other child, is to be permitted to secure the attendance of the licensed ministers of his own persuasion, at the period appointed for special

religious instruction in order to give such instruction apart; and a licensed minister is to be appointed to give such special religious instruction, wherever the number of children in attendance on the Model School, belonging to any religious body dissenting from the Established Church, is such as to appear to the Committee to require such provision. A portion of every day is to be devoted to the reading of the Scriptures in the school, under the general direction of the Committee, and superintendance of the rector. Roman Catholics, if their parents or guardians require it, to read their own version of the Scriptures, either at the time fixed for reading the Scriptures, or at the hours of special instruction.—Instruction in industry is to be included, as a special department of the moral training of the children, and such a character given to the matter of instruction in the school as to keep it in close relation with the condition of workmen and servants. Besides the physical training of the children in various employments, such exercises are to be introduced during the hours of recreation as will develop their strength and activity, and the moral training of the children is at all times to be attended to as an object of special solicitude.

In the Normal School, apartments are to be provided for the residence of the candidate teachers, and the class-rooms so constructed as to afford the candidate teachers, an opportunity of attending each class in the model School, without distracting the attention of the children or of the teacher. It is also resolved to provide means for the instruction of the candidate teachers in the theory of their art, and for furnishing them with whatever knowledge is necessary for success in it. To appoint a rector to give lectures on the method and matter of instruction, and on the whole art of training children of the poor; to examine the candidate teachers, &c. subject to the rules of the Committee. The religious instruction of the candidate teachers is to form an essential and prominent element of their studies, and no certificate to be granted unless the authorised religious teacher have previously attested his confidence in the character, religious knowledge and zeal of the candidate, whose religious instruction he has superintended. The rector, with the Established Church to be committed to the care of the special religious instruction to be committed (in any case in which a wish to that effect is expressed,) to the licensed minister of the religious school at stated periods, to assist and examine the candidate teachers in their reading on religious subjects, and to afford them spiritual advice. The candidate teachers in all other respects, to conform to the such regulations of the entire internal economy of the household as may be issued by the rector, with the approval of this Committee.

It is further resolved that accommodation shall be provided in the Model School for at least four hundred and fifty children who are to be lodged in the house, viz. one hundred and twenty infants, two hundred boys and girls receiving ordinary instruction, and thirty children receiving superior instruction, and to establish a Day School for children of all ages and both sexes, in which the candidate teachers may realize the application of the best methods of instruction, under the limitations and obstructions which must arise in a small village or town day school. Respecting the grants heretofore made to different societies, it is decided, that a grant not exceeding two thousand five hundred pounds, shall be made to the National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society, for the establishment of their Normal Schools; but no farther grant to be made. That the Committee will not adhere invariably to the rule which confines grants to the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society, and will not give the preference in all cases whatever to the School to which the largest proportion is subscribed. That in no case shall more than one-half of the expense of building a school be advanced, nor will the Committee expend in grants for the building of schools, more in any one year than ten thousand pounds.—That inspectors be appointed, not exceeding at first two in number, to carry on an inspection of schools which have been or may be hereafter aided by grants of public money, and to convey to conductors and teachers of private schools in different parts of the country, a knowledge of all improvements in the art of teaching, and likewise to report to this Committee the progress made in education from year to year; and that gratuities be granted to such teachers as may appear to deserve encouragements.

READING OF THE SCRIPTURES.—Much pains must be taken in pondering on the Word of God; we must read it with as much attention as we do a mathematical proposition; and add to our attention, earnest prayer, that our understanding may be opened to understand the Scriptures.—Rev. H. Vein.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

FUTURE TIME.

The most important and vital calculations are frequently made on time in reversion. It is the language of too many "go thy way for this time, when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee." And this is calculating upon an uncertainty every way great and fearful. The man in business who would make his arrangements on a capital which he did not possess, and would relax his present exertions under an expectation of future opportunities, would not only forfeit his character for sagacity, but endanger his worldly prospects. Much greater is the folly of suspending the eternal interests of the soul on bare possibilities, on what may or may not occur. When the Scripture declares "we know not what a day may bring forth," it speaks of to-morrow it is in such language as this "boast not thyself of to-morrow." The scenes of life are ever changing, and of all tenures life is the most precarious. What is life? A period of time composed of rapidly passing moments; the expansion and collapsing of these frail lungs; the pulsations of this heart; the circulation of this fluid; the organization of a fearfully constructed system, which one breath of wind or one vagrant atom may derange to its dissolution. It is a vapour which appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away! And shall we presume on its extension? shall we risk our eternal all upon the mere presumption that many years are yet laid up in store for us? Wiser will it be, under the solemn conviction that we know not what a day or even an hour may bring forth, to haste and not delay to keep the commandments of God.—*Presbyterian.*

LOVE TO GOD.

It is one of the peculiar and striking traits of a genuine Christian, that he loves God; and the Scriptures evidently ascribe to it a high rank as an evidence of a gracious state. So exclusively does it pertain to those who are of the household of faith, that it would be absurd to suppose that it could animate the carnal or unregenerated heart, which is said to be enmity to God. The unconverted may fear and hate God; they may tremble before him and reasonably entertain apprehensions of his anger, but they cannot love him, with whom they have entered into no covenant of peace, and whose standing declaration against them is, that he will by no means clear the guilty.—And it is equally impossible, on the other hand, that the saints should be destitute of a supreme affection for that Lord, whose excellencies have been revealed to their faith, and who has laid them under such infinite obligations by the acts of his redeeming grace.—This affection is pre-eminent, it must be superior to the love of the creature; if it should not surpass that which is directed to father or mother, or houses or lands, it is accounted as nothing. The requirement is "Son give me thy heart," thy whole heart, its purest affections, to the exclusion of all rivals; and still more explicitly is the measure of the affection determined in that broad command, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might."

It is easy to perceive that where it assumes this elevation, it affords not only the most comforting assurance of a state of grace, but becomes a powerful motive to holy and persevering obedience; "this is the love of God, that we keep his commandments."—Thus, love is the promoter of obedience, and obedience becomes the evidence of love. To trespass habitually and wilfully against God's law, is not only a proof that we are strangers to this affection, but abis with a sense of pardoned sin, reconciliation with God, and expectation of eternal and happy union with him, is the source of true joy with which the world cannot intermeddle. Why therefore should it not be carefully cultivated? Why should the unreal and perishing things of this life have our preference? Why should not God, glorious in his holiness, infinite in his compassion, powerful in his friendship, reconciled in Christ, rich in merciful promises, fill all our heart, and be all our salvation, and all our desire?—*Presbyterian.*

HAPPINESS NOT TO BE ESTIMATED BY
OUTWARD APPEARANCE.

"As to this point, whether it be well or ill with a man, it is not by any means so considerable what his outward condition is, as what use he make of it now and how it will end hereafter.—Take him with all the worldly prosperities about him that the heart of man can wish, but do not presently pronounce him blessed, nor wish thyself as he is. There are other things of greater concern than those that appear, which ought to come under consideration. Does not his fulness lead him to forget God? Do not his pleasures carry him away into intemperance? Does not

his greatness lift him up with pride? Are not his affections captivated by this world? Are his fortunes made to administer to piety towards God, and charity to man, or to provide for the lusts of the flesh? And will he be the better or the worse for them in the end? These are the material questions. No man is to be envied that abuses good things to his own hurt, or undoes himself with prosperity. And certainly he is in the much happier condition who converts all adversities to a good use, and grows better within by being worse without; who turns himself to God more effectually by repentance and prayer, upon every pain or loss that he sustains; who cleaves faster to his God for being forsaken by the world; and when all things are unquiet without him, takes the more care to keep all quiet and calm within, and to make his true happiness fast and firm to himself. Such a man may seem unhappy to the eye of the world. But happiness is a thing that dwells within doors, and does not often show itself abroad; we can seldom tell where it lives by outward signs. Therefore do not seek for it any where but in God and in thy own mind, think not thou hast found it when thou seest a man encompassed with all kinds of outward prosperity. It does not pass from one man to another with silver and gold; it neither comes nor goes with houses and lands; it does not descend with titles and inheritances; it does not wait with a retinue of servants, nor mingle itself with flatterers; it is not served up at a plentiful table nor is it put on in fine clothes; no, nor kept and lost with the health of the body; nor does it always go along with a cheerful countenance. It is no visible estate but a secret treasure, and when thou hast found all the former things about a man, still thou must look into his mind to know infallibly whether he has gained this or not; and so much reason and no more thou hast to believe all is well with him, as thou hast to take him for a good man, one who loves God, and is beloved by him. So that we are not to judge of our whole estate here in this world, by outward things, because all the true happiness of men, which they have in present possession lies in the mind; and if they have it not there, they have it not at all. Much less are we to measure it by outward appearance, when we consider that the greatest part of it is in reversion. When it is once seen to what account the good or the evil of this life turns at last, how a man has improved himself in patience, in charity, in faith, and in dependence upon God, and in dependence upon the world; then we can more certainly pronounce whether it has been well or ill with him all along. And all will understand it clearly, when it is once seen who shall appear with Christ in glory. In the mean time they are in good circumstances who do not only in all conditions repose themselves upon God and a good conscience, but to whom all things that befall them are working for a good that is yet unseen, but will certainly be manifested in due time. Especially since it is a good that will shortly begin, and never end; for the things that are seen are temporal, but the things that are not seen are eternal."—*Bishop W. Clagget.*

UNWEARIED BENEVOLENCE.

The following anecdote of the late Dr. Walker, well known as the director of the London Jennerian and Vaccine Institutions, is extracted from the memoir of him, by his friend and successor, Dr. Epps.—"While our troops were using the weapons of destruction, Dr. Walker was busily employed in saving life. His work of vaccination being completed, he attended the sick of the British navy, and of the Turkish army. The sense of weariness while engaged in these works of mercy, he seems hardly to have known; being assisted by his friends, General Sir John Doyle, in prosecuting these labours of goodness. The following extract of a letter from that worthy officer speaks volumes. "The General can never forget the impression made upon him, by the extraordinary situation in which he first made an acquaintance with that amiable and benevolent individual, Dr. Walker. The day after the action near Alexandria, where the brave Abercrombie fell, the general was riding over the field of battle, attended by two orderly English, who had escaped notice the evening before; when on turning round a wall near the sea-side, he was struck with an appalling sight of more than a hundred French soldiers, with their officers huddled together, desperately wounded by grape and cannon shot from an English brig of war. From being collected in the recess of the wall, they had escaped notice on the previous day of search, and were exposed to the night air, and with undressed wounds. Here the General saw a man, evidently English, dressed in the garb of a quaker, actively employed in the heavenly task of giving his humane assistance to those poor brave sufferers; giving water to some, dressing the wounds of others! and affording consolation to all. Upon inquiry, he found the benevolent

individual to be Dr. John Walker, who was himself almost exhausted, having been thus nobly employed from day-break without any assistance."

BE SURE YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OUT.

Dr. Donne, afterwards the celebrated Dean of St. Paul's, when he took possession of the first living to which he was inducted, walked into the yard of the church where he was to officiate. It happened, that as he sauntered along, the sexton was digging a grave, and the Doctor stood for a moment to observe his operations. As the man was at work, he threw up a skull which in some way or other engaged the Doctor's attention. While he examined it, he perceived a headless nail, which perforated the temple, and which convinced him that some dreadful deed must have been perpetrated. Taking up the skull, he demanded of the grave-digger to whom it belonged. The man instantly said, that he knew very well—that it had belonged to a man who was accustomed to excess in the use of liquor; and who, one night, having been guilty of his usual intemperance, had been found dead in his bed in the morning. Dr. Donne then asked "Had he a wife?" The answer was in the affirmative. What character does she bear?" The sexton said, "A very good one, only she was reflected upon marrying immediately after the death of her husband." This was enough for the Doctor, who, upon pretence of visiting all his parishioners, soon called upon the woman in question; and in the course of conversation he enquired of what sickness her husband had died. She gave him precisely the same account as the sexton had given before her. But the Doctor produced the skull, and pointing to the place, said, "Woman, do you know this nail?" The unhappy criminal was struck with horror at the demand and the sight, and instantly owned that she had been the perpetrator of the deed, which had hurried her husband, in a state of intoxication, into the eternal world.

THEIR WORKS DO FOLLOW THEM.

What a sweet text is this to the Christian;—What encouragement does it afford to acts of usefulness.—The devoted christian lives to do good. This is his meat and his drink. His desires to benefit his fellow-creatures, and exalt God's name in the earth, are intense, and sometimes even agonizing; and nothing is more distressing to his heart than the thought of being useless in the cause of God. When he sees how much is to be done to establish the reign of righteousness in this wicked world, when he sees how many opposing influences there are in organized action, it is an unspeakable consolation to him to reflect, that when life is ended his influence is not needed. His pious example lives in the memories of all with whom he had intercourse, and sheds a sweet fragrance there. The souls that through his faithfulness were won to God, long after he is laid in the grave, are leading hundreds to the Saviour. They, in their turn, persuade thousands to love and serve God, these thousands, millions, and so on, to the end of time, so that the amount of good that every faithful christian has the means of doing, will never be known till that great day, when all things will be revealed, when all the happy effects of the prayers, cares, and labours of the righteous, will be made known to their own astonishment. Not till then will they be able to comprehend the length and breadth of the text, "Their works do follow them."

GREAT GAIN.

This to many will prove an attractive title. The attention is at once interested by the development of any scheme by which men may be enriched. If a merchant should be told, that by the immediate shipment of an article to a particular port he would realize large profits, his counting house and ship would at once display a scene of bustling preparation. Or if a farmer should be convinced, that a new method had been discovered of doubling the amount of his crops, he would be willing to pay for the secret. Is it not then surprising that so few are disposed to believe in Him who is truth itself, when he points out to them a method of realizing great gain? There is such a method; some have actually learned the secret, and they would not now be without the knowledge of it for worlds. Reader do you ask what it is? It is simply this; "godliness with contentment is great gain." It is not only gain, but great gain; it is not only prospective but present gain. One of the fruits of godliness is contentment, and the effect of contentment is cheerfulness and comfort under all circumstances of life. "Better is little with the fear of the Lord, than great treasures and trouble therewith." So thought Solomon, and every reflecting man will esteem "godliness, which has the promise of this life and that which is to come," as greater gain, than all the acquisitions of an earthly kind.

Preparation for Heaven. They that look for a heaven made ready, should live as if they were in heaven already.—*Dyer.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM PAPERS BY THE STEAMER LIVERPOOL.

NEW YORK, JULY 1.

By the steam packet Liverpool, arrived yesterday, we have Liverpool papers to June 13th, and London of the evening of the 12th.

Commercial affairs, we are happy to say, have assumed a somewhat more favourable appearance.

The grain crops in England are most promising, and the yield of the harvest surpasses the most sanguine expectation.

It seems to be understood that no changes in the cabinet will take place. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues have determined to go on and try their fortunes.

Mr. Abercrombie, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, has been raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Dunfermline. The vacancy thus occasioned in the representation of Edinburgh has been filled by the choice of Mr. Macanley, a Whig and a thorough reformer.

In the House of Commons Sir F. Fleetwood moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend the 10 pound qualification of voters so as to make it applicable in counties as well as in boroughs.

Lord John Russell said the proposed extension would effect a great change in the representation and he could not agree to it now, nor even say that the government will be willing to support it at any other time.

Sir Robert Peel said that if the proposition were agreed to, the finality of the reform act was gone forever. He had accepted that act as a final measure; and should oppose any alteration.

The motion was warmly supported by the leading radical members and lost, 207 to 81.

Mr. Grote has announced his annual motion in favour of the ballot. It is to be brought forward on Tuesday the 18th current.

Lord Stanley gave notice that on the 13th, he would take the sense of the House on Lord John Russell's Canada resolutions.

It is understood that the ballot is to be an open question; that is, that no ministerial influence will be opposed to it, and that supporters of the ministry will not be expected to vote against it, merely as ministerial supporters. Lord John Russell has also declared his intention to introduce amendments in the system of registration, and other measures to carry out more effectually the spirit of the reform bill.

Lord John Russell has announced the intention of government to establish the penny rate of postage.

The Jamaica Bill, the carrying of which by the bare majority of five members, led to the late resignation of Ministers, had been withdrawn, and another substituted on the principles suggested by Sir Robert Peel, of giving the Jamaica House of Assembly an opportunity to retrace its steps—giving them time to renew the laws which they had hitherto refused to renew and authorising the Governor and Council to renew them and put them in force. Leave was given to bring in such a bill. On a subsequent day, Mr. Birge, the Agent of the Island, was heard at the bar in opposition to it. On the 10th, a debate arose on a motion to strike out the first clause, and the House decided in favor of the bill—yeas 228, nays 194, majority 34.—The bill then passed through the committee.

The simultaneous meetings of the Chartists have proved very considerable failures—at least in comparison with the great things promised and expected from them. At Birmingham the meeting was very thin—at Kersal Moor, where 500,000 were to be present the number was less than 15,000—and so at other places.

POPULARITY OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—On the approach of his grace at the last drawing-room on Thursday, it was with great difficulty the populace were restrained from taking the horses from his Grace's carriage, and drawing it into the Palace yard.

A letter written from Glasgow states that while on board the British Queen, seeing her funnel lying on deck, he took a promenade through, with his hat on, and erect. The length of the walk was sixty feet.

IRELAND.—Famine it is said is about to increase the sufferings already endured by the unfortunate inhabitants of Ireland.

A crazy man was arrested on the night of the 10th of June, attempting to enter the palace. He avowed that his object was to kill the Queen, whom he loaded with abuse and execrations.

The Buffalo store-ship sailed from Portsmouth on the 4th, with a detachment of the Coldstream Guards and other regiments for Canada; and on the 5th the Athol sailed with a detachment of the 24th, for the same destination.

Two line of battle ships of 74 guns each, are ordered to be built at Chatham, to be called the Mars, and the Majestic.

A Russian slave ship has been captured by one of the British cruisers.

Large bodies of Cossacks have deserted their colours in the Russian service and gone over to the Circassians against whom they had been sent.

Mr Daniel Webster is now in London, at the Brunswick Hotel in Hanover Square. This gentleman is a great lion in society here, and makes a remarkable impression by his conversational powers, and it appears is inundated with invitations by the presses himself highly gratified with every thing here. Mr. Webster has not yet spoken at any public dinner but it is hoped that the proper occasion may occur. He is observed to attend frequently at the stretch. Parliament, and devotes time to all such inquiry and observations as might be expected to be objects of attention to so remarkable a man.

The London Times of the 18th of May, says it is understood in the city that the French Government have agreed to withdraw the blockade of Buenos Ayres and to submit the differences with that State to the decision of Great Britain, and that orders to that effect have been sent out to Buenos Ayres.

Sir Robert Peel—It is pretty generally understood, in the best informed circles, that had Sir Robert Peel been permitted to form a government his first measure would have been a general penny postage bill, a bill to expunge or alter the bastardy and other objectionable clauses in the poor law amendment act, and a bill to abolish the payment of the registration shilling in the reform act.

LONDON, JUNE 10.
The approaching Dissolution.—The prospects of the Radicals are certainly becoming overclouded. The admission of ten-pound house-holders to the county franchise has been refused, the National Education bill is threatened with defeat in limine, and the general tone of debate, since the House has re-assembled, argues acknowledged distrust, if not hostility, between the Whigs and their more liberal supporters. All this argues very unfavourably for Mr. Grote's motion on the ballot, which is fixed for the 18th inst. nor do we think that it can well be doubted but that we are on the eve of an open rupture between the finality and antifinality sections of the reform party. In the early part of the last week it was very confidently reported that an immediate dissolution would take place, and the Carleton Club dispatched its emissaries to summon all its Conservative candidates to their posts. We know of some instances in which those gentlemen came rattling home from the continent as fast as four horses could bring them, that they might not lose a chance of receiving the condolence of their friends for the disappointment that awaits them on the hustings.

LONDON, JUNE 11.
Monetary as well as commercial matters wear a more favourable appearance on the whole, both in town and country, and the accounts from the manufacturing districts are also more cheerful, as regards the demand for manufactured goods.

Geographical Discovery.—At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening, it was announced that the council had this year decided upon giving two medals for geographical discovery. The first, or King William's Medal had been awarded to Mr. Simpson, for his zeal and perseverance in his overland Arctic expedition; and the second to Dr. Ruppell, for his researches in the interior of Africa. Mr. Thomson d'Abbadie, who was present accompanied by a native of Abyssinia, whose name signified "Slave of the Lord," gave into that country. Even in the very heart of Abyssinia the exertions of England against slavery and the slave trade was duly known, and he was often asked if this country would not interfere to restore the slaves to their homes. The natives had also a very strong wish for intercourse with the English, and the appointment of a consul who would be intrusted with them with means and authority to redeem their slaves, and also for the formation of commercial ports to relieve their trade from the thraldom of the Turks. In this classic land of slavery, where it has flourished since the time of Moses, it is now looked upon with feelings of disgust, and it was with a full sense of shame that the English traveller was introduced to their markets.—*Morning Herald.*

SPAIN.—The Madrid Gazette of the 2d June, contains the royal decree for dissolving the Cortes, and convoking a new legislature on the 1st of September next; and likewise decrees for the removal of Baron de Meer, and General Quiroga from the post of generalship of New Castile and Catalonia.

A letter from Valencia of May 27, says:—A report from the Governor of Tereul announces that on the 23d, at eight o'clock in the morning, General Ayerbe attacked the forces of Llangostura, which had been besieging Monaresen since the 16th. The factions were completely routed. They abandoned

all their positions and fled, leaving a great number of killed and wounded on the field of battle. General Amor was to junction with Ayerbe on the 24th, and both together were to pursue the factions.

The following account of the capture of Ripoll, in Catalonia, has been sent by the general in command of the 21st military division to the minister of war, and is published in the *Moniteur*:—A dispatch from Campredon arrived at Prats de Mollo on the 29th of May, stating that the Carlists entered at ten in the morning of the 27th, through a breach twenty feet wide, on which a part of the garrison were killed. The rest, with the commandant, took refuge in the church of St. Peter where they capitulated. No fewer than two thousand five hundred balls were fired upon the town. On the 23d Ripoll was burnt to the ground and upwards of nine hundred persons perished in the flames. The most horrible cruelties were committed. In one house twenty-five women, who had taken refuge there, were massacred by the bayonets of the Carlist soldiers. A mother surrounded by her five children, the eldest not more than nine years old, had them all torn from her, and four were killed before her face with the butts of the men's muskets, and the other was thrown out of a window on the second floor. The mother herself died of the wounds she received in defending them. Consternation reigns throughout the surrounding country. Women continue to fly into France for refuge. The Catalonian correspondent of the *France Meridionale* of Toulouse confirms this account and states that the Carlists who besieged the place were 800, and that the garrison was only from 400 to 500. The women contributed greatly to the defence of the place, which held out eight days, and was only taken after three assaults. The Commandant, M. Frise, behaved with the greatest bravery, and killed the officer who led the attack with his own sword on the breach. The whole of the inhabitants have perished.

JUNE 12.
The Thames Tunnel appears to be in a fair way of completion. It is believed that the works will reach low-water mark during the present summer. When that point is accomplished, there is no room for doubt as to the final success and permanency of this great National work.

The tide of emigration still runs strongly towards the United States. Most of the ships which sail for the States, but particularly those to New York, carry out large numbers of steerage passengers. Among the Emigrants are many families from Germany, who, landing at Hull, travel by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal to this port, where they embark. Several boats on the Canal have been wholly occupied by these families.—*Liverpool paper, June 10.*

The rumor that the Duke de Nemours would be invited to ascend the throne of Denmark on the demise of the present king is repeated in the journals before us. "The prince royal of Denmark," says these papers, "has forfeited his right to the succession by becoming a Catholic. The French prince will testantism."

HAMBURG, May 29.—The prospects of the farmers throughout the whole of the North of Germany, are brilliant, the growing crops being in a most satisfactory condition.

WEST-INDIES.

GRENADA.—The Crops.—We have been favored with the following Extract of a letter dated.

"GRENADA, 12th June, 1839.
"The Crops here will fall short fully one third of the quantity shipped last year, and it is supposed not more than one-half the quantity that may be shipped the present year will be made the next."

We learn, says the Grenada Chronicle of June 8th, by private accounts, that the present Lieutenant Governor of St. Vincent, Sir George Tyler, will shortly leave that Island, for England. His Excellency will be succeeded in the government by a Mr. Stirling. We also learn, from the same source, that there is every probability of our worthy and esteemed Governor-General being shortly removed from Barbadoes, and sent to Jamaica, to relieve Sir Lionel Smith, who is to go to India, to assume the command of the Bengal army.

COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, June 15.
Among the official documents recently submitted to Parliament by the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, is a long and explanatory despatch from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to Count Pozzo de Borgo by the Russian Minister at London, and communicated by the Count to the British Government, with respect to the state of matters in Persia, and the western frontiers of India. Russia has been much blamed, and perhaps justly, for her intervention with our policy in the East; but if credit is to be given to the official

document in question, it would appear that the Autocrat of all the Russias has all along acted with perfect integrity and good faith, in all matters connected with our relations and dependencies in Asia; and that instead of desiring to embroil us in a dispute with the Persians and Affghans, the policy has been to make up and preserve peace between all parties. It appears, however, that with respect to the latter, a convention has been concluded under the guarantee of the Russian Minister, which went far to compromise the interests of Great Britain in the East; but it is stated in the document before us, that the Emperor refused to ratify the convention.

MONTREAL, JUNE 20.

During the late insurrectionary troubles in these Provinces, and the agitation of the North Eastern boundary question, we had frequent occasion to allude to the undeviating and unyielding loyalty of the British population of the whole of our NORTH AMERICAN possessions. Never, since Great Britain possessed Colonies, do her annals record so general and unanimous a manifestation of devotion and attachment to the Mother Country, as has lately characterized the people of these Provinces. Such a sentiment is not only highly honourable to themselves, but of the utmost importance to the best interests of the Empire at large. In order, therefore, to preserve and perpetuate it, it is only necessary that the Parent State should no longer act the step-mother, but that every possible measure should be adopted for strengthening the bonds of an intimacy and affection which at present happily exist between the United Kingdom and her valuable dependencies on this Continent.

MONTREAL, JUNE 25.

Hochelaga Depicta: The Early History and Present State of the City and Island of Montreal. With numerous Illustrative Engravings. Edited by Newton Bosworth, F. R. A. S. Montreal: William Greig, St Paul Street. 1839.—It is with infinite satisfaction that we are enabled to announce the publication of this most excellent, interesting, and entertaining volume. Montreal as well as Quebec, will now have her own picture and history to boast of; and, this being the case, we have no hesitation in expressing it as our candid opinion, that those who have accomplished so useful and gratifying a task, are freely and cordially entitled to the lasting gratitude of the community.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Land Arctic Expedition.—Letters have been received from Messrs. Dease and Simpson, dated at Fort Confidence, Great Bear Lake, Sept. 16, 1838, giving a narrative of their unsuccessful attempt to explore the residue of the eastern part of the Arctic sea. The season was cold and extremely unfavourable, and they were able to advance with their boats only to a point within three miles from the site of Dr. Franklin's farthest encampment in 1821. Mr. Simpson with a part of the company, advanced on foot 100 miles farther to lat. 68, 43, 39, long. 106, 2. They propose to renew the attempt the present season, in hopes of finding more open sea.—*Montreal Transcript.*

FRONTIER OUTRAGES.—The Sherbrooke Gazette of the 29th ult. contains an account of another American marauding expedition from Troy, State of Maine, which entered the Province at Barnston, on the morning of yesterday week, armed with muskets, pistols and bowie knives.

From the Brockville Statesman, June 29. It is stated that the Ogdensburgh Times threatens us with a renewal of the hostile aggression to which our frontier has been exposed for the last two years, should our Executive Government persist in carrying out its announced intention of sending the remainder of the State prisoners to a convict colony. For some time past an armed boat has been stationed at Granadier Island, with a party of "jolly tars," under the command of Mr. Willoughby, to watch the movements of Bill Johnson and the other pirates who infest the Thousand Islands. Grenadier Island is on the British side of the channel. A few days since, a large party, well armed, took up their position on a small American Island directly opposite Mr. Willoughby's tent, and having concealed themselves behind rocks and trees, opened a heavy fire on Mr. Willoughby's party.

Immediate preparations were made to attack the scoundrels, but they took to their boats and soon found refuge on the American main-land.—The Hon. Colonel Dundas has got the command on this frontier from Kingston to the Eastern extremity of the Province.

TORONTO, June 28.

The constituency of Col. Prince honoured him with a public dinner at Sandwich on the 18th inst. at which were repeated all the enthusiastic demonstrations of respect, friendship and gratitude, with which his presence has been justly greeted in every part of the Province which he has lately visited.

ST. ANDREW'S, JUNE 29.

Yesterday we attended an examination of the children of the Town Parish-School held before the

Trustees together with Dr. Frye, D. W. Jack Esq. &c. The Boys are under the tuition of Mr. Crowley and the Girls are superintended by Miss Johnson.—The order and internal arrangements of the school, and the proficiency of the various classes do their teachers great credit. Mr. Crowley's system of enabling his pupils to work questions in mental arithmetic was much commended by the ready and almost instantaneous answers that were given even to complicated questions. The Trustees bestowed Premiums on a number of scholars for their superior attainments.

ST. JOHN, N. B. JULY 9,

The Public Semi-Annual Examination of the Grammar School in this City, was held on Monday the 1st July, and was conducted by His Honor Judge PARKER, the Rev. Mr. WILSON and Wm. WRIGHT, Esq. Directors, and JOHN H. GRAY, Esq. the Clerk of the Board.—The directors expressed themselves much gratified with the improvement which had taken place in most of the Classes; and the general proficiency and good conduct of the pupils; and particularly noticed the orderly behaviour of the Boys during the examination.

Rev. Egerton Ryerson was re-elected Editor of the Christian Guardian at the late Conference at Hamilton by a large majority. Restraints are now imposed upon him by the Conference in the management of its Journal.

The President of the United States arrived at New York on Tuesday last, on a visit to the Northern Cities and was received with every demonstration of respect by all classes of the citizens. The President upon landing reviewed a large body of military from the Battery, after which he was escorted in military state through various streets to the City Hall, where he was received by the civil authorities and by many distinguished persons in New York; salutes were fired, and the cheering was loud and long in all quarters. The reception must have been highly gratifying to the President's feelings.

JUNE 13.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, Esq. Assistant Commissary General, and Lady, were passengers in the steamer *Nova Scotia*, for Windsor, on Wednesday morning. Mr. Robinson proceeds to Halifax to take charge of the Commissariat Department there in the absence of Deputy Commissary General HEWITSON, who goes to England for the benefit of his health. Mr. SWINNEY has taken charge of the Department at Fredricton for the present, and Mr. GOLDSMITH remains in charge in this City.

While we are pleased to find that Mr. Robinson has been selected to preside over the Commissariat Department in this command,—a situation which his active business habits well qualify him to discharge with credit to himself and advantage to the Government, (and in which, we trust, ere long to hear of his being confirmed,) we feel confident the removal of himself and his amiable Lady, will be sensibly felt in this city, where their endeavours for the amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes, and for the education and moral improvement of the rising generation were unceasing.

WOODSTOCK, JULY 6.

It has rained almost without intermission since Saturday last, and although the crops are far advanced, we fear some considerable damage will be sustained by the agriculturalists. A person who arrived yesterday from the upper part of the country, states that in the parishes of Kent and Wicklow, a severe hail storm, accompanied with rain, had been experienced, which had done considerable damage to the crops and buildings.—*Times.*

EASTPORT, JULY 6.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Since one o'clock this morning, much the largest portion of the business part of the town has been destroyed by fire. The fire was got under about seven o'clock. We are unable, as yet, to estimate the amount of damage suffered by the inhabitants, as we have no knowledge of the amount insured. Probably at least one half of the property in town is destroyed. To specify the sufferers would be almost to give a complete catalogue of our business men. We can without hesitation number forty one places of business completely destroyed the occupants of which have lost the greatest portion of their stock in trade.

The fire commenced in a small building in Water street, No. 9, owned by Col. B. B. Leavitt, and occupied as a dwelling house and grocery by an Irish family. From this building which was nearly consumed before any persons had assembled, the fire communicated to the store occupied by A. Hayden & Son, and thence proceeding made a clean sweep of every building on both sides of Water-street to the office of D. T. Granger, Esq. on the west side, and store of Messrs. G. & I. Hobbs on the east side, and inclusive—extending also back and burning a number of dwelling houses. Every wharf within the limits of the conflagration was entirely clear, except two mits of the conflagration was entirely clear, except two stores on the lower end of Hayden's wharf—Central wharf, and Hobbs' wharf. Two vessels, the *Martha* and the *Abigail* were totally destroyed, having been

aground in the dock, and several others took fire but were extinguished. The fire is supposed by many to have been the act of incendiaries.

The amount of property saved bears a very small proportion to that lost: and the individual losses fall heavily on many who are wholly unable to sustain them. The aggregate loss is estimated at \$240,000, and the amount insured at about \$80,000.

AUCTION.

BY WM. M. ALLAN,

At his Room, on FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
2 PIANO PORTES, 2 SPANISH GUITARS, 2 Violins, 2 Percussion GUNS, 1 WAGGON, and double set of Harness.

—A L S O—

A very strong serviceable Chesnut HORSE, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

At Private Sale.—The Cargo of Schr. *Defiance*, Curry, master, from Miramichi. Consisting of—140 M. Prime SHINGLES, 30 M. LUMBER, July 17.

Bank of Nova-Scotia,

HALIFAX, 15th July, 1839.

THIS Bank continues to operate in Exchanges. Bills are bought and sold on

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

Arrangements have also been completed by which drafts at the places above mentioned may be obtained on the Cashier of this Bank,
By order of the President and Directors,
J. FORMAN, Cashier.

“QUEEN VICTORIA.”

JULY 9, 1839.

J. N. SHANNON has received by the above vessel from LIVERPOOL, an assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & PRINTED DRUGGETS, Which with his former supply of Spring and Summer Goods, he offers low for Cash, or on approved Credit. 3w. July 10.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

MR. HUGH MUNRO, Normal Teacher, begs to inform his friends and the public, that as his engagement with the Directors of the Royal Acadian School, Halifax, will terminate on the 21st July next, he intends to open a Seminary for the education of youth, from five to fifteen years of age, under his own immediate superintendance and direction, on the 1st August next. The Advertiser teaches upon the Normal system, Prospectuses of which may be had on application at Messrs. Belcher and McKinlay, Stationers. Halifax, 19th June, 1839.

Notice to Teamsters.

TREAMS are required for hauling from the Saw Mills at Grand Lake to Dartmouth about 250 thousand feet of Lumber, the distance is 16 miles, and the Lumber is all ready. Application to be made to
D. & E. STARR & CO.
or to Wentworth Fleiger, at the Mills.

July 10.
To be copied by the other Newspapers 2w.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by late arrivals from GREAT-BRITAIN, A NEAT AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF **BRITISH & FRENCH GOODS**, Suitable to the Season, which will be sold LOW FOR CASH. ADAM REID. 3m. Halifax, May 29, 1839.

The Subscriber

HAVING removed from Brown's to Stevens' Wharf, OFFERS FOR SALE, Bright Muscovado SUGAR, in hhd's, tes, and bbls. Boxes of Clayed Sugar; MOLASSES for the use of the Fisheries, in or out of bond.

Also—30 bbls. N. S. PORK, in shipping order
30 bbls. do BEEF, in do do
May 22. HUGH LYLE.





From the Olive Branch.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

Hark! hear the solemn peal,
Of yonder village bell;
How softly o'er us steal
Those sounds we love so well.

Those sounds we love so well,
Are music to our ears;
Long may we hear that bell,
To call us forth to prayer.

Long may we here enjoy
The Sabbath of our God,
And hear without alloy,
The truths of his own word.

The sin-sick soul may here
A blessing find and live;
And he who lives in fear,
Fresh courage may receive.

JESUS, he reigns above,
He pleads our cause anew;
He woos us by his love,
And shall we still refuse?

Shall we his blessings slight,
And no more notice take?
If so, eternal night,
Will be our final state.

Remove the cause and the effect will cease.

NORTON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS.

Prepared from a pure extract of the Flower, are the most speedy, safe and effectual remedy hitherto discovered for

INDIGESTION and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

IN every instance where a fair trial has been made NORTON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS have invariably given satisfaction, affording permanent relief in all cases of Indigestion, and a speedy cure for Head Ache, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Heartburn and Acidity of the Stomach, Depressed Spirits, Disturbed Sleep, Violent Palpitations, Spasms, General Debility, Costiveness, &c. They are mild in their operations, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

To protect the public against counterfeits, the Government Stamp engraved with the name and residence of the Proprietor will be placed over the cork of each bottle.

To be had only in Bottles at 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. currency, each, at the DRUG STORE of the Subscriber Agent for the Proprietor.

Halifax, June 19, 1839.

G. E. MORTON.

APOTHECARY'S HALL.

THE above—well known Establishment—has received by recent arrivals, a fresh supply of—

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, GLASSWARE &c.

to the attention of which are recommended Town and Country Practitioners,

—ALSO—

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

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

—ON HAND—

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

LOAF SUGAR in Hogsheds.

October 25.

T. HUMPHREY & Co

PEOPLES EDITIONS,
PUBLISHED by W. & R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh
This Day.

The Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico, a New Translation from the Italian.

The People's Editions, of which this work is an example, are designed to embrace popular and standard works in all departments of literature and have been established for the purpose of facilitating the formation of Libraries for parishes, Mechanics' Institutions, and in the Houses of less affluent members of the community. All the works are improved by Notes, and Memoirs of Authors already issued—

- Paley's Natural Theology,
- Marmion a Poem, by Sir Walter Scott.
- Lady of the Lake, by Sir Walter Scott.
- Cottagers of Glenburnie.
- Crabbe's Parish Register.
- Franklin's Life and works.
- Life and Travels of Mungo Park.
- Butler's Analogy of Religion.
- Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield,
- Anster Fair and other Poems, by Tennant,
- Adventures of Roderick Random.
- Lord Bacon's Essays; Ramsay's Select Poems.
- Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
- The Life of Robert Burns.
- The Poetical Works of Robert Burns.
- The Prose Works of Robert Burns.
- * * A variety of first rate works are preparing.

W. & R. CHAMBERS, 19, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; W. S. ORR & COMPANY, London; and A. & W. MCKINLAY, Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

CHAMBERS' EDUCATIONAL COURSE,—A Series of Works suitable to an improved System of Education. The following are now issued—

- Infant School Education; First Book of Reading,
- Second Book of Reading, Third Book of Reading;
- Introduction to the Sciences; History and Resources of the British Empire; History of the English Language and Literature; History of Greece, its Literature and Philosophy; Natural Philosophy—First Book (Matter and Motion); Natural Philosophy—Second Book (Mechanics); Rudiments of Chemistry, by Dr. D. B. Reid; Euclid's Plane Geometry by Playfair, with additions; Solid and Spherical Geometry, with J. Clark; principles of Elocution, by W. Graham; Exemplary and Instructive Biography.
- * * Other works to complete the series preparing.

W. & R. CHAMBERS, 19 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; W. S. ORR & COMPANY, London; and A. & W. MCKINLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia. June 19. 4 w.

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful for past favours and liberal encouragement received since his commencement in business, begs leave to acquaint his friends in Town and Country that he has REMOVED HIS ESTABLISHMENT TO UPPER WATER STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NAVY COFFEE HOUSE, where he will be happy to serve all who may call upon him for GROCERIES, &c. as he intends keeping an extensive stock of the best qualities and descriptions, with his usual supply of

WINES, BRANDY, GIN, SPIRITS, &c.

—ALSO— Wholesale and Retail of his own manufacture, warranted Superior—RASPBERRY, CINNAMON, CARRAWAY, ANNISEED, PEPPERMINT, SHRUB, BITTERS, and Colouring for Liquors.

JOHN RHIND.
Upper Water Street.
May 22. 6w.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to intimate to his friends and the Public, that he has removed his business to the premises in Water Street, at the head of the Wharf of the F. Black, Esq. recently occupied by Messrs. Fiddes and Robertson.
Halifax, May 8th, 1839. ANGUS FRASER. 4w.

DISCONTINUATION.

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

W. & J. MURDOCH, after the 1st of May, ensuing, will re-open their Warehouses ENTIRELY for WHOLESALE, and solicit a continuance of that Business, which will still be conducted on their usual liberal terms. SPRING IMPORTATIONS expected to be received in Halifax, April 17th, 1839.

A NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has commenced business in the shop at the corner of JACOBS and WATER streets, where he intends keeping a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, AND OTHER GOODS suitable for Town and Country use, which he intends selling at a small advance for cash, and solicits a share of public patronage.

—HE HAS ON HAND—
Wheat and Rye FLOUR, Corn Meal and Indian CORN, Rice, Navy and Ship BREAD, Crackers, Beans, Oatmeal, Molasses, Sugar, TEAS, Coffee, Chocolate, BUTTER, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Starch, Soap, CANDLES, Tobacco, SLOP CLOTHING, Broad CLOTHS, Flannels, Cotton Warp, Corn Brooms, Tobacco Pipes, Boxes Raisins, Almonds, Walnuts, a small quantity of excellent PORK for Family use, together with a variety of other articles.

WINTHROP SARGENT.
Halifax, May 1st, 1839. 6w.

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the ACADIAN, JANE WALKER, and PRINCE GEORGE, from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and LONDON, HIS SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS.
Which he offers for sale at his usual prices, for Cash A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Flowers, Treaths, &c.

—ALSO ON HAND—
COTTON WICK of various qualities, in Bales of 100lbs. each.

Halifax, May 1st, 1839. E. L. LYDIARD. 8w.

SPRING GOODS.

A. & H. McDONALD, RESPECTFULLY acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have received per the HARRIET from Liverpool, a general assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE. Which they now offer for Sale at their Store, Lower Water Street, Opposite Brown's Wharf. And partly consists of—Woollens, Cloths, Flannels, BLANKETS, Bed Covers, Merinos, Bombazettes, Shalcons, Checks, CROSSOVERS, Gingham, and Bed Ticks; White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS, generally; Irish Linens, Ducks, Dowlas, Brown and Black Holland, SHAWLS & HANDKERCHIEFS, Cambrics, Muslins, &c. &c.

—A L S O—
Fashionable assorted Plated Beaver HATS, of the best quality; Mackerel and Herring NETS, Cod mousers to insert. The whole having been selected by A. McDonald, and substantial, and purchased with ready cash, are determined to sell them low for prompt payment of short credit. June 5. 6w.

SUMMER GOODS:

THE SUBSCRIBER has received an assortment of NEW SUMMER GOODS, which he offers for Sale at low prices. JAMES DONALDSON.
STORE—Barrington Street, opposite the Grand Parade. May 29.

At the Apothecary's Hall.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS
JUST Received per Ship HALIFAX, making with TIMOTHY & CLOVER on hand, a complete assortment for the Gardener and Farmer. T. HUMPHREY, & CO.
Halifax, May 1st, 1839.

THE GUARDIAN.

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

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